This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

2496

THE

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS,

1886-'87

IN TWENTY-EIGHT VOLUMES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1887.

LIBRARY
OF THE
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR
UNIVERSITY.

A.777s

INDEX TO HOUSE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

CONTENTS OF VOLUMES.

VOL. 1..FOREIGN RELATIONS: No. 1, pt. 1.
VOL. 2..WAR: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 1.
VOL. 3.. ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 1.
VOL. 4.. ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 2.
VOL. 5.. ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 3.
VOL. 6.. ORDNANCE: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 3, and SIGNAL: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 4.
VOL. 7..NAVY: No. 1, part 3, and POSTMASTER-GENERAL: No. 1, part 4.
VOL. 8..INTERIOR: No. 1, pt. 5, v. 1.
VOL. 9.. No. 1, pt. 5, v. 2.
VOL. 10.. No. 1, pt. 5, v. 3.
VOL. 11.. No. 1, pt. 5, v. 4 and 5.
VOL. 12.. No. 1, pt. 6, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
VOL. 13..FINANCE REPORT: No. 2, pts. 1 and 2.
VOL. 14..Nos. 3 and 4.
VOL. 15..Nos. 5, 20, pt. 3, and No. 89.
VOL. 16..No. 7, pt. 1, Commerce and Navigation.
VOL. 17..No. 7, pt. 2.
VOL. 18..Nos. 6 and 8 to 21, except 20, part 3.
VOL. 19..No. 22 to 27.
VOL. 20..No. 28 to 78, except Nos. 31 and 40.
VOL. 21..No. 31, Tests of Metals, 1886.
VOL. 22..No. 40, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1886.
VOL. 23..Nos. 79 to 130, except No. 89.
VOL. 24..Nos. 131 to 180, except 171.
VOL. 25..Nos. 181 to 200.
VOL. 26..No. 171. Commercial Relations, Part 1.
VOL. 27..No 171, Commercial Relations, Part 2.
VOL. 28..No. 201.

INDEX TO THE DOCUMENTS.

Subject.	No.	Vol.
A.		
Accounts adjusted and allowed, estimate of deficiency appropriations for	168	24
Agriculture, annual report on, for 1887	201	28
Alaska, estimate of deficiency appropriation for protection of seal fisheries in	117	23
Allegheny River, letter of Secretary of War relative to land for dam site at Herr's Island	70	20
Appropriations, annual estimates for	5	15
deficiency estimates for	89	15
Aqueduct Bridge. (*See* District of Columbia.)		
Army:		
Adjutant-General's Department, letter of Secretary of War relative to rank of officers in	86	23
Contingent fund, annual report on expenditures of	34	20
Disbursing officers, annual reports on money accounts of	14	18
Supplies for, annual report on purchases of	36	20
Estimate of deficiency appropriation for officers' mileage	135	24
Army Medical Museum, letter from Secretary of War relative to an annex to	42	20
Aspinwall, Colombia, report of Secretary of State relative to property of American citizens destroyed at	183	25
Attorney-General:		
Estimate for publishing opinions of	178	24
Communications from—		
Annual report	8	18
Court records, relative to filing of	118	23
Department of Justice, relative to appropriations for	15	18
Fox and Wisconsin River, on amount due commissioners on	52	20
report on awards for damages by improvement of	52	20
Jacobs, J. W., estimate to pay claim of	59	20
Johnson, W. W., estimate to pay claim of	60	20
Marshals, relative to deficiency appropriation for expenses of	167	24

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Attorney-General—Continued.		
Communications from—		
Public lands, relative to unlawful inclosure of	166	24
Reform school, District of Columbia, relative to appropriation for	48	20
Winston, Patrick K., estimate to pay claim of	61	20
Witness claims	173	24
Wyoming, relative to fees and mileage in	181	25
Auburn (N. Y.) insane asylum, estimate to pay account of	163	24
Australian International Exposition, report of Secretary of State relative to invitation to participate in	47	20
B.		
Baltimore, Md., estimate of appropriation for improving harbor at	67	20
Bartholdi statue. (*See* Statue of Liberty.)		
Baylor, James R., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6825) to pension	140	24
Bennett, Robert K., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7698) to pension	143	24
Brazilian mails, report of Postmaster-General on	82	23
Bureau of Engraving and Printing, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to additional ground for	186	25
estimate of appropriation for sewer	56	20
Bureau of Statistics, report on Commerce and Navigation of the United States Part 1	7	16
report on Internal Commerce Part 2	7	17
Burritt, Lorin, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 192) to increase pension of	192	27
Bush's Island, Virginia, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to additional appropriation for light-house at	53	20
C.		
Campbell, Jesse, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 8150) to pension	144	24
Canals:		
Letter of Secretary of War relative to Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-Canal	105	23
Letter of Secretary of War relative to Sturgeon Bay Ship-Canal	106	23
Letter of Secretary of War relative to Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-Canal	124	23
Report of Secretary of War on proposed alterations of Louisville and Portland Canal	132	24
Letter of Secretary of War relative to Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship-Canal	147	24
Central America, report of commission on commerce of	57	20
Civil Service Commissioners, estimate of additional appropriations for	134	24
Claims:		
Annual report of claims allowed under exhausted appropriations	49	20
Report of Secretary of Treasury on claims allowed under act of July 4, 1864	80	23
Report of Secretary of Treasury on certain claims re-examined	22	19
Report of Secretary of Treasury on claims allowed under exhausted appropriations	180	24
Coast Survey, annual report	40	22
annual report of expenditures	149	24
Coins and Coinage:		
Letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to the issue of subsidiary coin	16	18
Deficiency estimate for recoinage	38	20
Letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to issue and redemption of minor coins	50	20
Letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to laws for parting and refining bullion	96	23
Report of Secretary of Treasury on purchase of bullion and coinage of silver dollars	121	23
Letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to laws for annual assay of coin	189	25

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Coin certificates, deficiency estimate for paper for silver certificates	39	20
Columbia River, letter of Secretary of War relative to survey of The Dalles	107	23
letter of Secretary of War relative to improvement of	170	24
Commerce and navigation, report of Bureau of Statistics on ....Part 1	7	16
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to signal lights on vessels	154	24
Commissioner of Agriculture, annual report of	201	28
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, annual report of	4	14
Comptroller of the Currency, annual report of	3	14
Congressional Library. (*See* Library of Congress.)		
Consular and diplomatic service, letter of Secretary of State relative to establising legation in Corea	68	20
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to loss of Government funds by burning of consulate at Iquique, Peru	184	25
Consular reports, annual reports on foreign trade	171	26, 27
Conway, E. J., memorial of	162	24
Copyright, diplomatic correspondence relative to international	37	20
Corea, letter of Secretary of State relative to establishing legation in	68	20
Corr, Patrick, letter of Secretary of War relative to salary of	71	20
Court of Claims, estimate of deficiency appropriation for printing for	108	23
estimate to pay judgments of	133 120	24 23
reports of judgments rendered by	187	25
Courts of United States, letter of Attorney-General relative to filing of records of	118	23
letter of Attorney-General relative to witness claims in Kentucky	173	24
letter of Attorney-General relative to mileage and fees in	181	25
Crab Tree Ledge, Maine, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to appropriation for light-house at	90	23
Customs duties. (*See* Import Duties.)		
Customs officers, annual report on emoluments of	188	25
D.		
Dawn (steamship), estimate to pay claim of	122	23
Deficiencies. (*See* Appropriations.)		
Department of Justice, letter of Attorney-General relative to appropriations for	15	18
estimate of deficiency appropriation for	146	24
Direct tax of 1861, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to refund of	159	24
Director of Mint, annual report of, for 1886	200	25
District of Columbia, annual report of the Commissioners .....Part 6	1	12
appropriations for, annual estimates	18	18
Aqueduct Bridge, report of Secretary of War on reconstruction of	128	23
Reform School, letter of Attorney-General relative to appropriations for	48	20
water supply, estimate of appropriation for increasing	12	18
Dull, D. & C. P., report of Secretary of War on claim of	85	23
E.		
Emigration, consular reports on	157	24
England. (*See* Great Britain.)		
Exports, report of Secretary of State on foreign duties on	58	20
F.		
Falconer, A., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6443) to pension	137	24
Finances, annual report of Secretary of Treasury on ....Parts 1 and 2	2	13

Subject.	No.	Vol.
First Comptroller, annual report of accounts settled with	26	19
Fish and Fisheries, message of President relative to rights of American fishermen in British North American waters	19	18
message of President relative to	153	24
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to duties on fish	78	23
Foreign customs duties, report of Secretary of State on	58	20
Foreign trade, annual report of consuls on	171	26, 27
Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, report of Attorney-General on awards for damages by improvement of ... Parts 1 and 2	52	20
report of Secretary of Treasury on court fees in damage cases	115	23
French spoliation claims, estimate of appropriation for continuing investigation of	74	20
G.		
General Land Office, estimates for additional clerical force in	44	20
Geological Survey, estimate for publishing report on geology of Territories	75	20
letter of Secretary of Interior relative to report on employés of	179	24
Gold certificates. (*See* Coin Certificates.)		
Government Printing Office, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to appropriations for	9	18
Great Britain, message of President and diplomatic correspondence relative to fisheries in North American waters of	19	18
Green and Barren River Navigation Company, report of Secretary of War relative to	111	23
Grigggs, Abraham P., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 8834) to pension	145	24
H.		
Hart, J., estimate to pay claim of	122	23
Hawaiian Islands, message of President relative to proposed treaty with	130	23
Hennepin Canal. (*See* Illinois and Mississippi Canal.)		
Herr's Island, letter of Secretary of War relative to land for dam site at	70	20
How, John, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7648) for relief of	194	25
I.		
Illinois and Mississippi Canal, report of Secretary of War on	79	23
Immigration, consular reports on	157	24
Import duties, annual report of refunds	10	18
report of Secretary of State on import duties of foreign countries	58	20
estimate of appropriation for collecting	93	23
Indian Department, statement of disbursements of appropriations for	6	18
Indian depredation claims, report of Secretary of Interior on	77	20
Indians:		
Kansas, letter of Secretary of Interior relative to appropriations for	29	20
Sitting Bull's band, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to appropriation for	197	25
Insane, estimate to pay account of New York State Asylum for care of	163	24
Interior Department, plans and estimates for reconstruction of east wing of building	12	18
annual report of Secretary on employés in	100	23
estimate of appropriation to pay detailed force in	103	23
annual report on contingent expenditures	177	24
Internal commerce, report of Bureau of Statistics on ... Part 2	7	17
Internal Revenue, annual report of Commissioner of	4	14
Internal-revenue taxes, report of Secretary of Treasury on claims for refunds of	21	18

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Internal-revenue taxes, estimate of additional appropriation for collecting	69	20
International copyright. (*See* Copyright.)		
International Prison Congress, message of President relative to sending delegates to	83	23
Iquique, Peru, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to loss of Government funds at	184	25
Iron and steel, annual report on tests of	31	21
J.		
Jacksonville, Fla., letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to increasing cost of public building at	155	24
Jacobs, J. W., estimate to pay claim of	59	20
Jeannette expedition, report of Lieutenant Schuetze on distribution of testimonials to those who aided survivors of	131	24
Jefferson, Mo., letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to completion of public building at	156	24
Johnson, W. W., estimate to pay claim of	60	20
Jones, Margaret R., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 10082) to increase pension of	193	25
K.		
Kansas Indians. (*See* Indians.)		
Kentucky, letter of Attorney-General relative to witness, claims in	173	24
Key West, Fla., estimate for additional appropriation for public building at	125	23
L.		
Lake Champlain, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to lights between North and South Hero Islands	127	23
Lake Superior Ship-Canal. (*See* Portage Lake.)		
Land Office. (*See* General Land Office.)		
Larraway, O. M., letter of Postmaster-General relative to claim of	76	20
Library of Congress, letter of Secretary of Interior relative to payment of jurors for condemning site of	150	24
Lights, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to additional appropriation for light-house at Bush's Island, Virginia	53	20
estimates for houses for light-house keepers	113	23
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to appropriation for light-house at Crab Tree Ledge, Maine	90	23
letter of Secretary of Treasury on rebuilding Skillagallee, Lake Michigan	91	23
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to fog-signal on Spectacle Reef, Lake Michigan	102	23
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to lights between North and South Hero Islands	127	23
Louisville and Portland Canal, report of Secretary of War on right of way of city of Louisville to drainage in.	51	20
report of Secretary of War on proposed alterations of	132	24
Ludington, Mich., letter of Secretary of War relative to harbor of refuge at	87	23
Lynch, W., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6132) to pension	138	24
M.		
McCafferty, Charles, report of Secretary of War on claim of	85	23
McRobertson, A., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7327) to pension	191	25
Map of United States, estimates for engraving	11	18
Marshals, letters of Attorney-General relative to deficiency appropriation for expenses of	167	24
Medical Museum. (*See* Army Medical Museum.)		

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Mexican boundary, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to destruction of a monument on	95	23
Mexican war. (*See* War with Mexico.)		
Militia, annual report on	148	24
Military Academy, letter of Secretary of War relative to clerks to officers at	81	23
Minor coins. (*See* Coins and Coinage.)		
Mint, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to appropriations for	174	24
Mississippi River, letter of Secretary of War relative to improvements at Lake Providence and Pilcher's Point	92	23
report of Commission on Plum Point and Lake Providence Reaches	99	23
Mississippi River Commission, annual report	30	20
financial statement	25	19
letter relative to works of	66	20
Missouri River Commission, annual report of	28	20
Monongahela Navigation Company, report of Secretary of War relative to	112	23
Morhiser, W. H., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 5887) for relief of	190	25
N.		
Natchez, Miss., estimate for completing road to national cemetry at	185	25
National Board of Health, estimate of deficiency appropriations for	98	23
National cemetries, estimate for completing road to cemetery at Natchez, Miss	185	25
National Home for Disabled Volunteers, annual report of board of managers of	17	18
report on expenditures of	151	24
Naval quarantine hospital, estimate for erecting, at Widow's Island, Maine	54	20
Navy Department, annual report on expenditure of contingent fund	88	23
annual report of Secretary on employés in	101	23
New York (city), estimate for enlarging custom-house at	125	23
New York State Asylum, for Care of Insane, estimate pay account of	163	24
P.		
Pacific Railroads, report of Secretary of Treasury on indebtedness of	104	25
Patent Office Gazette, report of Secretary of Interior relative to photolithographing for	195	25
Pension Bureau, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to iron plates for building of	41	20
Pensions, estimates of appropriations for Mexican war	109	23
message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 10457) for relief of dependent parents and service pensions to disabled volunteers	158	24
Photographs. (*See* Patent Office Gazette.)		
Plum Point. (*See* Mississippi River.)		
Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal:		
Letter of Secretary of War relative to	105, 124	23
Portsmouth, Ohio, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6976) to erect public building at	196	25
Postmaster-General:		
Communications from—		
Annual report in one volume ... Part 4	1	7
Annual report on expenditures and business of Post-Office Department ... Parts 1 and 2	20	18
Brazilian mails, relative to cost of	82	23
Larraway, O. M., relative to claim of	76	20
Offers and contracts for carrying the mails, reports of land and water mails established, allowances made to contractors, all curtailments of expenses effected within the preceding year ... Part 3	20	15
Post-Office Department, estimate of deficiency appropriations for	182	25

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Precious metals, annual report of the Director of Mint on production of, for 1886	200	25
President of the United States:		
Communications from—		
Annual message and accompanying documents	1	1
Aspinwall, transmitting report relative to property of American citizens destroyed at	183	25
Australian International Exposition, transmitting invitation to participate in	47	20
Consular reports, transmitting	171	26, 27
Emigration, consular reports on	157	24
Fisheries, relative to	19	18
diplomatic correspondence relative to	153	24
Foreign customs duties, transmitting report on	58	20
Hawaiian Islands, relative to proposed treaty with	130	23
International copyright, transmitting diplomatic correspondence relative to	37	20
International Prison Congress, relative to sending delegates to	83	23
Schentze, W. H., transmitting report relative to Jeannette expedition	131	24
South American Commission, transmitting report of	57	20
Veto—		
Bill (H. R. 6443) to pension A. Falconer	137	24
Bill (H. R. 6132) to pension W. Lynch	138	24
Bill (H. R. 7698) to pension Robert K. Bennett	143	24
Bill (H. R. 7540) to increase pension of Franklin Sweet	142	24
Bill (H. R. 8834) to pension Abraham P. Griggs	145	24
Bill (H. R. 927) to pension Cudbert Stone	139	24
Bill (H. R. 8150) to pension Jesse Campbell	144	24
Bill (H. R. 6832) to pension Catharine Sattler	141	24
Bill (H. R. 6825) to pension James R. Baylor	140	24
Bill (H. R. 10457) for relief of dependent parents and service pensions to disabled soldiers	158	24
Bill (H. R. 10203) for special distribution of seeds in Texas	175	24
Bill (H. R. 10082) to increase pension to Margaret R. Jones	193	25
Bill (H. R. 7327) to pension A. McRobertson	191	25
Bill (H. R. 802) to increase pension of Lorin Burritt	192	25
Bill (H. R. 5887) for relief of W. H. Morhiser	190	25
Bill (H. R. 7648) for relief of John How	194	25
Bill (H. R. 6976) to erect public building at Portsmouth, Ohio	196	25
Prison congress. (*See* International Prison Congress.)		
Public documents, estimate for publishing final report on geological survey of Territories	75	20
annual report on distribution of	176	24
Public buildings, estimate of deficiency appropriation for janitors of	114	23
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to appropriations for furniture for	172	24
Public lands, annual report of suspended entries of	55	20
letter of Attorney-General on inclosure of	166	24
Q.		
Quartermaster's corral, Washington, D. C., estimate for sewer drainage of	84	23
R.		
Receipts and expenditures, annual report for 1884	110	23
Red River, report of Secretary of War relative to sand bar in	198	25
Reform School, District of Columbia, letter of Attorney-General relative to appropriation for	48	20
Rivers and harbors, statement of unexpended balances of appropriations for	13	18
report of Secretary of War on civilian engineers employed on	126	23
Ruggles, Augustus G., estimate to pay claim of	62	20

Subject.	No.	Vol.
S.		
Sainte Marie River, letter of Secretary of War relative to railroad bridge across	46	20
Saint Mary's Falls Canal, report of Secretary of War, on commerce in 1886, passing through	116	23
Saint Mary's River, Michigan, estimate of appropriation for improving	72	20
Sattler, Catharine, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6832) to pension	141	24
Scheutze, William H., report on distribution of testimonials to those who aided survivors of Jeannette expedition	131	24
Seal fisheries, estimate of deficiency appropriation for protection of	117	23
Secretary of the Interior:		
Communications from—		
Annual report of ... Part 5, vol. 1	1	8
Do ... Part 5, vol. 2	1	9
Do ... Geological Survey ... Part 5, vol. 3	1	10
Do ... Commissioner Education ... Part 5, vol. 4	1	11
Do ... Commissioner of Labor ... Part 5, vol. 5	1	11
Congressional Library building, relative to paying jurors for condemning site of	150	24
Geological Survey, relative to report on employés of	179	24
Indian depredation claims, report on	77	20
Interior Department, plans and estimates for reconstruction of east wing of building	12	18
annual report on employés in	100	23
Kansas Indians, relative to appropriations for	29	20
Map of United States, estimates for engraving	11	18
Patent Office Gazette, relative to photolithographing for	195	25
Public documents, annual report on distribution of	176	24
Public lands, annual report on suspended entries of	55	20
Secretary of Navy:		
Communications from—		
Annual report of ... Part 3	1	7
Navy Department, annual report on expenditure of contingent fund	88	23
employés in	101	23
Secretary of State:		
Communications from—		
Aspinwall, relative to property of American citizens destroyed at	183	25
Australian International Exposition, invitation to participate in	47	20
Commercial Relations, annual report on	171	26, 27
Emigration, consular reports on	157	24
Fisheries, diplomatic correspondence relative to	153	24
Foreign customs duties, report on	58	20
Foreign Relations, papers relating to ... Part 1	1	1
Hawaiian Islands, relative to proposed treaty with	130	23
International copyright, diplomatic correspondence relative to	37	20
International Prison Congress, relative to sending delegates to	83	23
Scheutze, W. H., transmitting report relative to Jeannette expedition	131	24
State Department, annual report of contingent expenditures of	27	19
on employés in	73	20
Secretary of Treasury:		
Communications from—		
Annual report on finances for 1886 ... Parts 1 and 2	2	13
Accounts adjusted, estimate of deficiency appropriations for	168	24
Alaska, estimate of deficiency appropriation for protection of seal fisheries in	117	23
Appropriations, annual estimates for	5	15
Army officers' mileage, estimate of deficiency appropriation for	135	24
Assay of coin, relative to laws for	189	25
Attorney-General's opinions, estimate for publishing	178	24
Auburn, (N. Y.) Insane Asylum, estimate to pay account of	163	24
Bullion, relative to laws for parting and refining	96	23

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of Treasury—Continued.		
Communications from—		
Bureau of Engraving and Printing, estimate of appropriation for sewer	56	20
relative to acquiring additional ground for	186	25
Bush's Island, Virginia, relative to appropriation for light-house at	53	20
Civil Service Commission, estimates for additional appropriations for	134	24
Claims, annual report of claims allowed under exhausted appropriations	49	20
report on certain, re-examined	22	19
of, allowed under act of July 4, 1864	80	23
list of, claims allowed under exhausted appropriations	180	24
Coast Survey, annual report	40	22
annual report on expenditures	149	24
Corea, relative to establishing legation in	68	20
Court of Claims, estimate of deficiency appropriation for printing for	108	23
to pay judgments of	120 133	23 24
list of judgments by	187	25
Crab Tree Ledge, relative to appropriation for light-house at	90	23
Customs officers, annual report on emoluments of	188	25
Deficiency estimates for appropriations	89	15
Department of Justice, estimate of deficiency appropriation for	146	24
Direct tax of 1861, relative to refund of	159	24
District of Columbia, annual estimates for appropriations for	18	18
Duties, annual report of refunds	10	18
estimate of appropriation for collecting	93	23
Finances, annual report on Parts 1 and 2	2	13
First Comptroller, annual report of accounts settled with	26	19
Fish, relative to duties on	78	20
Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, accounts for court fees in damages cases	115	23
French spoliation claims, estimate of appropriation for continuing investigation of	74	20
General Land Office, estimates for additional clerical force in	44	20
Geological Survey, estimate for publishing report of	75	20
Gold and silver coins, deficiency estimate for recoinage of	38	20
Government Printing Office, relative to appropriations for	9	18
Hart, J., estimate to pay claim of	122	23
Interior Department, estimate of appropriation to pay detailed force in	103	23
Internal-revenue taxes, estimate of additional appropriation for collecting	69	20
claims for refunds of	21	18
Iquique, Peru, relative to loss of Government funds at	184	25
Jacksonville, Fla., relative to increasing cost of public building at	155	24
Jacobs, J. W., estimate to pay claim of	59	20
Jefferson, Mo., relative to completion of public building at	156	24
Johnson, W. W., estimate to pay claim of	60	20
Key West, Fla., estimate for additional appropriation for public building at	125	23
Lake Champlain, relative to lights at North and South Hero Islands	127	23
Light-house keepers, estimate for houses for	113	23
Mexican boundary, relative to destruction of a monument on	95	23
Mexican war pension, estimate of appropriation for	109	23
Minor coins, relative to issue and redemption of	50	20
Mint, relative to appropriations for	174	24
Natchez, Miss., estimate for completing road to national cemetery at	185	25
National Board of Health, estimate of deficiency of appropriations for	98	23
Naval hospital, estimate for erecting at Widow's Island, Maine	54	20
New York, estimates for enlarging custom-house at	125	23
Pacific railroads, relative to indebtedness of	104	23
Pension Office buildings, relative to iron plates for	41	20
Post-Office Department, estimate of deficiency appropriations for	182	25

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of Treasury—Continued.		
Communications from—		
Public buildings, estimate of deficiency appropriation for janitors of	114	23
relative to appropriation for furniture for	172	24
Quartermaster's corral, Washington, D. C., estimate for sewer drainage of	84	23
Receipts and expenditures, report for 1884	110	23
Ruggles, Augustus G., estimate to pay claim of	62	20
Signal lights, relative to	154	24
Signal Service, deficiency estimates for	45	20
estimates of deficiency appropriation for	119	23
Silver certificates, deficiency estimates for paper for	39	20
Silver coin, relative to issue of subsidiary	16	18
Silver coinage, report on	121	23
Sitting Bull band of Indians, relative to appropriations for	197	25
Skilligallee light-house, on rebuilding	91	23
Soldiers' homes, report on expenditures of	151	24
Smith, S. M. relative to claim of	164	24
Spectacle Reef, relative to fog-signal on	102	23
State Department, estimate of appropriation for books for library of	97	23
Statue of Liberty, New York, estimate for lighting	136	24
Surgical operations, estimate of appropriation to collect statistics of	63	20
Sweaney, Charles, relative to claim of	160	24
Toledo, Ohio, estimate for completing custom-house at	152	24
Treasury Department, annual report on contingent expenditures of	24	19
on employment of substitutes in	169	24
Treasury notes, relative to re-issue of	129	23
Ward, Shipley C., relative to claim of	161	24
Washington water-supply, estimates of appropriations for	123	23
Winston, Patrick K., estimate to pay claim of	61	20
Secretary of War:		
Communications from—		
Annual report of ... Part 2	1	2
Do ... Chief of Engineers (Vol. 1) ... Part 2	1	3
Do ... Chief of Engineers (Vol. 2) ... Part 2	1	4
Do ... Chief of Engineers (Vol. 3) ... Part 2	1	5
Do ... Chief of Ordnance ... Part 2	1	6
Do ... Chief Signal Officer ... Part 2	1	6
Adjutant-General's Department, relative to rank of officers in	86	23
Aqueduct Bridge, District of Columbia, on reconstruction of	128	23
Army disbursing officers, annual report on money accounts of	14	18
Army Medical Museum, relative to an annex to	42	20
Army supplies, annual report on purchases of	36	20
Columbia River, relative to the survey of The Dalles	107	23
land for improvement of	170	24
Conway, E. J., memorial of	162	24
Corr, Patrick, relative to salary of	71	20
Dull, D. and C. P., report on claims of	85	23
Green and Barren Navigation Company, relative to	111	23
Hennepin Canal, relative to	79	23
Herr's Island, relative to land for dam site at	70	20
Iron and steel tests, annual report	31	21
Louisville and Portland Canal, relative to right of Louisville to drainage in	51	20
on proposed alterations of	132	24
Ludington, Mich., relative to harbor of refuge at	87	23
McCafferty, C., report on claim of	85	23
Military Academy, relative to clerks of officers at	81	23
Militia, annual report on	148	24
Mississippi River, relative to improvement of, at Lake Providence and Pilcher's Point	92	23
Mississippi River Commission, annual report	30	20
financial statement	25	19
letter from	66	20
Missouri River Commission, annual report	28	20
Monongahela Navigation Company, relative to	112	23

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of War—Continued.		
Communications from—		
National Homes for Disabled Volunteers, annual report of board of managers	17	18
Portage Lake Canal, relative to	112	23
Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-Canal, relative to	124	23
Red River, relative to sand-bar in	198	25
Rivers and harbors, list of civilian engineers employed on	126	23
report on survey of Wisconsin River	65	20
estimate for improving Baltimore Harbor	67	20
estimate for improving Saint Mary's River, Michigan	72	20
Saint Mary's Falls Canal, on commerce of	116	23
Sainte Marie River, relative to railroad bridge across	46	20
Springfield Armory, annual report	35	20
Standard Underground Cable Company, report on claim of	165	24
Sturgeon Bay Ship-Canal, relative to	106	23
Do	147	24
Tennessee River, report on improvement of	23	19
Van Buren, Ark., relative to harbor at	94	23
Vermont, relative to arms issued to	43	20
War Department, annual report on contingent expenditures of	33	20
employés of	32	20
contracts of	64	20
Wisconsin River, report on survey of	65	20
Yaquina Bay, relative to land for improvement of	170	24
Signal Lights (*See* Vessels.)		
Signal Service, deficiency estimates for	45	20
estimates of deficiency appropriations for	119	23
Silver. (*See* Coins and Coinage.)		
Silver Certificates. (*See* Coin Certificates.)		
Shreveport, La, report of Secretary of War relative to sand-bar in Red River at	198	25
Sitting Bull's Band. (*See* Indians.)		
Skilligallee light-house, Letter of Secretary of Treasury on rebuilding	91	23
Smith, S. M., letter of Secretary relative to claim of	164	24
Soldiers' homes. (*See* National homes for Disabled Volunteers.)		
South American Commission, report on	57	20
Spectacle Reef, Lake Huron, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to fog-signal on	102	23
Springfield Armory, annual report on	35	20
Standard Underground Cable Company, report of Secretary of War on claim of	165	24
State Department, annual report on contingent expenditures of	27	19
employés in	73	20
estimate of appropriation for books for library of	97	23
Statistical Abstract of United States for 1886	199	25
Statue of Liberty, New York Harbor, estimate for lighting	136	24
Stone, Cudbert, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 927) to pension	139	24
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal	105	23
Do	147	24
Surgical operations, estimate of appropriation to collect statistics on	63	20
Sweaney, Charles, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to claim of	160	24
Sweet, Franklin, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7540) to pension	142	24
T.		
Tariff. (*See* Import Duties.)		
Tennessee River, report of Secretary of War on improvement of	23	19
Texas, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 10203) for special distribution of seeds in	175	24
Toledo, Ohio, estimate for completing custom-house at	152	24
Treasurer of United States, annual report of accounts settled with First Comptroller	26	19

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Treasury Department, annual report on contingent expenditures of...	24	19
report of Secretary on substitutes employed in..	169	24
Treasury notes, report of Secretary of Treasury on reissue of	129	23
V.		
Van Buren, Ark., letter of Secretary of War on harbor at	94	23
Vermont, letter of Secretary of War relative to arms issued to.....	43	20
Vessels, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to signal lights on.....	154	24
W.		
War claims. (See Claims.)		
War Department, annual report on employés in.....	32	20
annual reports on contingent expenditures of.....	33, 34	20
annual report on contracts of	64	20
War with Mexico, estimate of appropriation for pension.....	109	23
Ward, Shipley C., letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to claim of ..	161	24
Winston, Patrick K., estimate to pay claim of	61	20
Wisconsin River, report of Secretary of War on survey of.....	65	20
Wyoming, letter of Attorney-General relative to mileage and fees allowed for courts in	181	25
Y.		
Yaquina Bay, letter of Secretary of War relative to improvement of ...	170	24

49TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 171.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

WITH

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

DURING THE

YEARS 1885 AND 1886.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1887.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A letter from the Secretary of State, accompanied by reports of consuls of the United States relating to trade and industries of foreign countries.

FEBRUARY 17, 1887.—Referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a letter from the Secretary of State accompanying the annual reports of the consuls of the United States on the trade and industries of foreign countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 16, 1887.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 15, 1887.

To the President:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the "Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries during the years 1885 and 1886," being the annual reports of consular officers of the United States on the commerce and industries of their respective districts. I would add that these reports are provided for by section 208 of the Revised Statutes.

T. F. BAYARD.

CONTENTS.

EUROPE.

Austria-Hungary, 1.
- Budapesth, 10.
- Trieste, 13.

Belgium, 15.
- Antwerp, 18, 24.
- Brussels, 28.
- Ghent, 38.

Denmark, 47.

France, 49.
- Bordeaux, 65.
- Cognac, 67.
- Lyons, 68.
- Marseilles, 72.
- Nantes, 110.
- St. Nazaire, 113.
- Nice, 116.
- Rouen, 116.
- Calais, 125.
- Dunkirk, 126.
- St. Etienne, 128.
- Corsica, 133.

Germany, 138.
- Frankfort-on-the-Main, 207.
- Annaberg, 240.
- Barmen, 246.
- Bremen, 253.
- Silesia, 265.
- Brunswick, 269.
- Chemnitz, 270.
- Cologne, 271.
- Crefeld, 271.
- Dantzic, 275.
- Dresden, 279.
- Düsseldorf, 280.
- Elberfeld, 280.
- Königsberg, 282.
- Leipsic, 288.
- Gera, 291.
- Mannheim, 294.
- Mayence, 338.
- Munich, 356.
- Sonneberg, 356.
- Stettin, 359.

Greece:
- Patras, 368.
- Zante, 371.
- Corfu, 374.
- Syra, 377.

Italy:
- Rome, 378.
- Catania, 404.
- Licata, 410.
- Syracuse, 411.
- Civita Vecchia, 412.
- Florence, 414.
- Genoa, 424.
- Leghorn, 427.
- Palermo, 434.
- Marsala, 440.
- Turin, 441.

Netherlands:
- Amsterdam, 444.
- Rotterdam, 502.

Norway, 504.
- Bergen, 524.

Portugal, 527.

Russia, 527.
- Riga, 530.
- Warsaw, 531.

Spain:
- Barcelona, 548.
- Bilboa, 559.
- Gibraltar, 562, 741.

Sweden, 568.

Switzerland, 569.
- Basle, 572.
- Geneva, 574.
- Horgen, 576.
- Zurich, 577.

United Kingdom, 591.
- Bristol, 627.
- Falmouth, 647.
- Hull, 650.
- Leeds, 661.
- Liverpool, 663.
- Nottingham, 674.
- Plymouth, 677.
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 679.
- Sheffield, 684.
- Tunstall, 685.
- Scotland, 686.
  - Dunfermline, 695.
  - Glasgow, 696.
  - Leith, 716.
- Ireland:
  - Belfast, 733.
  - Cork, 733.
- Wales:
  - Cardiff, 740.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Canada:
Province of Quebec:
Montreal, 743.
Coaticook, 757.
Gaspé Basin, 759.
Quebec, 761.
Sherbrooke, 762.
Three Rivers, 765.
Province of New Brunswick:
St. John, 769.
St. Stephen, 769.
Province of Nova Scotia:
Halifax, 771.
Windsor, 782.
Province of Ontario:
Chatham, 792.
Port Erie, 798.
Guelph, 802.
Hamilton, 804.
London, 809.
Ottawa, 828.
Port Sarnia, 849.
Kingston, 849.
Prescott, 851.
Toronto, 854.
Windsor, 858.
Province of Manitoba, 862.
Newfoundland, 866.

MEXICO.

Acapulco, 867.
Tehuantepec, 870.
Salina Cruz, 874.
Guaymas, 875.
Guerrero, 882.
La Paz, 876.
Matamoros, 889.
Mazatlan, 889.
Merida, 892.
Paso del Norte, 896.
Piedras Negras, 901.
San Benito, 903.
Vera Cruz, 905.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Costa Rica:
San José, 908.
Guatemala, 911.
Honduras, 915.
Salvador, 921.
Sonsonate, 924.

WEST INDIES.

Antigua, 928.
Bahamas, 941.
Barbadoes, 949.
Bermuda, 964.
Trinidad, 966, 972.
Cuba:
Sagua la Grande, 973.
Trinidad de Cuba, 978.
Matanzas, 978.
Porto Rico, 979.
San Juan, 981.
Aguadilla, 982.
Arecibo, 985.
Fajardo, 986.
Vicques, 987.

Hayti:
Port-au-Prince, 988.
Aux Cayes, 998.
Gonaïves, 1000.
Jacmel, 1001.
Cape Haytien, 1003.
San Domingo:
Puerto Plata, 1008.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic:
Buenos Ayres, 1011.
Bolivia, 1061.
Brazil, 1062.
Pará, 1079.
Rio Grande do Sul, 1084.
Santos, 1085.
Chili, 1096.
British Guiana, 1100.
Ecuador:
Guayaquil, 1112.
Peru:
Callao, 1118.
Republic of Colombia:
Panama, 1121.
Barranquilla, 1123.
Rio Hacha, 1128.
Carthagena, 1131.
Uruguay, 1136.
Montevideo, 1171.
Venezuela, 1185.
Carupano, 1199.
Cumaná, 1200.
La Guayra, 1202, 1211.
Puerto Cabello, 1213.
Falkland Islands, 1218.

ASIA.

China, 1220.
Shanghai, 1221.
Amoy, 1240.
Tamsui and Kelung, 1248.
Taiwan, 1249.
Chefoo, 1250.
Foochow, 1253.
Hankow, 1257.
Hong-Kong, 1264.
Newchwang, 1269.
Ningpo, 1273.
Corea, 1280.
Japan, 1296.
Osaka and Hiogo, 1300.
Nagasaki, 1319.
Siam:
Bangkok, 1326.
India, British:
Calcutta, 1332.
Bassein, 1340.

India, British—Continued.
Chittagong, 1341.
Madras, 1342.
Maulmain, 1344.
Ceylon, 1345.
Straits Settlements, 1356.
Sumatra, 1412.
Turkey:
Jerusalem, 1446.
Jaffa, 1452.
Sivas, 1453.
Syria, 1458.
Aintab, 1482.
Aleppo, 1482.
Alexandretta, 1486.
Damascus, 1488.
Acca and Haifa, 1490.
Latakia, 1493.
Marash, 1495.
Mersine, 1496.
Sidon, 1497.

AFRICA.

Algiers, 1500.
Cape Colony, 1500.
Egypt:
Cairo, 1503.
Goree Dakar, 1542.
Liberia, 1543.
Morocco, 1544.
St. Paul de Loanda, 1576.
Sierra Leone, 1577.
Madagascar, 1588.
Andakabe, 1590.
Mauritius, 1591.
Cape Verde Islands, 1594.

St. Helena, 1594.
Philippine Islands, 1596.

AUSTRALASIA.

Victoria, 1604.
South Australia, 1615.

Malta, 1626.
Madeira, 1633.

Statistical abstract (see table contents), 1641.
Quarantine laws of United States, 1853.
California, 1868.
Connecticut, 1874.
Delaware, 1875.
Florida, 1877.
Georgia, 1880.
Quarantine laws of Kentucky, 1882.
Louisiana, 1883.
Maine, 1895.
Maryland, 1895.
Massachusetts, 1900.
Michigan, 1901.
Minnesota, 1902.
Mississippi, 1903.
New Hampshire, 1904.
New Jersey, 1906.
New York, 1908.
North Carolina, 1930.
Ohio, 1933.
Oregon, 1934.
Pennsylvania, 1934.
Rhode Island, 1950.
South Carolina, 1951.
Tennessee, 1956.
Texas, 1957.
Virginia, 1960.
West Virginia, 1963.
Immigration laws of United States, 1967.
Alabama, 1975.
Arizona, 1976.
Arkansas, 1976.
California, 1977.
Colorado, 1978.
Florida, 1979.
Georgia, 1979.
Kansas, 1979.
Kentucky, 1980.
Louisiana, 1980.
Maine, 1981.
Maryland, 1981.
Massachusetts, 1981.
Michigan, 1982.
Minnesota, 1983.
Mississippi, 1983.
Missouri, 1983.
Nebraska, 1984.
New York, 1984.
New Mexico, 2003.
North Carolina, 2003.
Oregon, 2003.
Pennsylvania, 2003.
South Carolina, 2003.
Tennessee, 2004.
Texas, 2004.
Virginia, 2004.
Washington Territory, 2005.
West Virginia, 2005.
Wisconsin, 2006.
Wyoming, 2006.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report of Consul-General Jussen on the commerce, industries, &c., of Austria-Hungary.

TRADE REVIVAL.

Although the United States of America and its commercial progress are hardly ever discussed in the Austrian press during the year, they are quite sure of honorable mention when the first day of a new year makes its appearance and when the national economists feel called upon to make up the balance-sheet and to compare the condition of their own people with that of the Western Republic.

For the last six months of 1886 the business of this Empire has materially improved, and although the admission is made somewhat reluctantly, still it is made, and Austrian journalists confess that the first impulse and cause for this improvement arose in the United States, and that the increase of exports from Austria and the consequent benefit to the industries of the Empire were a direct reflection of the revival of trade beyond the Atlantic.

This revival of American trade and business generally during 1886 has had a twofold effect upon the business interests of Austria. The increased exportation of Austrian manufactures has, as a matter of course, stimulated many industrial establishments, and a long list of raw materials has gradually risen in price and value.

WAR CLOUDS.

But in spite of this decided increase of trade, and in spite of the revived hope of manufacturers and exporters, there is a deep-seated want of confidence in future commercial prosperity. If peace could be assured then all might take hope and better times might reasonably be expected; but if the Bulgarian complications should finally culminate in a war with Russia, the injury to Austrian-Hungarian industrial and mercantile interests will be simply incalculable. And in the face of Bismarck's peaceful assurances, careful business men here seem to believe that the clash of arms in the coming spring is unavoidable. The burden of such a war, its sacrifices and misfortunes, will fall heaviest upon Austria. Even if England and Italy should be drawn into the contest, the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy would of necessity carry the greatest weight of the conflict, and whether victorious or not, the result would, at least in an industrial and commercial direction, be equally ruinous.

The theater of action would in all probability soon be transferred from Bulgarian to Austrian soil, and even before the first battle was fought the manufacturers of the country and all those ramifications of business which follow in their train would receive an almost fatal blow. The moment that the army of Austria-Hungary is placed upon a war footing and the reserve is called to arms, the factories and offices and business houses will be depopulated; and if the demand for Austrian manufactures continued it could not be supplied, for the skilled laborer would be handling a musket instead of turning a tool. Only men above forty years of age would be left at home, insufficient in number, strength, and skill to fill the great void created by the war.

The credit of the Austrian importer would certainly suffer to the same extent to which the business of the exporter would be reduced, because the home demand for all imported commodities would suddenly cease, and in all probability collections of outstanding accounts would be more problematical than in times of peace. Add to this the unavoidable necessity of increased taxation for the purpose of paying the expenses of war, the increased costs of the necessaries of life, the sudden embargo which war would impose upon the fine arts and their development and culture, which are important factors in the life of an Austrian, and it would seem as if ample reason for apprehension were apparent, and confidence in industrial and commercial progress and improvement could not well be established until at least a brief peace is absolutely assured and the Oriental question settled, if only for a short series of years, for a final and conclusive settlement without war and its attendant sacrifices seems to be entirely out of the question.

The importation of American manufactures and products into Austria-Hungary is as yet inconsiderable, sole leather, agricultural machines, wheels, spokes, &c., and petroleum comprising the main articles of import. The exporters of these articles have undoubtedly safe and reliable connections, and it is, therefore, probably quite superfluous to suggest that they should study the political horizon and the ever-changing phases of the Oriental question quite as diligently as their market reports.

MEANS EMPLOYED TO INCREASE THE EXPORT TRADE OF AUSTRIA.

During 1886 several earnest and quite well-chosen efforts have been made to increase the export trade of Austrian manufactures to foreign countries. The minister of commerce has issued an address to the several chambers of commerce, recommending them to send young men to foreign centers of trade for the purpose of studying the business, habits, and condition of the people, and to prepare the ground for the establishment of factories and branch houses of Austrian firms. A fund has been started by the Academy of Commerce at Vienna, and thus far 153,000 florins have been collected to defray the traveling expenses of these students of the commerce of foreign lands. It has also been proposed to employ these pioneers of the Austrian export trade as representatives and salesmen of home manufacturing establishments, and thus to insure their support while they devote their time to the study of foreign commercial relations.

As I have already reported, the Export Society of Vienna has during the past year pushed with considerable vigor the establishment of sample depots of Austrian wares in foreign markets, and as a third means of encouraging the export trade a sample depot of foreign manufactures has been started in Vienna for the purpose mainly of informing Austrian

manufacturers of the kind, character, price, &c., of goods in demand and used in foreign countries, so that when this depot or museum is complete an Austrian exporter or manufacturer need not travel to foreign climes in order to acquaint himself with the necessities or fashions of the people dwelling there, but can visit the museum, and there be informed minutely as to his chances of success, should he desire to furnish the wares in demand. He will see the kinds of goods required; can estimate their cost of manufacture at his factory to a fraction; and as he can also be informed of the price which they bear in the market in question, it would seem to be a simple mathematical calculation for him to decide whether to make the venture or not.

Aside from this he has other auxiliaries at hand to assist him in his efforts to extend his trade with the greatest possible safety. The Export Society of Vienna is in constant correspondence with merchants and with Austrian consuls in foreign countries, and, as I understand, is ready to impart the very valuable information thus gained to any Austrian merchant who may apply for it.

COMPETITION OF AUSTRIAN WITH AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE.

The export trade of Austria to markets where a competition with American exporters would be encountered is as yet very limited. Few Austrian manufactures find their way to the Central and South American states, or to Havana, China, or Japan, and these are mostly the same articles which Austria exports to the United States, viz: Vienna specialties and novelties, Bohemian and Vienna export beers, Hungarian wines and furniture. And none of these Austrian manufactures, it appears, are shipped directly, but by way of Hamburg and London, and enter the foreign markets under French and English labels, very much to the annoyance of Austrian manufacturers and consuls, who are clamoring for a direct communication. As to the articles of furniture, it is to be hoped the time will come when it will seem absurd and unprofitable to export chairs, bureaus, tables, looking-glasses, bookcases, etagéres, &c., from Austria to the Havana and to the Central and South American states. Whenever we reach the conclusion that a reduction of the tariff on raw materials is a direct benefit to our industrial interests we shall probably be in a position to compete with Austria as to all articles of furniture in the South and Central American markets.

DUTIES ON RAW MATERIALS.

To mention only one or two examples showing the distinction between our tariff and that of Austria on raw materials required in the manufacture of furniture, I will state here that marble, raw and cut in blocks or slabs, is free of duty, and that all kinds of wood, raw or prepared, European or foreign, is also free of duty under the Austrian tariff, except veneers, upon which, if unpolished, a duty of 60 cents per 200 pounds is imposed; whereas, under the tariff of the United States, marble of all kinds in block, rough or squared, pays a duty of 65 cents per cubic foot veined, sawed, or otherwise, and in slabs $1.10 per cubic foot. Cabinet wood, in logs, round, and as unmanufactured timber, not otherwise specified, is free; but black-walnut lumber pays duty as sawed lumber, and all manufactured wood not otherwise specified 20 per cent. ad valorem, and veneer produced by cutting pays 35 per cent. ad valorem.

AMERICAN WINES.

The question whether American wines will displace those of Hungary in the markets mentioned will, I have no doubt, be answered in the affirmative before many years have elapsed. California, Missouri, and Ohio clarets and white wines certainly need not fear competition with the lighter wines of Hungary, and the "Tokayer" brand will probably alone remain an inimitable and unapproachable specialty.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY DURING 1886.

The official statistics showing the total of the export and import trade for 1886 has as yet not been published, and, as I know by last year's experience, will not be ready for publication until the end of March. I can therefore give exact figures as to the total amount only for the period from January to September, 1886. To facilitate comparison and to enable parties interested to judge of the fluctuations of trade for a series of years, I give the figures from 1877 to September, 1886.

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of exports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of exports.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*		*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
1877	666,600,000	555,300,000	111,300,000	1882	711,900,000	654,200,000	127,700,000
1878	654,700,000	552,100,000	102,600,000	1883	749,900,000	624,900,000	125,000,000
1879	684,000,000	556,600,000	127,400,000	1884	691,500,000	612,600,000	78,900,000
1880	676,000,000	613,500,000	62,500,000	1885	672,100,000	557,900,000	114,200,000
1881	731,500,000	641,800,000	89,700,000	1886*	526,700,000	411,900,000	114,800,000

* To September.

These figures show that the import reached the highest point in 1882, and that since then, *i. e.*, up to 1886, it has decreased more that 100,000,000 florins. The export now is no larger than it was ten years ago, and the import has also decreased almost 100,000,000 florins since 1882. Both results are attributed to the protective tariff policy of Austria-Hungary and the other nations of the European continent, a policy inaugurated partly in retaliation and partly upon original principle. There is, as usual, a hue and cry for reform, but, as may be expected, no unanimity of opinion as to the means to bring it about.

The following table comprises the main articles of export and import from January to October, inclusive, 1886, and the respective quantities:

EXPORT.

[1 meter centner=221½ pounds.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Barley ... meter centners	1,830,000	Hides, raw ... meter centners	27,999
Bed feathers ... do	23,515	Mineral waters ... do	141,276
Beer ... do	319,979	Paper, of straw and wood ... do	144,639
Brown coal ... do	32,381,865	Shoes ... do	14,175
Bark and roots for tanning purposes ... meter centners	290,401	Sugar ... do	1,600,000
Eggs ... do	391,310	Wheat ... do	1,859,000
Fruit, green ... do	604,540	Wine:	
Fats ... do	67,310	In barrels ... do	638,598
Felt hats ... do	1,149	In bottles ... do	3,956
Furniture, wooden ... do	82,881	Wood for purposes of manufacture ... meter centners	5,726,765
Glassware, hollow ... do	205,521	Woolen clothing ... do	7,246
Hay ... do	304,618	Wooden ware ... do	132,819
Hogs ... do	339,245		

IMPORT.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Barley.....meter centners..	134, 165	Mineral oils—continued.	
Caoutchouc .....do....	2, 259	Refined, duty 10 florins per 100 kilograms .....meter centners..	184, 595
Corn .....do....	806, 977	Oats .....do....	128, 840
Cutlery, fine .....do....	461	Olive oil.....do....	28, 585
Distilled spirits .....do....	3, 837	Rubber goods .....do....	1, 359
Flax .....do....	190, 557	Rye .....do....	601, 380
Hogs .....do....	309, 859	Sheep and goat skins:	
Hard coal .....do....	20, 405, 255	Dressed .....do....	17, 794
Hardware:		Raw .....do....	25, 512
Fine.....do....	4, 618	Straw hats .....pieces..	237, 945
Tools.....do....	8, 567	Staves.....meter centners..	34, 343
Hides, raw .....do....	101, 425	Wool, unwashed .....do....	143, 063
Jute.....do....	113, 237	Wheat .....do....	189, 472
Mineral oils:		Watches:	
Heavy, artificial Russian, duty 1.10 florins per 100 kilograms, meter centners	467, 385	Gold and gold-plated ....pieces..	49, 739
Light, American crude, duty 2 florins per 100 kilograms..meter centners	159, 673	Silver and silver-plated....do....	158, 331
		Other watches .....do....	16, 243
		Total watches	224, 313

The revenue from the import duties of Austria-Hungary from January to October, inclusive, in 1886, amounted in all to the sum of 34,278,902 florins, of which about 14,750,000 were collected in gold. This amount falls short nearly 4,500,000 florins of the duties collected during the same period in 1885.

PETROLEUM.

The figures showing the import of mineral oil from January to October (inclusive), 1886, when compared with those for the same period of 1885 prove quite conclusively that the artificial Russian oil has interfered seriously with the American petroleum trade in this Empire.

During the period in question, in 1885, 344,410 meter centners of light crude American oil were imported against only 159,673 meter centners in 1886.

The figures from 1885 show from January to October (inclusive) an importation of 343,072 meter centners refined mineral oil against only 184,595 meter centners during the same time in 1886.

On the other hand the importation of the Russian artificial oil (heavy, *i. e.*, mixed with 15 per cent. tar, artificial) has during the same period of time increased fully 250 per cent., as shown by the following figures:

From January to October (inclusive), 1885, only 177,127 meter centners heavy crude oil were imported, while during the same period in 1886 the figures mount up to 467,385 meter centners.

More conclusive proof could not possibly be furnished that the fraud upon the customs by means of the importation of Russian artificial oil has been completely successful, to the great injury of the treasury of Austria. The loss to Austria in the shape of unpaid duties during the period mentioned, if the decline of the importation of refined oil is taken into consideration, and if, furthermore, the fact is considered, as it should be, that all the Russian artificial oil imported is refined at the Hungarian refineries and pays a so-called consumption tax to Hungary *alone*, amounts, according to my calculation, in round figures to 4,000,000 florins.

No wonder, then, that the Austrian minister of finance has again and again attempted to persuade the Hungarian Government to suppress this much lamented and much criticised fraud and to agree to a strict enforcement of the tariff according to its spirit and intent. But thus

far all efforts in this direction have been in vain. Only a few days since a conference of the representatives of the two Governments took place in Vienna, and after a protracted session and animated debate of the question at issue the session was adjourned *sine die*, as far as can be ascertained, without reaching an understanding.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The increase of the exports from Austria-Hungary to the United States forms one of the few bright leaves in the commercial history of this monarchy for 1886. The schedule herewith inclosed marked Schedule A, contains a statement of the exports from all the consular districts of Austria-Hungary (agencies included) for the year ending December 31, 1886, and shows an increase of exports of $1,152,656.40 over 1885; and the schedule herewith inclosed, marked Schedule B contains a statement of exports from the consular district of Vienna during the four quarters of the year 1886. The value of exports from this consular district to the United States during this year is by far the largest since the establishment of the consulate at Vienna. In connection with the subject of the export trade from Austria to the United States, I desire to mention the results of my experience during the year last past with reference to the

BRANCH HOUSES OF AUSTRIAN MANUFACTURERS ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES.

I am quite well aware that this is not a new subject, and that American importers are fully cognizant of the injury to their business arising from the fact that European manufacturers establish branch houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c., to whom they invoice their wares at manufacturer's cost—that is, at a rate below that for which the American merchant, who is required to pay a profit in addition to manufacturer's cost, can purchase the same article in the European markets.

The American importer will probably contend that if the United States consuls abroad perform their whole duty they will insist upon it that all invoices authenticated by them should contain the true and correct market price of the goods invoiced, which true market price consists as provided by regulations of the cost of manufacturing, with the usual percentage of profit added.

This, undoubtedly, is the correct theory, but like most other theories it is sometimes difficult to carry it into practice. If the goods invoiced are staple articles, there is of course little difficulty in fixing the true market price, but if the invoice contains novelties, articles of luxury, the shape and quality of which change rapidly with the requirements of fashion, a consul will find it somewhat difficult to determine the value of these goods upon and from his own knowledge. Even a consul, educated as a merchant and with the experience of a long series of years in handling and dealing in merchandise, would be at a loss to fix the exact market value of such articles as fine metal or bronze ware, fans, leather goods, oil paintings, painted and decorated fancy glassware, terra cotta ornaments, statuary, porcelain, ornamented plaques, and other articles of luxury, all of which contribute in a considerable measure to the sum total of exports to the United States.

In this dilemma he has but one recourse, and that is to call in experts, *i. e.*, exporters and dealers in the articles mentioned, and to ask their

opinion as to the value of the goods in question. But I have found, to my regret, that this sort of auxiliary is not absolutely reliable in detecting or proving an undervaluation.

The ramifications and connections created by trade are so intricate and the latter are often of so intimate a nature, that the real truth is not always attainable. Though the name of the shipper is not disclosed by the consul, these experts seem to know from the general shape, character, and appearance of the goods who the manufacturer is, and in most cases there is a certain reluctance to give an opinion even against a competitor in trade. There is a sort of commercial freemasonry extant among these gentlemen, which possibly, in their circle, is as powerful and influential as the *esprit de corps* in the army.

The question arises, If consuls by reason of the facts stated are not in a position to detect and to prove undervaluations, by what means is this purpose to be accomplished? Is there no adequate remedy against the practice by which European manufacturers export their products to their own firms, or to some man of straw (representing their firm in the United States), at mere manufacturer's cost, paying less duty than the honest American importer, and thus fraudulently placing themselves in a position to undersell all their American competitors? Is the experience to be repeated again and again and *ad infinitum*, that Europeans repair to an American port of entry, import their own European manufactures under the conditions mentioned, amass a fortune within a few years, and return to their home laden with wealth acquired in a country toward which they never performed or assumed the smallest duty as citizens, and for whose institutions, progress, and success they never cherished the slightest sympathy? Is it fair and just that these unconscionable cosmopolitans should enrich themselves at the expense of our countrymen and of our national Treasury?

The remedy for this condition of things, which my brief experience seems to suggest, lies with the appraisers and the experts cited by them at the port of entry where the shipments are landed. There is but one class of experts who can give a fair and impartial opinion as to the value of goods purchased in the European markets, and these are the American importers, who neither own nor represent European factories, who deal in the same line of goods, purchase them abroad, and consequently pay for them not only the cost of manufacture, but in addition to this the usual percentage of profit, or, in other words, the fair and true market price which obtains at their place of manufacture. If the appraisers engage the services of experts who themselves are but temporary residents of the United States, representing a European manufacturer, it may well be expected that such experts will consider the cost of manufacture alone a fair criterion of the market price.

As a matter of course there are many shipments as to which the consul can gather satisfactory and reliable information, but when he cannot, then it would seem experts at the port of entry of the character and nationality mentioned could make a fair estimate of value.

EDMUND JUSSEN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, January 15, 1887.

SCHEDULE A.—*Value of declared exports from the consular districts of Austria-Hungary (agencies included) to the United States of America during the year ending December 31, 1886.*

Articles.	Budapesth.	Prague.	Reichenberg.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.
Amber, crude					$25,230 88	$25,230 88
Antiquities					8,206 75	8,206 75
Argols				$8,560 66		8,560 66
Art, works of	$1,000 13				15,204 92	16,205 05
Bed feathers		$21,425 17		1,710 20		23,135 37
Beer		25,801 76				25,801 76
Beet-root sugar		273,577 49				273,597 49
Black lead		10,684 28				10,684 28
Books and paper	244 40	23,213 08			3,707 25	27,164 73
Brushes					2,106 38	2,106 38
Buttons		190,692 01			1,491,054 60	1,681,746 61
Candles					2,505 22	2,505 22
Celluloid					772 96	772 96
Cloth and woolen goods		58,835 11	$14,744 11		236,121 05	304,700 27
Coffee				24,090 70		24,090 70
Cutlery		5,881 04				5,881 04
Cuttle-bones				9,678 76		9,678 76
Drugs and chemicals		12,163 18		100,560 03	15,843 37	128,566 58
Embroideries		8,619 82				8,619 82
Fancy goods and jewelry		31,321 08	17,590 04		246,018 71	294,929 83
Fans					156,492 38	156,492 38
Fruits, dried	49,416 41	40,466 30		759,720 04		849,602 75
Furs	5,892 06					5,892 06
Furniture	490 56	475 43			61,354 52	62,320 51
Glassware	4,500 60	1,115,827 07	344,957 34		32,600 13	1,497,885 14
Gloves		99,292 38			76,613 08	175,905 46
Graphite					6,551 40	6,551 40
Gum				74,340 93		74,340 93
Hair, humar		13,743 74				13,743 74
Hemp tow					14,632 44	14,632 44
Herbs and roots	1,905 53	1,520 16		22,513 56		25,939 25
Hops		177,003 97			11,911 57	188,915 54
Insect powder				89,068 66		89,068 66
Leather and skins		17,971 57		18,203 28	47,880 56	84,055 41
Lentils and beans					3,743 15	3,743 15
Linen and cot'n goods		19,450 74	3,643 57		588,655 18	611,749 49
Maccaroni				6,421 36		6,421 36
Majolica	5,733 36					5,733 36
Meerschaum, crude				2,858 68	24,630 72	26,489 40
Metal goods		3,210 63	1,575 51		757 35	5,5[illegible]
Mineral water	63,700 13	30,174 96				93,875 09
Musical instruments		6,040 68			6,200 85	12,241 53
Ozocerite					16,563 82	16,563 82
Petroleum blls., empty				134,812 20		134,812 20
Porcelain and pottery	9,550 10	346,796 70	3,968 69		29,661 68	390,002 17
Rags				5,796 15		5,796 15
Sardines				20,973 07		20,973 07
Seeds	1,931 69			7,625 00		9,556 69
Silks and velvets		128,669 26			146,432 38	275,101 64
Smokers' articles					63,978 85	63,978 85
Sponges				16,534 66		16,534 66
Stained glass					7,379 64	7,379 64
Tartar, crude	34,723 39				255,376 14	290,099 53
Toys		18,114 27	243 24		1,910 54	20,268 05
Umbrella fixtures					9,878 13	9,878 13
White lead				6,729 90		6,729 90
Wines and liquors	41,016 57	1,699 49		5,351 23	18,606 46	66,673 75
Wood pulp				641 30		641 30
Wool	10,162 46			17,688 65		27,851 11
Miscellaneous	1,954 40	13,580 04	1,175 07	19,105 61	16,710 85	52,475 97
Total	232,221 79	2,691,221 41	387,922 57	1,351,984 63	3,645,298 91	8,308,644 31
Total, 1885	228,473 70	1,661,349 11		2,319,890 20	2,946,274 81	7,155,987 82
Total, 1884	363,575 76	1,738,951 28		1,879,982 65	3,197,385 71	7,180,895 40

Increase in 1886 over 1885 $1,152,656.49.

NOTE.—The average value of the Austrian paper florin during the year ending December 31, 1886, was 38.65 cents.

The first two quarters of the year 1886 of the returns of exports from Reichenberg are included in the returns from Prague for said quarters.

SCHEDULE B.—*Declared value of exports from the consular district of Vienna to the United States for the four quarters of the year ending December* 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarter ending— March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	December 31, 1886.	Total for the year.
Amber, crude	$13,860 60	$1,846 56	$3,977 77	$5,545 95	$25,230 88
Antiquities			8,206 75		8,206 75
Art, works of	162 99	1,301 88	905 18	12,834 37	15,204 92
Books and paper		794 96	2,096 09	816 20	3,707 25
Brushes			1,424 99	681 29	2,106 28
Buttons	387,997 41	411,555 23	297,061 08	394,440 88	1,491,054 60
Candles			2,505 22		2,505 22
Celluloid			772 96		772 96
Cloth and woolen goods	21,944 59	67,422 70	27,669 12	119,084 64	236,121 05
Drugs and chemicals	6,437 53	6,429 96		2,975 88	15,843 37
Fancy goods and jewelry	34,796 03	29,411 02	113,887 65	67,924 01	246,018 71
Fans	78,885 93	17,926 91	27,245 17	38,334 27	156,492 28
Furniture	11,784 62	16,598 19	22,476 94	10,499 77	61,354 52
Glassware	2,328 34	8,258 24	12,382 74	9,630 81	32,600 13
Gloves	19,981 27	9,365 62	30,397 55	16,918 64	76,613 08
Graphite			4,714 38	1,837 02	6,551 40
Hemp tow			8,649 30	5,983 14	14,632 44
Hops			4,166 73	7,744 84	11,911 57
Leather and skins	15,580 21	10,355 03	5,883 07	16,062 25	47,880,56
Lentils and beans			8,743 15		8,743 15
Linen and cotton goods	128,468 75	108,765 68	192,966 49	158,454 26	588,655 18
Meerschaum, crude	3,739 43	7,388 68	6,367 64	7,184 97	24,630 72
Metal goods			757 35		757 35
Musical instruments	939 31	1,264 71	1,106 85	2,889 98	6,200 85
Ozocerite	1,686 94	2,298 83	6,873 07	5,704 98	16,563 82
Porcelain and pottery	4,069 75	12,036 70	9,959 77	3,595 46	29,561 68
Silks and velvet	32,864 21	30,997 98	43,246 03	39,322 16	146,432 38
Smokers' articles	11,967 61	21,375 36	17,844 93	12,790 95	63,978 85
Stained glass			6,096 93	1,282 71	7,379 64
Tartar, crude	12,884 21	52,158 01	91,242 60	69,091 32	255,376 14
Toys				1,910 54	1,910 54
Umbrella fixtures	3,330 49	567 95	718 21	5,261 48	9,878 13
Wines and liquors	4,379 79	5,059 24	3,992 28	5,175 15	18,606 46
Miscellaneous	2,718 40	4,579 08	5,407 87	3,957 50	16,710 85
Total, 1886	795,758 41	826,853 52	964,795 86	1,057,886 12	3,645,293 91
Total, 1885	657,052 62	631,814 34	830,177 76	827,230 09	2,946,274 81
Increase	138,705 79	195,039 18	134,618 10	230,656 03	699,019 10

The increase of exports to the United States during the year 1886 as compared with 1885, amounts to the sum of $1,152,656.49. The sum total of exports from the Vienna consular district during 1886 is larger than it has ever been since the establishment of the consulate at Vienna.

The total increase in exports, amounting to the sum aforesaid, is due mainly to increased exportation of the following articles. A comparison between 1886 and 1885 shows the following results:

Articles.	1886.	1885.	Increase in 1886.
Beet-root sugar	$273,597 49	$7,136 46	$266,461 03
Buttons	1,681,746 61	1,223,462 94	458,283 67
Cloth and woolen goods	304,700 27	259,474 26	45,226 01
Fancy goods and jewelry	294,929 83	193,099 34	101,830 49
Glassware	1,497,885 14	934,553 14	563,332 00
Gloves	175,905 46	85,124 54	90,780 92
Hops	188,915 54	22,657 85	166,257 69
Linen and cotton goods	611,749 49	417,702 48	194,047 01
Porcelain and pottery	390,002 17	221,553 72	168,448 45

In two articles the export of 1886 as compared with that of 1885 has decreased to a considerable extent, viz, in dried fruits and in empty petroleum-barrels.

A comparison of the figures for the two years in question shows the following decrease:

Articles.	1885.	1886.	Decrease in 1886.
Fruits, dried	$1,557,984 29	$849 602 75	$708,381 54
Petroleum-barrels, empty	387,432 59	154,812 20	232,620 39

The decrease of the export of dried fruits, it is to be hoped, may be due mainly to the energetic competition of California fruit-growers, who ought to be able within a very brief period to render the exportation of European dried fruits to the United States an unprofitable venture. Small quantities of American dried fruits (dried apples) have made their appearance in the Vienna market, but they are sold at such exorbitant rates that the prospect of a speedy development of this trade is very problematical.

The decreased exportation to the United States of empty petroleum-barrels, such increase amounting in value to $232,620.39, as above stated, and representing, therefore, something over 230,000 empty barrels, is another incontrovertible proof of the serious inroads which the artificial Russian petroleum has made upon the trade in American petroleum with Austria-Hungary.

EDMUND JUSSEN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
January 22, 1887.

BUDAPESTH.

Report of Consul Sterne.

I inclose herewith a statement showing the declared value of exports from the consular district of Budapesth to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1886; further, a statement showing the export and import trade of Hungary during the calendar year 1885, this being the latest period for which complete statistics are at my hand at this date.

I regret that upon a very important item I am not enabled in this connection to give more detailed information, namely, the direct import trade of Hungary from the United States, a detailed statement of which might act as a stimulating guide to the exporters of the United States.

The statistics at hand, while showing Hungary's direct trade with most other countries, do not specially point out what is done with the United States, and I can therefore only state what I know personally on the subject; this, however, goes no further than to say that besides crude petroleum, the bulk of which can be said to come from America,*

* There can be no doubt that the bulk of crude petroleum imported into Hungary comes from Russia in the shape of an artificial crude oil partially refined, but imported as crude, under a duty of 1.10 florins per 100 kilograms, as has been frequently and elaborately reported by this consulate-general.—*Consul-General Jussen.*

there are only two prominent items of manufacture which are also directly imported from the latter country; these are the Fairbanks scales and the McCormick reaping and binding machines. I deem it proper to mention these by name, because the respective manufacturers are the first and only American firms which to my knowledge have applied those practical and commendable methods in the introduction of their wares which alone may reasonably promise success.

Though Hungary is of late rapidly developing an industry, statement B will show that strictly as a manufacturer the state has not entered the field yet, for the great sum of exports consists of either simple products of agriculture or of articles which are very nearly related to them, such as flour, alcohol, and wines.

While not making much headway as an exporting manufacturer, it must be said however that, especially in the cruder and lower branches of industry Hungary, will soon at least be self-sustaining, and thus be able to bring about a healthier balance. As it is, the great mass of articles of manufacture requiring skilled labor, such, for instance, as the textile branches, is imported from Austria; and this, on the other hand, has more than ever become the customer of Hungary's agricultural surplus, since the other great states of Europe, which were also good customers formerly, have adoped extreme policies of protection.

HENRY STERNE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Budapesth, January 11, 1887.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Budapesth during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	December 31, 1886.	
Books				$244 40	$244 40
Furniture		$173 74	$490 56		664 30
Furs		5,892 06			5,892 06
Glassware			2,486 18	2,014 42	4,500 60
Herbs			441 28	936 30	1,377 58
Majolica	$3,708 36	5,841 74	4,798 42	935 14	15,283 66
Mineral water	465 40	18,803 50	22,953 88	21,477 35	63,700 13
Oils, chemical	527 95	483 22		199 24	1,210 41
Paste, shoemakers'			452 48	645 72	1,098 20
Prunes	5,718 22	1,325 30	5,424 01	36,948 88	49,416 41
Seed, rape		513 71	1,417 98		1,931 69
Spirits	368 04				368 04
Tartar, crude		13,888 49	10,892 89	10,447 01	34,723 39
Wines	8,886 16	10,319 30	6,826 61	14,616 46	40,648 53
Wool, tanners'	8,889 55			1,272 91	10,162 46
Works of art				1,000 13	1,000 13
Total	28,563 68	57,236 06	55,684 29	90,737 96	232,221 99
Total in 1885	56,595 17	63,610 57	43,032 69	69,118 82	232,357 25
Decrease	28,031 49	6,374 51			135 26
Increase			12,651 60	21,619 14	

The average value of the Austrian florin during the year 1886 was 38.645 cents.

Export and import trade of Hungary during the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Exported.	Imported.
Animals, including cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, &c.	$27,385,000	$5,358,000
Exported: Cattle, $8,854,000; hogs, $13,147,000; horses, $1,598,000; poultry, $1,480,000; sheep, $1,690,000.		
Imported: Cattle, $1,737,000; hogs, $2,640,000.		
Animal products	9,184,000	4,280,000
Exported: Eggs, $1,600,000; feathers, $2,653,000; hides, $1,733,000; lard, $1,200,000.		
Imported: Hides, $2,000,000.		
Chemical products, including drugs, medicines, dyestuffs, tanning material, &c.	4,136,000	3,960,000
Exported: Tan bark, $2,400,000; tartar, crude, $400,000.		
Imported: Indigo, $400,000.		
Colonial goods, groceries and eatables	3,416,000	9,598,000
Exported: Meats, fresh, $220,000; sugar, raw, $386,000; sugar, refined, $1,860,000.		
Imported: Cheese, $648,000; coffee, $2,800,000; spices, $400,000, sugar, refined, $4,000,000.		
Clothing and other wearing apparel	3,860,000	9,920,000
Coal, lumber, staves, and other woods	9,200,000	3,200,000
Exported: Coal, $280,000; lumber, $4,250,000; staves, $2,500,000; railroad ties, $400,000.		
Imported: Coal, $1,784,000.		
Cotton and manufactures thereof	1,912,000	21,400,000
Exported: Yarns, $550,000; goods, $1,200,000.		
Imported: Cotton, raw, $275,000; goods, $14,720,000; yarns, $3,400,000.		
Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures thereof	1,280,000	10,320,000
Exported: Sacks, $400,000.		
Imported: Linen, $2,000,000; linen goods, $4,200,000; linen yarns, $1,000,000; sacks, $1,250,000.		
Fruits, plants, seeds, &c.	6,680,000	4,280,000
Exported: Prunes, $3,000,000; seeds, $1,316,000.		
Imported: Prunes, $1,600,000; seeds, $440,000.		
Furniture and other articles of wood	1,750,000	3,358,000
Exported: Barrels, $470,000; flooring (parquets), $400,000.		
Imported: Furniture, $1,640,000.		
Glass and glassware	220,000	1,000,000
Grain, legumes, flour, and other mill products	53,120,000	11,400,000
Exported: Barley, $8,500,000; beans, $1,000,000; bran, $660,000; flour, $16,400,000; maize, $2,500,000; malt, $480,000; oats, $3,000,000; wheat, inclusive rye, $20,000,000.		
Imported: Barley, $452,000; maize, $2,840,000; oats, $375,000; rice, $4,750,000; wheat, inclusive of rye, $2,160,000.		
Iron and other low metals, and manufactures thereof	4,128,000	10,000,000
Exported: Blacksmith iron, $500,000; iron ore, $500,000; rails, $160,000; railroad-wheels, $248,000.		
Imported: Blacksmith iron, $800,000; iron goods, $1,120,000; cast goods, $480,000; nails and screws, $1,200,000; rails, $800,000; railroad-wheels, $100,000; tools, $488,000.		
Jewelry, watches, instruments, fancy goods, toys, &c.	3,200,000	13,800,000
Exported: Goldware, $1,080,000; silverware, $430,000; stones, precious, $200,000; watches, $400,000.		
Imported: Clocks, $268,000; goldware, $2,980,000; silverware, $2,200,000; stones, precious, $850,000; toys, $772,000; watches, $2,540,000.		
Leather and manufactures thereof	1,880,000	11,360,000
Exported: Boots and shoes, $520,000; sole-leather, $300,000; upper-leather, $390,000.		
Imported: Boots and shoes, $2,080,000; fancy ware, $1,480,000; saddlery, &c., $872,000; sole leather, $2,220,000; trunks and wallets, $2,000,000; upper-leather, $1,700,000.		
Machinery of iron, wood, &c.	800,000	2,710,000
Exported: Torpedoes, $200,000.		
Imported: Engines, stationary, $380,000; plows, $148,000; sewing-machines, $512,000; thrashing-machines, $440,000.		
Oils and minerals	1,960,000	2,900,000
Exported: Oil, refined, $1,380,000.		
Imported: Oil, refined, $912,000; crude, $1,880,000.		
Paper and manufactures thereof	640,000	2,100,000
Imported: Printing paper, $500,000; writing paper, $460,000.		
Pottery and articles of stone	388,000	2,160,000
Rubber goods	60,000	445,000
Silk goods	1,000,000	9,664,000
Tobacco and manufactures thereof	2,920,000	4,760,000
Exported: Raw tobacco, $2,700,000.		
Imported: Cigars, &c., $3,900,000; raw tobacco, $800,000.		
Waste of all kinds	1,020,000	190,000
Exported: Rags, $540,000.		
Wines, spirits, and other drinkables	9,200,000	5,400,000
Exported: Alcohol, $3,100,000; water, mineral, $460,000; wines, $5,160,000.		
Imported: Alcohol, $500,000; beer, $890,000; wines, $2,940,000.		

Export and import trade of Hungary, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Exported.	Imported.
Wool and manufactures thereof	$7,600,000	$20,000,000
Exported: Piece goods, $2,480,000; raw wool, $5,000,000.		
Imported: Piece goods, $16,600,000; raw wool, $1,500,000.		
Works of art and literature	920,000	4,120,000
Imported: Printed matter, $1,440,000.		
All other articles	1,570,000	4,392,000
Total	159,379,000	182,065,000

HENRY STERNE,
Consul.

TRIESTE.

Report of Consul Gilbert on commerce and navigation of Trieste, year 1885.

The total amount of imports into and exports from the port of Trieste, during the year 1885 was as follows:

Description.	By sea.	By land.	Total.	Decrease as compared with 1884.
Imports	$62,186,698 65	$56,468,898 35	$118,655,597 00	$5,228,010 00
Exports	60,855,683 48	46,440,880 52	107,296,564 00	4,063,222 00
Total			225,952,161 00	9,291,232 00

The value of the Austrian paper florin for both years being taken at 37.1 cents.

Trieste being a free port the statistics obtained from the chamber of commerce and industry are approximate only.

The return of trade with the United States amounted to $3,714,659.20, viz: The imports were, $1,993,629.50; exports, $1,721,029.70, showing a decrease in imports of $673,209.40, and an increase in exports of $489,710.40 as compared with 1884.

The principal falling off in imports is to be noted in—

Petroleum	$767,400
Hides	180,300
Cotton	134,500
Resin	86,800
Turpentine	42,500

During the increase in exports we find the principal export from this port (dried fruits) increased about $500,000.

The total amount of declared exports from the consular district of Trieste (Trieste-Fiume) for 1885 was $2,319,890.20 (florin=39.3 cents); 1884, $1,879,982.65 (florin=39.8 cents); increase, $439,907.55.

No American vessels arrived at this port during the year.

The number of vessels arriving at Trieste, directly from the United States, was 44, with an aggregate tonnage of 30,641 tons; in 1884, 64 with an aggregate tonnage of 51,039 tons.

The number of vessels clearing directly for the United States was 48, with an aggregate tonnage of 62,269 tons; in 1884, 40, with an aggregate tonnage of 49,382.

The following is a statement of the movement of vessels between Trieste and the United States in 1885, according to flag and tonnage:

Flag.	Arrived.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austria-Hungary	12	7,668	1	1,218
Germany	7	7,424	13	14,858
Great Britian	6	6,913	32	45,109
Italy	16	7,129	1	587
Sweden	3	1,513	1	497
Total	44	36,641	48	68,269

The following table shows the movement of all vessels (arrived and cleared) at the port of Trieste during the year 1885, according to flag and tonnage:

Flag.	Arrived.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austria-Hungary	4,666	698,635	4,607	687,898
Argentine	.....	.....	1	65
Denmark	2	313	2	313
France	10	7,152	8	5,376
Germany	48	40,052	51	42,218
Greece	146	15,810	161	19,287
Great Britain	236	266,971	237	269,265
Italy	1,731	214,636	1,732	215,400
Montenegro	45	1,458	46	1,458
Russia	4	1,837	4	1,102
Samiotte	2	96	2	96
Sweden-Norway	46	17,863	45	17,754
Total	6,936	1,264,813	6,896	1,260,227

The bark Success, from Philadelphia, arrived July 3 and December 8, with crude petroleum, and departed July 24 for Philadelphia with empty petroleum barrels, and January 30, 1886, for Porman in ballast.

HENRY W. GILBERT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Trieste, July 5, 1886.

***Principal articles of import and export between Trieste, Austria, and the United States, for the year* 1885.**

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*	
Prepared meat	11,245	$1,124 30	.....	.....
Pasteboard	2,205	74 20	22,373	$309 15
Resin	16,622,172	223,989 70	.....	.....
Coffee	1,360,044	192,219 55	.....	.....
Colors	11,686	2,927 20	.....	.....
Cotton, raw	1,290,586	106,409 10	.....	.....
Cotton, manufactures	440	185 50	.....	.....
Perfumery	1,320	1,118 00	.....	.....
Iron	119,731	2,306 50	2,969	161 00
Gums, sundry	2,866	556 50	336,977	78,132 60
Rope work	2,969	333 90	.....	.....
Staves	*95,670	7,718 50	.....	.....

* Number.

Principal articles of import and export between Trieste, Austria, and the United States, for the year 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*	
Wood works	5,071	$100 20	21,168	$502 80
Furniture	2,866	350 60	41,674	4,045 00
Hemp manufactures	18,081	11,408 25	27,342	2,999 90
Works of art	.....	1,484 00	.....	356 15
Cotton-seed oil	12,241,719	700,501 45	.....	.....
Turpentine	279,373	38,077 95	51,597	7,819 95
Lubricating	486,423	9,002 70	.....	.....
Petroleum	30,541,455	565,661 15	.....	.....
Ceresine	290,178	36,617 70	.....	.....
Skins	42,997	7,881 50	65,268	12,921 40
Hides	207,711	74,400 35	.....	.....
Evergreens	.....	.....	379,701	15,973 40
Copper	22,491	2,339 15	.....	.....
Sponges	3,969	6,678 00	2,866	4,934 30
Mineral waters	.....	.....	†2,150	464 90
Antimony	.....	.....	26,901	2,172 60
Asphaltum	.....	.....	157,437	5,826 20
White lead	.....	.....	87,979	4,883 85
Cinnabar	.....	.....	660	242 25
Colocynth	.....	.....	13,891	2,721 65
Cummin-seeds	.....	.....	8,158	355 05
Vietnals	.....	.....	145,530	19,576 90
Coriander seeds	.....	.....	228,438	9,606 30
Cream of tartar	.....	.....	155,011	17,104 60
Drugs	.....	.....	192,276	32,332 65
Flour	.....	.....	11,245	301 60
Fruits	.....	.....	317,520	9,433 80
Dried fruits	.....	.....	53,743,788	1,356,390 85
Gall-nuts	.....	.....	31,752	3,472 55
Glycerine	.....	.....	34,398	2,611 85
Wool	.....	.....	125,685	18,830 85
Laurel berries	.....	.....	158,098	3,406 90
Empty petroleum-barrels	.....	.....	*73,520	27,275 90
Liquors	.....	.....	3,087	318 30
Oils, sundry	.....	.....	22,989	19,357 70
Roots, sundry	.....	.....	161,626	8,152 70
Earthenware	.....	.....	292,824	2,664 15
Lemon peels	.....	.....	14,112	454 10
Sundry seeds	.....	.....	58,873	1,189 05
Mustard	.....	.....	495,463	20,055 90
Mirrors	.....	.....	10,584	962 75
Rags	.....	.....	328,545	5,529 00
Wines	.....	.....	211,018	9,384 40
Polishing-earth	.....	.....	26,460	445 20
Beans	.....	.....	‡630	2,148 60
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	165,595	3,539 35
Total	.....	1,993,629 50	.....	1,721,029 70

* Number † Gallons. ‡ Bushels.

BELGIUM.

Report of Consul Steuart upon the navigation of the port of Antwerp for the year 1885.

From the annual statistics furnished by the captain of the port I have been enabled to compile the accompanying tables and to submit the following information upon the navigation of the port of Antwerp for the year 1885.

The aggregate arrivals of vessels during 1885 were 4,860 in number, with a total tonnage of 3,492,934 tons. Three thousand eight hundred and eighty-five of the vessels were steamers with 3,067,493 tons, and 975 were sailing vessels with 425,441 tons. As compared with the year

1884, there has been an increase in the total arrivals of 51 vessels, but a decrease in the tonnage of 19,106 tons. In the number of arrivals of sailing vessels there was an increase of 40, but in the tonnage there was a marked decrease, the aggregate having been 52,040 tons less (11 per cent.) than during the preceding year. As regards the arrivals of steamers there were 11 more in number than during the previous year, and there was an increase over 1884 in the tonnage of 32,934 tons, or a little more than 1 per cent.

The following table gives the arrivals of sea vessels at Antwerp for the ten years from 1876 to 1885, inclusive, and shows that there has been a steady decline in the number and in the tonnage of sailing vessels, while the navigation by steamers has as steadily increased. The year 1885, when compared with 1876, shows an increase in the total tonnage of 964,237 tons, or about 38 per cent., and the average tonnage for 1885 is also marked by an increase over 1876 of 163 tons, or 31 per cent.

Arrivals of sea vessels at the port of Antwerp for the years 1876 *to* 1885 *inclusive.*

Year.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Totals.		Average per vessel.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	
1876	1,534	546,978	3,016	1,980,719	4,550	2,527,697	556
1877	1,532	558,261	2,925	1,941,221	4,457	2,499,482	561
1878	1,538	610,582	3,045	2,169,374	4,583	2,779,956	607
1879	1,356	620,290	2,892	2,287,721	4,248	2,908,011	685
1880	1,468	612,991	3,158	2,504,763	4,626	3,117,754	674
1881	1,147	515,267	2,963	2,423,194	4,110	2,938,481	715
1882	1,149	507,772	3,292	2,945,522	4,441	3,453,294	778
1883	989	417,860	3,700	3,446,074	4,689	3,857,934	823
1884*	935	477,481	3,874	3,034,559	4,809	3,512,040	730
1885*	975	425,441	3,885	3,067,493	4,860	3,492,934	719

* International tonnage.

The table following gives the arrivals of sea vessels at the port of Antwerp during the year 1885, according to their flag.

With most of the nationalities there has not been any marked difference, when compared with the arrivals during the preceding year. England having more than half of the tonnage of all nationalities combined had a decrease for 1885 of 87 vessels and 79,509 tons; Belgium an increase of 24 vessels, but a decrease in the tonnage of 17,822 tons; Germany a decrease of 5 vessels and 8,332 tons; Norway an increase of 31 vessels, and 3,657 tons; Denmark an increase of 24 vessels and 540 tons; France a decrease of 43 vessels and 56,987 tons; Holland a decrease of 87 vessels and 14,672 tons; Sweden an increase of 42 vessels and 13,180 tons; Spain an increase of 2 vessels and 16,172 tons; Italy a decrease of 14 vessels and 7,297 tons; Greece an increase of 15 vessels and 8,159 tons; Russia an increase of 11 vessels and 7,105 tons; Portugal a decrease of 3 vessels, but an increase in the tonnage of 2,895 tons; Austria an increase of 6 vessels and 1,593 tons. Turkey had only 1 representative, the same as the year preceding, but an increase in the tonnage of 191 tons.

Of American vessels there were no steamers and only 11 sailing vessels, aggregating 15,781 tons, while the year preceding 48, with 66,793 tons, had entered the port. For many years the United States flag has not been so rare in Antwerp.

Of the 11 vessels 5 came from San Francisco and 2 from Astoria, with wheat; 2 brought petroleum, one from New York and the other from Philadelphia. The cargoes of the other two were guano from Valparaiso and sugar from Samarang. The aggregate value of the 11 cargoes was $656,000.

Twelve American vessels left this port during the year; 3 cleared for Cardiff in ballast; 2 loaded with general cargo, for San Francisco; 6 for New York, with iron, cement, and empty barrels; and 1 took empty barrels to Philadelphia.

Number and tonnage of sea vessels arrived at Antwerp during the year 1885, *according to their flag.*

Flag.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
English	390	210,231	2,053	1,823,816	2,443	2,034,047
Belgian	4	3,111	468	450,004	472	453,115
German	124	46,665	279	289,584	403	336,249
Norwegian	190	75,767	116	52,437	306	128,204
Danish	68	9,455	138	115,667	206	125,122
French	29	6,069	131	101,410	160	107,479
Dutch	16	1,928	495	84,457	511	86,385
Swedish	44	18,403	120	61,421	164	79,824
Spanish	10	2,965	50	55,389	60	58,354
Italian	35	17,889	4	5,832	39	23,721
Greek	.....	.....	17	19,145	17	19,145
American	11	15,781	.....	.....	11	15,781
Russian	41	11,912	5	2,969	46	14,881
Portuguese	2	483	9	5,362	11	5,845
Austrian	10	4,138	.....	.....	10	4,138
Turkish	1	644	.....	.....	1	644
Total	975	425,441	3,885	3,067,493	4,860	3,492,934

The following table shows the arrivals and departures of vessels, naming the countries they hailed from and the countries they cleared for.

Although little of the carrying trade is done by American vessels, the United States furnishes the material and gives employment to vessels of other nations. The table shows that 110 steamers with 287,718 tons and 163 sailing vessels with 176,014 tons brought cargoes from the United States, while 220 vessels with 410,374 took cargoes over. This amounts to about one-eighth of the whole carrying trade of Antwerp. It is a larger share than any one of the other nations has, except England, who has the lead as always furnishing about 40 per cent. of the whole carrying trade.

The "Red Star Line" steamers, running regularly between this port and New York once a week, and once a month between Antwerp and Philadelphia, are sailing under the Belgian flag. They are adding fine new steamers to their fleet, and are gaining in favor both with shippers of goods and with the traveling public, not only on their own merits, but because Antwerp is, by reason of its situation and railway facilities, the best distributing point on the Continent.

Navigation at the port of Antwerp for the year ending December 31, 1885.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Africa	47	39,193	7	2,093	24	17,893	.....	.....
Australia	12	24,932	17	16,459	53	67,911	.....	.....
Austria	5	4,600	.....	.....	15	13,032	.....	.....
Bolivia, Guiana, and Patagonia	.....	.....	7	4,701	1	139	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	28	4,449	30	18,451	.....	.....
Brazil and other places*	158	253,788	.....	.....	127	190,852	.....	.....
Bulgaria and Roumania	121	132,144	.....	.....	21	24,792	.....	.....
Canada and Colombia	4	5,823	1	262	37	42,682	6	3,035
Chili and Peru	.....	.....	38	28,288	30	31,732	.....	.....
Denmark	7	1,989	25	2,911	72	2,178	6	3,232
England	1,844	919,280	192	38,241	1,581	974,577	739	729,648
France	220	140,908	25	13,437	131	68,698	7	5,458
Germany	248	266,506	38	11,944	184	125,939	19	15,261
Greece	23	27,079	.....	.....	1	1,175	.....	.....
Hindostan	110	193,515	10	9,445	13	21,097	.....	.....
Holland	592	111,089	10	5,101	536	89,612	18	11,059
India, Japan, China, and Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	19,088	.....	.....
Italy	97	90,644	.....	.....	71	60,960	.....	.....
Japan and China	1	1,053	.....	.....	59	95,371	.....	.....
La Plata	.....	.....	83	29,710	19	7,613	.....	.....
Mexico and Nicaragua	.....	.....	4	895	4	768	.....	.....
Russia	291	295,141	57	15,635	121	84,565	28	12,522
Spain and Portugal	161	125,537	28	3,890	173	107,872	14	8,908
Sweden and Norway	233	120,784	159	41,025	154	64,536	114	47,306
Turkey	7	7,900	.....	.....	38	40,625	.....	.....
United States	110	287,718	163	176,014	220	410,374	11	10,454
Uruguay	.....	.....	27	7,729	3	1,063	.....	.....
West Indies	2	3,153	21	9,287	22	25,193	4	1,699
Upper Scheldt	91	12,764	35	3,754	131	17,165	7	1,009
Vessels in distress	3	2,611	1	171	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vessels launched	1	1,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vessels destination unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,673
Total	3,885	3,067,493	975	425,441	3,879	2,643,953	978	851,264

* Regular steamship line.

JOHN H. STEUART,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, August 23, 1886.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF BELGIUM.

Report of Consul Steuart.

The following statistical information upon the commerce of this consular district and of Belgium is taken from official figures, recently published by the Société Commerciale, Industrielle, et Maritime of this city, and by the ministry of finance in Brussels.

GENERAL TRADE OF BELGIUM.

The general trade during the year 1885, exportations and importations combined, amounted to 4,997,000,000 francs, being a decrease, as compared with the year preceding, of 453,000,000 francs, or 8 per cent.,

which must be accounted for by the exceptionally low prices obtained for some of the Belgian staple products, such as coal and worked iron.

The depression in business has also had a very injurious influence upon ship-building, and upon freights, which were very low.

The importations comprised in the general commercial movement amounted to 2,577,600,000 francs; a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, of 194,900,000 francs, or 7 per cent.

The exportations, Belgian and foreign merchandise, aggregated 2,419,500,000 francs; which was a decrease, as compared with 1884, of 258,200,000 francs, or 10 per cent.

The special commerce of Belgium, that is, the importations of merchandise intended for consumption in the country, and the exportations of merchandise, being the product of Belgian soil or Belgian industry, aggregated 2,547,000,000 francs; a decrease, as compared with 1884, of 216,200,000 francs, or 8 per cent.

Of the above-named amount 1,347,000,000 were importations; a decrease of 78 millions, or 6 per cent., as compared with the preceding year, and 1,200,000,000 francs were exportations; also a decrease, as compared with 1884, of 137,500,000 francs, or 10 per cent.

Regarding the mode of transportation employed in the general commercial movement, 41.3 per cent. has been by vessels, and 58.7 per cent. by land and canals.

This is an increase over 1884 in the transportation by vessels of nearly 1 per cent., and, when compared with former years, it is found that there has been a gradual increase in the transportation by water. In 1875 the proportion was 33.9 per cent. by vessels, and 66.1 per cent. by land.

As to the exchange of commerce between Belgium and the different foreign countries, the statistics show that 83 per cent. of same has been between this and the other European countries, while the remainder, 17 per cent., was between Belgium and America, Africa and Asia.

The proportion in former years has been as follows: 1876, 87.6 to 12.4 per cent.; 1877, 86.7 to 13.3 per cent.; 1878, 84.8 to 15.2 per cent.; 1879, 83.9 to 16.1 per cent.; 1880, 83.7 to 16.3 per cent.; 1881, 83.9 to 16.1 per cent.; 1882, 83.9 to 16.1 per cent.; 1883, 83.4 to 16.6 per cent.; and 1884, 82.6 to 17.4 per cent., respectively.

It is hereby shown that since 1876 there has been an increase of 5 per cent. in the proportion in favor of the transactions between Belgium and the non-European countries, while the exchange of commerce between the Kingdom and the other European countries has so much decreased.

IMPORTS.

The total importations into Antwerp during the year 1885 amounted to 809,300,000 francs, against 1,210,300,000 francs the year preceding; being a decrease for 1885 of 401,000,000 francs, or 33 per cent.

When comparisons between the two years as to the quantities of the imported merchandise are made, the difference in favor of 1884 is very much smaller, the amount in 1885 having been 2,920,336 tons, against 3,055,747 tons the previous year; a decrease for 1885 of 135,411 tons, or 4 per cent.

In the following table the principal differences in the quantities of the importations, the increase and the decrease, are given:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Increase.	*Tons.*	*Decrease*—Continued.	*Tons.*
Coffee	2,504	Cotton:	
Cotton	15,444	Thread	429
Dyes and colors	5,243	Tissues	597
Fruits	2,260	Flour and meal	4,953
Grease	6,872	Grain	121,421
Iron, in bars and sheets	17,059	Guano	22,837
Leaf tobacco	6,144	Ice	26,027
Meat	2,731	Lead, rough	378
Oil seed	3,156	Machines	615
Oil-seed cake	3,880	Minerals and filings	7,453
Old iron	2,415	Oils, vegetable, and not alimentary	782
Raw hides	7,058	Pig-iron	17,679
Steel, in bars and sheets	4,927	Rags and shoddy	569
Sulphur	9,497	Rice	16,832
Sirups and molasses	4,986	Rosin and bitumen	18,247
Wood, building	61,829	Salt, crude	11,887
Decrease.		Salt, refined	9,322
		Soda	14,582
Alcoholic liquors	436	Sugar, crude	3,259
Beets, sugar	699	Sugar, refined	7,674
Coal and coke	9,661	Wood, cabinet	376
		Wool	3,333

The articles where the increase for 1885 was most marked were: Leaf tobacco, 116 per cent.; sulphur, 33 per cent.; grease, 28 per cent.; dyes and colors, 25 per cent.; raw hides, 22 per cent., and cotton, 18 per cent.

The extraordinary increase in the importation of leaf tobacco was principally due to the increase of duty, which had been decided upon regarding said article, and which it now pays.

In the following articles the decrease for 1885 was particularly large:

Articles.	Decrease.	Articles.	Decrease.
	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Guano	75	Rice	23
Cotton thread	74	Soda	20
Pig iron	52	Flour and meal	16
Salt	38	Sugar-beets	14
Lead	38	Grain	11
Rags and shoddy	27	Rosin and bitumen	10

EXPORTS.

The total exportations from Antwerp (special commerce) during the year aggregated 424,200,000 francs, against 458,800,000 francs the year preceding; a decrease for 1885 of 34,600,000, or 8 per cent.

In quantities there were 1,210,066 tons in 1885, against 1,195,049 tons the year preceding; an increase for 1885 of 15,017 tons, or 1 per cent.

The following table shows in which articles the principal differences, the increase and decrease, have been as compared with the year 1884:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Increase.	*Tons.*	*Increase*—Continued.	*Tons.*
Butter, fresh and salted	110	Starch	438
Coal and coke	47,293	Steel, bars, sheets, or wire	7,585
Cordage	135	Sugar	13,669
Dyes and colors	4,062	Sulphur	591
Flour, meal, and bran	14,976	Tanners' bark	808
Fruits	7,197	Woolen yarn	449
Glassware	8,042	Woolen tissues	137
Grease	1,116		
Hemp and flax	293	*Decrease.*	
Hops	919		
Horns and bones	300	Alcoholic liquors	2,478
Iron:		Candles	1,059
Cast	1,583	Grain	51,466
Railway and horse car	2,739	Guano	13,454
Old	733	Hay and forage	1,428
Stretched and sheets	3,776	Iron ore	1,401
Lime	2,256	Iron, worked	1,640
Meat	245	Lead, unworked	1,211
Oil seed	5,448	Machinery	7,936
Oils, not alimentary	788	Paper	1,082
Pottery and porcelain	901	Rags and shoddy	1,414
Potatoes	1,132	Rosin and bitumen	1,156
Raw hides	1,847	Salt	1,480
Rice	1,715	Stones	23,112
Seeds (oil seed excluded)	502	Zinc, not worked	2,370
Soda	1,271		

The articles in which the increase and decrease for 1885 were most important were:

Articles.	Increase.	Articles.	Decrease.
	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Lime	400	Salt	98
Cast iron	255	Hay and forage	80
Iron, railway and horse car	240	Rags and shoddy	55
Glassware	215	Lead, unworked	50
Flour, meal, and bran	147	Grain	42
Potatoes	110	Guano	40
Fruits	82	Stones	33
Steel, in bars, sheets, or wire	44	Machinery	20
Coal and coke	37	Candles	16
Raw sugar	34	Zinc, not worked	15
Dyes and colors	20	Alcoholic liquors	13
Raw hides	19	Paper	11
Rice	18	Iron-ore	7½
Oil seed	10		
Grease	8		

TRADE BETWEEN BELGIUM AND THE UNITED STATES.

The imports into Belgium from the United States (special commerce), as shown in Table A, amounted to 120,397,000 francs in 1885, against 160,673,000 francs the year preceding, a decrease for 1885 of 40,276,000 francs, or 25 per cent.

The falling off has been particularly marked in the following articles:

Articles.	Decrease.	Articles.	Decrease.
	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Cotton	90	Raw hides	41
Wool	85	Hemp and flax	40
Sirups and molasses	69	Coffee	19
Flour and meal	69	Refined petroleum	18½
Grain	51	Rosin and bitumen	16

As the table shows, there has been a large increase for 1885 in some articles, above all in the importation of oil seed, which has risen from 167 tons in 1884 to 16,353 tons in 1885. The gain in copper and nickel was 150 per cent.; in meat, 34 per cent.; and in vegetable oils, not alimentary, 10 per cent. The imports of objects of art have risen from 3,000 francs' worth in 1874 to the value of 346,000 francs the year following.

Table B gives the special exports from Belgium to the United States to the value of 33,181,000 francs in 1885 against 39,559,000 francs in 1884, showing a decrease for the year 1885 of 6,378,000 francs, or 16 per cent.

The principal decrease in the exportations was in the following articles:

Articles.		Articles.	
	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Rags and shoddy	85	Window-glass	35
Worked hides	64	Zinc	29
Tissues of flax, hemp, and jute	62	Arms	26
Tanned and prepared hides	60	Clothing	25
Iron	60	Cotton tissues	19
Paper	50	Raw hides	10
Worked wood	35		

The enormous decrease in the exportation of rags must have been principally due to the prohibition of the exportation of that article during part of the year 1885.

The table shows that the exportation of some articles has largely increased, as hemp and flax, the exports of which have nearly doubled. The increase in tissues of flax, hemp, and jute has amounted to 62 per cent., in meat to 45 per cent., in dyes and colors to 44 per cent., in coal and coke to 35 per cent., and in eggs to 10 per cent.

JOHN H. STEUART,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, February 7, 1887.

TABLE A.—*Quantities and values of direct exports (special commerce) from Belgium to the United States for the years* 1885 *and* 1884.

Articles.	1885.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animal matter:		*Francs.*		*Francs.*
Grease ... tons	1,364	1,091,000	1,050	1,050,000
Other		137,000		206,000
Arms		713,000		1,110,000
Clothing		1,519,000		2,266,000
Coal and coke ... tons	48,018	603,000	34,684	460,000
Drugs and chemicals		2,272,000		2,830,000
Dyes and colors ... tons	2,056	723,000	1,445	501,000
Eggs ... 1,000 pieces	10,227	920,000	9,286	836,000
Fancy goods and hardware		46,000		98,000
Glass:				
Window ... tons	27,358	7,887,000	35,538	11,372,000
Other (not including broken glass)		1,705,000		1,043,000
Industrial products		66,000		109,000
Machinery		661,000		392,000
Meat ... kilos	240,449	457,000	166,447	318,000

Quantities and values of direct exports, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1885.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals:		*Francs.*		*Francs.*
Iron ..... tons..	6,947	785,000	15,169	1,896,000
Lead, unworked ..... kilos..	.....	.....	100,000	55,000
Steel, raw and in bars and sheets ..... tons..	11,715	1,918,000	10,528	1,744,000
Worked ..... kilos..	1,121	1,000	.....	.....
Tin, unworked ..... do...	15,121	39,000	12,962	84,000
Zinc, unworked ..... tons..	340	153,000	330	214,000
Minerals	.....	1,562,000	.....	1,522,000
Hides:				
Raw ..... tons..	776	1,398,000	861	1,549,000
Tanned and prepared ..... kilos..	59,461	283,000	147,577	694,000
Worked	.....	40,000	.....	111,000
Objects of art and collection	.....	78,000	.....	78,000
Paper ..... kilos..	122,374	151,000	250,664	302,000
Porcelain and pottery ..... tons..	9	12,000	11	13,000
Preserves ..... kilos..	.....	.....	17,567	42,000
Rags and shoddy ..... tons..	254	76,000	1,748	524,000
Sugar, raw ..... do...	8,049	2,817,000	8,362	2,927,000
Textiles, raw:				
Hemp and flax ..... kilos..	127,154	944,000	256,259	488,000
Others	.....	80,000	.....	34,000
Tissues:				
Cotton ..... kilos..	96,404	381,000	110,584	470,000
Hemp, flax, and jute	.....	784,000	.....	484,000
Silk ..... tons..	1	44,000	1	59,000
Wool (shawls not included) ..... do...	119	1,261,000	85	942,000
Typographical products	.....	44,000	.....	67,000
Wines and brandy ..... hectol..	546	23,000	300	15,000
Wood	.....	16,000	.....	25,000
Wood, worked	.....	1,008,000	.....	1,542,000
Various	.....	963,000	.....	1,137,000
Total	.....	33,181,000	.....	39,559,000

TABLE B.—*Quantities and values of direct imports (special commerce) from the United States to Belgium for the years* 1885 *and* 1884.

Articles.	1885.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals:		*Francs.*		*Francs.*
Oxen and cows ..... number..	250	80,000	.....	.....
Horses and foals ..... do....	45	36,000	27	22,000
Animal matter:				
Grease ..... tons..	16,705	13,364,000	11,295	11,295,000
Wax, raw ..... kilos..	20,800	62,000	271	1,000
Not specified	.....	462,000	.....	315,000
Arms	.....	177,000	.....	83,000
Butter ..... kilos..	4,556	13,000	3,914	11,000
Chemical products	.....	100,000	.....	457,000
Cocoa ..... kilos..	23,003	46,000	25,273	51,000
Coffee ..... tons..	1,461	1,388,000	1,498	1,707,000
Drugs	.....	102,000	.....	97,000
Dyes and colors ..... tons..	512	164,000	574	198,000
Flour and meal ..... do....	4,903	2,158,000	15,436	6,793,000
Fruit	.....	226,000	.....	80,000
Grain ..... tons..	214,797	41,045,000	412,616	83,958,000
Hides:				
Raw ..... kilos..	216,853	390,000	369,263	665,000
Prepared ..... do...	10,435	66,000	10,028	63,000
Machinery	.....	124,000	.....	81,000
Meat ..... tons..	5,675	10,782,000	4,227	8,031,000
Mercery and hardware	.....	60,000	.....	18,000
Metals:				
Copper and nickel ..... kilos..	2,156,326	4,747,000	870,825	1,916,000
Iron ..... do ..	1,985	1,000	3,533	1,000
Minerals	.....	128,000	.....	502,000
Objects of art	.....	346,000	.....	3,000
Oils, vegetable, not alimentary ..... tons..	2,930	2,403,000	2,499	2,249,000
Oil seed ..... do...	16,353	4,906,000	167	50,000

Quantities and values of direct imports, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1885.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Francs.		*Francs.*
Other seeds ..... tons..	429	257,000	1,128	677,000
Preserves and honey ..... kilos..	299,709	218,000	200,190	168,000
Rosin and bitumen:				
Petroleum, crude ..... kilos..	399,942	36,000	17,000	2,000
Petroleum, refined ..... tons..	121,326	23,052 000	149,208	28,349,000
Other, not specified ..... do...	11,447	2,862,000	18,375	3,344,000
Starch ..... kilos..	154,324	71,000	163,709	82,600
Sirups and molasses ..... tons..	7,530	1,280,000	4,261	767,000
Textiles, raw:				
Cotton ..... tons..	240	324,000	1,871	3,180 000
Wool ..... kilos..	91,206	160,000	521,618	1,043,000
Hemp and flax ..... do...	241,273	193,000	343,912	335,000
Others	.....	546,000	.....	354,000
Tobacco:				
Leaf ..... tons..	3,122	5,307,000	662	1,126,000
Manufactured ..... kilos..	42,912	409,000	28,426	319,000
Vegetable substances, not specified	.....	122,000	.....	202,000
Wood:				
Building ..... cubic meters..	19,727	1,695,000	20,361	1,717,000
Cabinet ..... tons..	97	34,000	50	18,000
Various	.....	455,000	.....	343,000
Total	.....	120,397,000	.....	160,672,000

NAVIGATION OF THE PORT OF ANTWERP DURING THE YEAR 1886.

From statistics just issued by the port authorities of Antwerp, I am enabled to offer the following information and accompanying tables regarding the navigation at this port during the year 1886:

The total arrivals of vessels by sea during 1886 were 4,726, with a tonnage amounting to 3,521,229 tons; of this number 3,865 were steamers, with 3,097,945 tons, and 861 sailing vessels, with 423,824 tons. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 20 steamers and 114 sailing vessels in number, but an increase of 28,295 tons in the amount of tonnage arriving, as follows: In the steamer tonnage an increase of 30,452 tons, and a decrease of 2,157 tons in the tonnage of sailing vessels. It will be noticed that the regular annual increase of steam tonnage and decrease of tonnage under sail continue, the former being 88 per cent. in 1886 against 87½ per cent. in 1885, and the latter 12 per cent. in 1886 against 12½ per cent. in 1885.

The departures were 4,712, with a tonnage of 3,506,416 tons.

In the following table, giving the arrivals of sea vessels at Antwerp for the decade from 1877 to 1886, inclusive, it will be seen that the tonnage has increased 1,021,747 tons, namely, the increase in steam tonnage being 1,156,724 tons, and the decrease in the tonnage of sailing vessels being 134,977 tons. The average tonnage for 1886 was 745 tons.

While the total tonnage during the ten years has increased to the amount of 41 per cent., the number of vessels arriving in 1886 was only 269 more than in 1877. In the sailing vessels there was a decrease during the ten years of 671 vessels, or 40 per cent., and of 134,977 tons, or 24 per cent., while in steamers there was an increase of 940 vessels, or 35 per cent., and of 1,156,724 tons, or 60 per cent.

Arrivals of vessels at Antwerp during the years 1877 *to* 1886.

Years.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Totals.		Average tonnage.
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Tons.*	
1877	1,532	558,261	2,925	1,941,221	4,457	2,499,482	561
1878	1,538	610,582	3,045	2,169,374	4,583	2,779,956	607
1879	1,356	620,290	2,892	2,287,721	4,248	2,908,011	685
1880	1,468	612,991	3,158	2,504,763	4,626	3,117,754	674
1881	1,147	515,287	2,963	2,523,194	4,110	2,938,481	715
1882	1,149	507,772	3,292	2,945,522	4,441	3,453,294	778
1883	918	417,860	3,700	3,440,074	4,689	3,857,934	823
1884*	935	477,481	3,874	3,034,559	4,809	3,512,040	730
1885*	975	425,441	3,885	3,067,498	4,860	3,492,984	719
1886*	861	423,284	3,865	3,097,945	4,726	3,521,229	745

* International tonnage.

The table following gives the arrivals of sea vessels at Antwerp during the year 1886, according to their flag.

England leads off with 55 per cent. of the whole tonnage; Belgium with 14½ per cent., chiefly due to the Red Star Line of steamers, under the Belgian flag; Germany with 11½ per cent.

Compared with the arrivals for the year 1885, England loses 192 vessels in number, with 90,790 tons. Denmark has a decrease of 16 vessels, with 19,384 tons; Norway and Sweden a decrease of 59 vessels, with 19,091 tons; Greece a decrease of 10 vessels, with 11,356 tons; Russia a decrease of 22 vessels, with 5,695 tons; Italy a decrease of 3 vessels, with 5,243 tons, and France a decrease of 19 vessels, with 3,733 tons. The increase has been: Germany, 36 vessels, with 72,135 tons; Belgium, 21 vessels, with 54,157 tons; Holland, 120 vessels, with 21,680 tons; Spain, 8 vessels, with 17,011 tons, and the United States, 9 vessels, with 13,382 tons. Austria has a decrease of 6 vessels, with 2,057 tons.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

The statistics of the port give the arrivals of 20 American vessels, tonnage 29,163, but the records of this consulate (which are correct) show only 19 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 27,657 tons. Of these, 6 came from San Francisco with wheat; 4 from Portland, Oreg., and Port Townsend with wheat; 5 from New York with petroleum; 1 from Rosario with linseed, and 1 from Iquique with soda; 1 from the Lobos Islands with guano, and 1 from Halifax with petroleum. The value of the 19 cargoes was estimated at $1,110,100.

There were 19 departures of American vessels, for the year, as follows: Nine for New York, 1 with general cargo and 8 with barrels, iron, and cement; 2 for Baltimore with cement and ballast; 2 for San Francisco with general cargo; 2 for Newcastle with sand and ballast; 1 for Cardiff in ballast; 1 for Buenos Ayres with general cargo; 1 for Melbourne in ballast, and 1 for Valparaiso with general cargo.

Nationality and tonnage of sea vessels arrived at Antwerp during the year 1886.

Flag.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	20	29,163	.....	.....	20	29,163
Austrian	4	2,081	.....	.....	4	2,081
Belgian	3	1,514	490	505,758	493	507,272
Danish	67	9,722	123	96,016	190	105,783
Dutch	21	2,883	610	105,182	631	108,065
English	389	222,322	1,862	1,720,935	2,251	1,943,257
French	21	6,618	120	97,128	141	103,746
German	103	50,022	336	355,362	439	408,384
Greek	.....	.....	7	7,789	7	7,789
Italian	34	17,450	2	1,028	36	18,478
Japanese	.....	.....	1	1,447	1	1,447
Norwegian	143	63,276	116	51,698	259	114,974
Portuguese	.....	.....	10	12,321	10	12,321
Russian	21	7,665	3	1,521	24	9,186
Spanish	2	684	66	74,681	68	75,365
Swedish	33	9,884	119	64,079	152	73,963
Total	861	423,284	3,865	3,097,945	4,726	3,521,229

The United States ranks second in importance in the carrying trade, coming after England, which holds the first rank.

During the year the arrivals from the United States were 172 sailing vessels, with 202,221 tons, and 154 steamers, with 367,082 tons. The departures for the United States were 234 vessels, with 459,734 tons. Thus, whilst England stands at the head of the maritime movement, with 55 per cent. of the tonnage of the port and 35 per cent. of the carrying trade, the United States comes next, with 14¾ per cent. of the carrying trade, though she has only about ⅞ per cent. of the tonnage under her flag. Germany furnishes about 6¼ per cent. of the carrying trade by sea, Russia about 3½ per cent., and France and Holland each about 3¼ per cent. In the carrying trade for 1886, as compared with 1885, England loses about 5 per cent. and the United States gains about 2 per cent.

The following table will show, in a condensed form, the countries, ranged in order of importance, with which the maritime trade is carried on:

Maritime movement at the port of Antwerp, with the principal countries, in the order of their importance, during the year 1886.

Countries.	Arrived.	Departed.	Total.	Countries.	Arrived.	Departed.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
England	983,558	1,484,140	2,467,698	Peru	46,101	534	46,635
United States	569,303	459,734	1,029,037	Chili	3,205	38,841	42,046
Germany	274,493	169,861	444,354	Denmark	5,574	36,337	41,911
Hindostan	216,560	163,997	380,557	Cuba	1,386	26,716	28,102
Russia	241,217	46,288	287,505	Portugal	13,298	12,290	25,588
Brazil	127,105	134,663	261,769	Panama	.....	22,505	22,505
Uruguay	89,695	152,262	241,957	Egypt	5,547	12,586	18,133
Holland	132,150	100,717	232,867	Turkey	1,026	15,676	16,702
France	137,611	85,337	222,948	China	9,627	6,772	16,399
Spain	107,928	87,125	195,053	Africa	.....	15,599	15,599
Italy	90,110	94,680	184,790	Algeria	10,431	.....	10,431
Sweden	83,955	57,965	141,920	Austria	9,914	.....	9,914
Roumania	112,721	5,703	118,424	Mexico	1,342	5,015	6,359
Norway	72,226	43,249	115,475	Bolivia	5,919	.....	5,919
Australia	24,223	53,869	78,092	Philippine Islands	.....	4,985	4,985
Argentine Republic	55,190	12,457	67,647	Hayti	3,596	669	4,265
Greece	26,900	39,437	66,337	Others	42,846	31,252	74,098
Malta	.....	53,721	53,721				
Canada	16,471	31,434	47,905	Total	3,521,229	3,506,416	7,027,645

Also appended hereto are two tables, A and B, giving the movement of vessels of the interior; that is, vessels arriving and departing by river and canal, and not by sea. The tonnage represents the amount of material carried in the boats.

JOHN H. STEUART,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, March 3, 1887.

A.—*Number and tonnage of interior vessels arrived at Antwerp during the year* 1886.

[Vessels arrived by river and canals and not by sea.]

From—	Roads.		Quays of the Scheldt.		Dock "de Batelage du Sud."		In the old dock.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Belgium, interior of	56	4,674	1,470	121,944	9,882	449,878	6,513	430,948
Steamer or tug	19	4,311	1,692	152,716	475	85,725	1,030	184,681
France			1	93			6	657
Steamer or tug			3	552	42	11,904	19	5,258
Germany			37	5,557	77	10,832	98	13,895
Steamer or tug			142	55,858	291	113,200	436	177,410
Holland	2	201	110	10,716	508	40,827	634	59,620
Steamer or tug	1	200	219	47,167	326	55,961	182	30,198
Total	78	9,386	3,674	394,603	11,601	768,327	8,918	902,667

From—	"Kattendyk" Sluice.		In the "Canal de la Campine."		Dock "de Batelage du Lootbrok."		Totals.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Belgium, interior of	235	4,646	1,841	224,051	1,608	116,451	21,605	1,352,592
Steamer or tug	13	2,531	86	21,205	40	9,689	3,355	460,858
France			3	291			10	1,041
Steamer or tug			7	2,015	6	1,755	77	21,484
Germany					4	683	216	30,967
Steamer or tug	3	1,197			1	318	873	347,983
Holland	3	268	8	859	3	331	1,268	112,822
Steamer or tug	2	383	3	778			733	134,687
Total	256	9,025	1,948	249,199	1,662	129,227	28,137	2,462,434

B.—*Number and tonnage of interior vessels cleared from the port of Antwerp during the year* 1886.

[Vessels leaving by river and canals and not by sea.]

Destination.	Roads.		Quays of the Scheldt.		Dock "de Batelage du Sud."		From the old docks.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Belgium, interior of	64	5,152	2,094	159,296	9,250	395,569	5,413	348,329
Steamer or tug	6	1,110	1,728	163,310	553	89,090	1,551	248,934
France					9	827	2	205
Steamer or tug			2	416	85	22,946	88	23,761
Germany	1	124	47	6,471	18	2,616	365	52,892
Steamer or tug	1	320	137	52,436	33	12,772	465	177,909
Holland	17	1,767	168	16,766	239	17,567	1,061	107,168
Steamer or tug	3	815	197	41,914	357	68,536	264	58,571
Total	92	9,288	4,427	440,609	10,544	609,923	9,209	1,017,755

B.—*Number and tonnage of interior vessels cleared, &c.*—Continued.

Destination.	"Kattendyk" Sluice.		From the "Canal de la Campine."		Dock "de Batelage du Lootbrok."		Totals.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Belgium, interior of	528	25,902	2,128	284,662	1,520	108,981	20,997	1,327,772
Steamer or tug	81	15,655	24	6,286	13	3,126	4,010	527,511
France	.....	.....	10	901	.....	.....	21	1,933
Steamer or tug	1	307	1	259	2	586	179	48,225
Germany	7	1,249	1	263	.....	.....	439	63,615
Steamer or tug	99	44,790	5	1,360	.....	.....	740	289,587
Holland	10	1,189	18	1,706	.....	.....	1,513	146,158
Steamer or tug	1	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	822	170,095
Total	727	89,351	2,187	295,377	1,535	112,593	28,721	2,574,896

BRUSSELS.

Report of Consul Slade.

COMMERCE.

The total importations and exportations of Belgium (including the transit trade) for 1885 amounted to $964,440,300, or about 8 per cent. less than in 1884. This reduction does not, however, imply a decrease in the general movement of trade, as the price of all merchandise was materially less during the former year. The total importations in 1885 amounted to $497,476,800, or a decrease of 7 per cent. as compared with 1884. The total exportations were $466,963,500, or a decrease of 10 per cent.

The special commerce of Belgium (viz, foreign merchandise consumed in Belgium, added to the products of Belgian soil and industries exported to foreign countries) in 1885 amounted to $491,590,300, or 8 per cent. less than in 1884. The total value of foreign merchandise consumed in Belgium in 1885 amounted to $259,971,000, and in 1884 to $275,160,100, being a difference of about 6 per cent. The total value of Belgian products and industries exported to foreign countries in 1885 was $231,600,000, being 10 per cent. less than in 1884.

Exportations and importations (deducting transit commerce) of Belgium with the different countries for 1885.

Countries.	Importations.	Exportations.	Total.
Europe:			
France	$49,890,500	$62,126,700	$112,017,200
Germany	32,732,800	39,314,100	72,046,900
Holland	37,943,800	35,261,100	73,204,900
England	32,539,800	45,914,700	88,454,500
Russia	17,968,300	1,177,300	19,145,600
Italy, Spain, Austria, &c.	15,169,800	22,137,100	37,306,900
Other European countries	9,418,400	5,616,300	15,034,700
America	46,455,100	14,668,000	61,123,100
Asia	16,173,400	4,342,500	20,115,900
Africa	1,698,400	1,042,200	2,740,600
Total	259,990,300	231,600,000	491,590,300

It will be perceived that European countries represent 83 per cent. of the commerce and Asia, Africa, and America only 17 per cent. In 1884 the proportion was for European countries 82.6 and for the other countries 17.4 per cent.

During the first eleven months of 1886 as compared with the same months in 1885, the total importations have decreased 2 per cent., whilst the exportations have increased 1 per cent. The following are the principal articles imported which have increased:

Live cattle	$1,041,235
Butter	498,905
Flour	403,370
Rice	360,717
Meats	556,033
Guano	1,807,831
Raw silk	742,049
Petroleum	2,582,147
Leaf tobacco	522,450

The following articles have decreased:

Building-material (wood)	444,286
Wood for manufacturing purposes	539,821
Coal	546,190
Wheat	265,761
Rye	300,887
Barley	510,871
Oats and corn	1,100,293
Linen thread	563,753
Grease	693,449
Raw tow	320,380
Hardware and notions	209,019
Copper and nickel	610,459
Raw hides	504,116
Sirup and molasses	257,076
Woolen goods	417,266
Oleaginous grain	1,443,254
Wine	331,381

Of exportations for first eleven months of 1886, as compared with same months of 1885, the following articles have increased:

Live animals	$427,109
Horses and colts	615,670
Candles	267,305
Meat	346,049
Rags	415,143
Knitting-wool	1,849,326
Raw tow	490,413
Raw flax	1,732,175
Raw silk	755,209
Hardware and notions	297,606
Steel bars and wire	354,734
Manufactures of steel	204,966
Old iron	258,041
Sheet-iron	240,864
Manufactures of iron	585,369
Cast iron	129,477
Raw hides	546,383
Chemical products	280,622
Raw sugar	1,517,366
Cotton goods	316,906
Common glassware	310,730

During the same period the following articles have decreased:

Coal	$196,860
Butter	353,962
Rye	783,580
Barley	810,021
Oats and corn	731,470
Linen thread and vegetable fibers	2,435,274
Vegetable oils	540,014
Railroad and street cars	1,434,147
Grease	698,853
Steel rails	305,133

Copper and nickel	$368,883
Building-stone	521,136
Woolen goods	935,278
Oleaginous grain, (flax-seed, &c.)	281,780
Hops	402,405

COMMERCE OF BELGIUM WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The importations from the United States into Belgium, which in 1884 amounted to $31,015,100, were reduced in 1885 to $23,237,200, a falling off of 25 per cent. The principal decrease was in the following articles:

Grain of all kinds	$8,982,209
Flour	894,555
Cotton	551,198
Rosin and bitumen	93,026
Raw mineral ore	72,182
Chemical products	68,901
Coffee	51,997
Raw hides	53,075

The following articles increased:

Oleaginous grain (flax-seed, &c.)	$937,298
Leaf tobacco	806,933
Copper and nickel	546,383
Meats	530,943
Lard and grease	399,317
Sirup and molasses	99,009
Art objects	66,199

The exportations from Belgium to the United States, which in 1884 were $7,643,800, fell off to $6,407,600 in 1885, a decrease of 16 per cent. The following articles decreased:

Window-glass	$769,105
Rolled iron and iron bars	228,898
Drugs	208,633
Clothes	144,171
Wooden ware	103,062
Rags	86,464
Tanned and prepared skins	79,323
Arms	76,621

The following articles increased:

Plate-glass and glassware	$137,666
Chemical products	100,939
Hemp and flax	88,008
Woolen goods	61,567
Linen goods	57,900
Machinery and tools	51,917
Colors and dyes	42,846

EXPORTATIONS TO UNITED STATES FOR 1886 FROM THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF BRUSSELS.

The exportations from this consular district (as per accompanying table) for the year 1886 were $3,124,285.46, being an increase of $193,562.40 over 1885. The principal articles of exportation were as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Corsets	$197,793 00	Rabbit-skins and furs	$330,560 00
Glass	132,969 00	Vegetable fiber	62,587 00
Gloves	222,740 00	Plate-glass	169,404 00
Lace goods	205,586 00	Window-glass	1,255,738 00
Linen goods	201,350 00	Iron and steel	187,793 00

COAL MINES.

The principal coal-producing district in the Kingdom is Hainaut (in this consular district). In 1885 the production was 12,925,815 tons (of 2,200 pounds), a decrease of 585,181 tons as compared with 1884. In 1885, 57,662 laborers were employed in the mines, a decrease of 2,359 from 1884. The average selling price per ton of coal during the year 1885, was $1.71, being 14 cents less than in 1884. Since 1853 the price has not been as low as during 1885. The cost of production was $1.63 per ton, a reduction of 15 cents per ton from 1884, being 11 cents on the cost of labor and 4 cents on other expenses. This is the lowest cost price since 1853. The profits of the remunerative mines have decreased (from 1884) $16,103.06, while the deficits of the losing mines have decreased $174,099.34. The estimated profit per ton was 8⅛ cents in 1885, or 1½ more than in 1884.

Comparative table for the years 1884 *and* 1885.

Items.	1884.	1885.
Laborers:		
In the mines	60,021	57,662
On the surface	18,768	19,203
Total	78,789	76,865
Total wages paid	$14,859,041 59	$11,813,005 81
Average annual laborer's wages	175 82	153 63
Expenses:		
Ordinary	$22,285,660 40	$19,506 922 11
Extrordinary	1,819,161 06	1,466,204 21
Total expenses	24,104,821 46	20,973,126 32
Cost price per ton of coal:		
Wages	$1 02	$0 91
Expenses	76	72
Total	1 78	1 63
Total production ....tons	13,510,996	12,925,815
Total value of product	$23,927,999 03	$22,144,200 47
Average selling price per ton	$1 85	$1 71
Average profit per ton	$0 06¾	0 08⅛

The following statement shows the number of mines worked and not worked, number of laborers, production, and pecuniary results for 1885:

Number of mines:	
Worked	80
Not worked	45
Pits for ventilation	89
Pits of extraction:	
Worked	187
In reserve	62
In construction	11
Average depth of pits of extraction ....feet	1,762
Average width of coal veins	2
Laborers:	
In mines	57,662
On the surface	19,203
Total	76,865
Horses employed:	
In mines	2,774
On the surface	1,066
Total	3,540

Ordinary expenses	$19,506,922 11
Extraordinary expenses	$1,466,204 21
Total	21,073,126 32
Expenses for salaries and laborers	$11,813,005 81
Other expenses	$9,260,120,51
Total production:	
Quantity ... tons	12,925,815
Value	$22,144,200 47
Number of paying mines	42
Profit on same	$1,419,334 35
Number of unremunerative mines	39
Loss on same	$348,260 20
General profit of all mines	$1,071,074 15

The total number of laborers were subdivided as follows:

In mines:	
Men	45,551
Women	3,995
Boys (under 16 years of age)	6,534
Girls (under 16 years of age)	1,582
Total	57,662
On the surface:	
Men	12,543
Women	2,709
Boys (under 16 years of age)	2,113
Girls (under 16 years of age)	1,838
Total	19,203

The average daily wages for 1885 was as follows (avoiding fractions):

	Cents.
Men	60
Women	32
Boys	27
Girls	21

The following are the annual average wages per laborer for the last ten years:

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1876	$199 75	1881	$178 72
1877	160 77	1882	185 28
1878	161 35	1883	194 35
1879	165 36	1884	175 62
1880	176 98	1885	153 63

During the same term of years, fortunately for the laborer, the prices of the necessaries of life have materially diminished. The following table will show the average price of wheat and potatoes, the two staple articles of consumption, since 1850:

Years.	Wheat, 220 pounds.	Potatoes, 220 pounds.	Years.	Wheat, 220 pounds.	Potatoes, 220 pounds.	Years.	Wheat, 220 pounds.	Potatoes, 220 pounds.
1850	$3 17	$0 80	1862	$6 18	$1 70	1874	$6 45	$1 77
1851	3 24	1 61	1863	5 26	1 14	1875	5 03	1 53
1852	3 98	1 62	1864	4 67	1 27	1876	5 36	2 18
1853	4 57	1 77	1865	4 61	1 38	1877	6 28	2 39
1854	5 97	2 31	1866	5 46	1 40	1878	5 64	2 18
1855	6 24	2 02	1867	7 18	2 12	1879	5 29	2 49
1856	5 83	1 62	1868	6 86	1 92	1880	5 48	2 27
1857	4 30	1 31	1869	5 36	1 30	1881	5 65	1 80
1858	4 55	1 18	1870	5 63	1 86	1882	5 23	1 84
1859	4 64	1 33	1871	7 09	1 99	1883	4 71	1 21
1860	5 90	1 89	1872	6 32	1 82	1884	4 20	1 34
1861	6 52	2 25	1873	6 67	1 72	1885	3 75	1 18

STONE AND MARBLE QUARRIES.

Number of quarries in the province of Hainaut (of which 445 are above ground and 88 under ground)	533
Number of laborers employed	11,280
Horses employed	714

Value of products.

Marble, stones for ornament, and building-stones	$1,061,242 34
Limestone	864,147 85
Paving-stone	389,477 86
Chalk, silex, clay, and sand	193,861 17
Sulphate of baryte	4,053 00
Phosphate of lime	614,068 10
Total	3,126,850 32

The following table gives the value of the productions of quarries in same province from 1880:

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1880	$3,850,509 91	1883	$4,384,960 00
1881	3,718,689 26	1884	3,392,779 23
1882	4,034,070 56	1885	3,126,850 32

IRON INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCE OF HAINAUT FOR 1885.

Establishments:	
Working	8
Shut down	8
Smelting furnaces:	
Working	14
Shut down	21
Steam machinery:	
Number	165
Horse-power	5,858
Laborers employed	1,341

Consumption.

	Tons (2,200 pounds).
Belgian mineral ore	26,900
Foreign mineral ore	766,410
Scoriæ	198,700
Fondant	102,970
Coke	398,810
Coal	5,669

Production.

Pig iron for rolling-mill purposes	348,520
Pig iron for foundries	7,960
Total	356,480

Aggregate value $2,946,202 90

Comparative production and value from 1880 *to* 1885, *inclusive.*

Years.	Active smelting furnaces.	For rolling-mill purposes.		For foundry purposes.		Total product.	Average value per ton.
		Production.	Value per ton.	Production.	Value per ton.		
		Tons.		*Tons.*		*Tons.*	
1880	20	311,140	$11 04	36,695	$13 80	347,835	$11 34
1881	19	316,783	10 13	40,171	13 32	356,954	10 49
1882	20	362,088	10 39	40,050	14 00	402,138	10 75
1883	19	400,473	9 98	24,400	13 95	424,873	10 22
1884	18	381,000	8 65	13,300	13 06	394,300	8 99
1885	14	348,520	8 16	7,960	10 77	356,480	8 26

It will be seen by the following table how the depression in smelting furnaces has been accentuated since 1852:

Years.	Number of furnaces.	Product.	Value.	Value per ton.	Mineral employed.	Fuel.	Number of laborers.
		Tons.			*Tons.*	*Tons.*	
1852	18	85,210	$1,234,665 20	$14 50	256,183	116,689	1,310
1853	23	118,873	2,370,428 44	19 94	369,062	174,855	2,108
1854	28	148,063	3,440,302 20	23 22	487,960	231,352	2,204
1855	28	145,428	3,431,437 87	23 18	454,548	223,682	2,205
1856	29	158,032	3,476,080 54	22 00	493,425	240,455	2,237
1857	26	145,783	2,857,265 60	19 60	425,996	216,023	2,187
1858	26	163,916	2,945,436 11	17 97	488,759	241,322	2,419
1859	27	163,926	2,747,458 83	16 76	469,720	237,857	2,270
1860	25	183,910	2,976,027 19	16 18	507,250	242,600	2,282
1861	26	188,100	2,934,944 63	15 60	520,950	241,790	2,253
1862	25	208,750	3,279,856 85	15 61	581,511	262,840	2,443
1863	25	229,208	3,482,549 90	15 19	637,170	284,330	2,372
1864	27	268,960	4,137,562 60	15 42	742,600	327,700	2,783
1865	31	287,380	4,415,292 40	15 38	819,600	363,160	2,928
1866	31	313,400	4,948,845 50	15 82	852,200	375,300	2,998
1867	25	273,700	4,068,175 00	14 79	773,700	339,450	2,869
1868	24	287,735	3,924,998 54	13 64	816,650	350,236	2,887
1869	28	349,397	4,773,337 76	13 65	960,755	419,631	2,633
1870	28	357,758	5,017,289 00	14 02	1,000,775	453,892	2,648
1871	30	394,890	5,655,455 84	14 32	.....	503,400	2,623
1872	33	435,490	8,039,422 72	18 46	.....	572,700	3,042
1873	34	392,160	9,263,578 50	23 36	.....	517,530	3,060
1874	24	336,600	5,577,600 00	16 57	.....	410,210	2,458
1875	25	293,114	4,124,796 00	14 07	.....	367,070	2,020
1876	15	236,723	2,888,250 79	12 20	.....	279,660	1,640
1877	15	239,330	2,641,872 78	11 04	.....	281,800	1,418
1878	15	265,357	2,676,697 70	10 18	.....	304,900	1,426
1879	14	224,832	2,243,931 90	10 98	.....	258,450	1,417
1880	20	347,835	3,945,969 92	11 34	.....	371,260	1,820
1881	19	356,954	3,744,325 45	10 49	859,084	399,775	1,966
1882	20	402,138	4,322,235 00	10 75	996,973	455,780	2,043
1883	19	424,873	4,343,619 40	10 22	1,002,006	495,596	2,013
1884	18	394,300	3,468,403 00	8 80	864,350	442,005	1,600
1885	14	356,480	2,946,202 90	8 26	793,310	398,510	1,341

ROLLING-MILLS.

Working	24
Shut down	8
Number of laborers	8,389

Consumption.

	Tons (2,200 pounds).
Pig-iron	379,358
Other iron	352,821
Scrap-iron	62,196
Coal and fuel	581,883

Production.

Heavy iron for smiths	108,234
Light iron for smiths	56,189
Special iron	71,503

	Tons (2,200 pounds).
Rails	6,685
Split iron and bars	41,576
Heavy sheet-iron	35,530
Light sheet-iron	400
Total	320,117
Total value	$7,388,658 76

The following table presents the total production of the rolling mills in the province of Hainaut, and the value thereof; also, the production and value of iron rails from 1869 to 1885, inclusive:

Years.	Total production.	Total value.	Production of iron rails.	Value of iron rails.	Average price per ton of rails.
	Tons.		*Tons.*		
1869	293,300	$9,525,814 50	105,300	$3,326,289 20	$31 59
1870	305,900	10,431,514 90	130,600	4,278,541 10	32 78
1871	265,000	9,259,769 60	85,000	2,773,176 40	32 61
1872	291,100	13,779,485 90	59,300	2,728,691 90	45 63
1873	268,400	14,954,431 30	71,300	3,478,632 00	48 77
1874	284,400	12,682,300 20	87,700	2,376,647 40	42 73
1875	250,400	9,761,862 80	48,500	1,819,767 70	39 22
1876	234,600	7,933,290 10	37,600	1,288,255 70	34 26
1877	234,300	6,999,531 00	22,500	710,478 30	27 16
1878	258,600	7,103,509 00	28,600	757,312 70	26 47
1879	249,600	6,473,548 10	11,600	282,802 90	24 38
1880	304,800	9,367,505 90	36,000	1,116,041 80	31 05
1881	307,700	9,026,161 10	24,000	706,437 90	29 43
1882	343,300	10,341,190 90	17,600	536,306 40	30 45
1883	326,300	9,346,468 90	10,900	299,902 70	27 61
1884	314,400	8,050,840 60	7,200	178,380 25	24 95
1885	320,100	7,388,658 76	6,700	164,739 00	24 65

OTHER IRON WORKS, 1885.

Number of establishments:	
Working	17
Shut down	5
Number of workmen	208
Consumption of coal ... tons	6,324
Production of manufactures of iron ... do	2,452
Total value of product	$121,083

STEEL WORKS, 1885.

Bessemer works:	
Working	1
Shut down	1
Workmen employed	174
Average daily wages	$0 67
Total consumption of coal ... tons	8,190
Consumption of iron:	
Belgian pig-iron ... tons	22,805
Foreign pig-iron ... do	3,100
Steel scrap and shavings ... do	1,400
Total production in steel ingots ... do	23,805
Total value of product	$413,492 85
Value per ton	$17 37
Production of finished steel:	
Consumption of raw steel ... tons	23,805

Production.

Products.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
	Tons.		
Rails	4,868	$108,045 26	$22 19
Rolled steel	1,181	31,847 51	26 97
Other steel	9,468	182,635 90	19 30
Steel wire	4,393	114,459 61	26 05
Total	19,905	436,988 28	
Average			21 95

WINDOW-GLASS AND GLASSWARE WORKS, PROVINCE OF HAINAUT, 1885.

Establishments:		
Working		59
Shut down		7
Melting furnaces:		
Working		160
Not working		75
Pots:		
Working		1,163
Not working		504
Flattening-furnaces:		
Working		182
Not working		59
Laborers employed		8,322
Consumption of coal	tons	584,721

Production.

Window-glass	29 meters	22,448,000
Value		$6,884,782 30
Bottles	number	4,510,000
Value		$89,938 00
Other glassware	value	$290,098 30

PLATE-GLASS WORKS.

Establishments, working		3
Melting furnaces:		
Working		6
Not working		3
Pots:		
Working		80
Not working		28
Flattening furnaces		98
Laborers employed		1,440
Consumption of coal	tons	58,756

Production.

Plate-glass	29 meters	286,000
Value		$935,034

General recapitulation of the value of the production of mines, quarries, and industries in the province of Hainaut from 1876 to 1885 inclusive.

Years.	Coal mines.	Quarries.	Iron and steel works.	Glass-works.	Total.
1876	$28,017,987 97	$3,793,639 27	$12,548,349 13	$6,394,669 00	$50,754,645 37
1877	22,098,695 07	3,782,178 54	11,280,516 88	5,975,478 00	43,131,868 49
1878	21,585,348 13	3,622,628 28	11,187,758 38	5,653,298 10	41,949,032 89
1879	21,077,161 56	3,188,956 70	10,194,723 39	5,284,050 50	39,739,892 15
1880	24,581,163 22	3,350,509 91	14,374,724 36	6,060,933 40	48,747,330 89
1881	23,729,890 59	3,718,689 26	13,171,257 98	6,333,449 40	46,953,287 23
1882	25,630,130 76	4,034,070 56	15,064,643 18	7,729,843 00	52,458,687 50
1883	26,731,189 97	4,384,960 96	14,008,463 03	8,291,666 00	53,416,279 96
1884	25,017,999 03	3,392,200 23	11,877,317 08	7,768,143 85	48,055,660 19
1885	22,114,200 47	3,126,850 32	10,892,933 13	7,217,852 60	43,381,836 52
Total	240,608,766 77	36,289,684 03	124,980,686 54	66,709,378 85	468,588,516 19

WILLIAM SLADE,
Consul.

CONSULATE UNITED STATES,
Brussels, January 14, 1887.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Brussels to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1886.

Merchandise.	Quarters ending— March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	December 31, 1886.	Total.
Brussels.					
Aniline colors	$2,568 05	.....	$5,587 91	$2,065 56	$10,221 52
Corsets	42,281 74	$40,912 80	49,744 33	64,854 75	197,793 62
Glass	32,998 68	25,878 71	29,534 70	44,587 53	132,969 62
Gloves	69,882 60	33,600 52	67,454 85	51,802 53	222,740 80
Glycerine	.....	3,880 64	4,343 36	3,103 19	11,327 19
Horses	2,685 60	.....	6,912 29	4,159 15	13,757 04
Iron and steel	10,857 96	7,952 14	3,177 53	15,305 93	37,293 56
Lace goods	66,825 11	24,491 41	70,173 73	44,186 18	205,586 43
Linen goods	49,045 77	35,937 66	50,039 62	66,327 03	201,350 68
Marble	.....	.....	.....	3,776 65	3,776 65
Medicinal roots	.....	.....	.....	2,849 74	2,849 74
Oil paintings	6,383 14	9,500 43	2,256 17	2,460 93	20,600 67
Rabbit-skins and furs	38,054 37	95,465 38	79,726 52	117,314 50	350,560 77
Satin goods, buttons	2,649 60	1,441 41	6,808 07	4,691 57	15,590 65
Tin foil	2,152 31	2,043 08	4,479 24	.....	8,674 63
Vegetable fiber	12,664 85	11,441 53	22,934 77	15,546 15	62,587 30
Woolen goods	.....	.....	5,886 06	.....	5,886 06
Miscellaneous goods	5,429 67	4,462 60	4,561 75	4,067 60	18,521 62
Charleroi.					
Glass:					
Plate	42,100 53	38,242 55	35,538 31	52,523 19	169,404 58
Window	326,976 37	304,414 00	289,850 36	334,497 60	1,255,738 33
Iron and steel	67,372 23	62,920 89	36,692 06	20,808 43	187,793 61
Miscellaneous goods	863 54	768 35	585 40	7,043 10	9,260 39
Total, United States gold	782,792 12	703,264 10	776,287 03	861,942 21	3,124,285 46
Total, 1885	565,873 13	681,135 86	774,569 56	909,144 51	2,930,723 06
Increase	216,918 99	22,128 24	1,717 47	.....	193,562 40
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	47,202 30	.....

Commerce between Belgium and the United States for the years 1884 *and* 1885 *compared.*

Merchandise.	Exports to United States. 1884.	1885.	Imports from United States. 1884.	1885.
Alimentary conserves	$8,106	.....	$2,316	$2,128
Animals:				
Cattle	.....	.....	.....	15,440
Horses	.....	.....	4,246	6,948
Animal matter	39,758	$26,441	60,795	89,166
Arms	214,289	137,609	16,019	34,161
Art objects	15,054	15,054	579	66,778
Books and printed matter	12,931	8,492	.....	.....
Butter	.....	.....	2,128	2,509
Cacao, raw	.....	.....	9,843	8,878
Chemical products	113,677	214,616	88,201	19,300
Clothes	437,338	293,167	.....	.....
Coal and coke	88,780	116,379	.....	.....
Coffee	.....	.....	329,451	267,884
Colors and dyes	96,693	139,539	38,214	31,652
Cotton goods	90,710	78,588	.....	.....
Cotton, raw	.....	.....	613,740	62,582
Drugs	432,513	223,880	18,721	19,686
Earthenware	2,509	2,316	.....	.....
Eggs	161,348	177,560	.....	.....
Flour	.....	.....	1,311,049	416,494
Fruits of all kind	.....	.....	15,440	43,618
Glass:				
Window	2,194,796	1,425,691	.....	.....
Plate	201,299	329,065	.....	.....
Grain of all kinds	.....	.....	16,203,894	7,921,685
Grease and lard	202,650	210,563	2,179,935	2,579,252
Hardware and notions	18,914	8,878	3,474	11,580
Hemp and linen fibers	94,184	182,192	64,655	37,249
Hides and skins:				
Raw	298,957	269,814	128,345	75,270
Tanned	133,942	54,619	12,159	12,738
Manufactured	21,423	7,720	.....	.....

Commerce between Belgium and the United States, &c.—Continued.

Merchandise.	Exports to United States.		Imports from United States.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Honey			$30,108	$39,951
Iron:				
Old scrap	$20,265	$29,336		
Bars and rolled	322,117	93,219		
Manufactures of	23,932	28,950		
Linen goods	93,412	151,312		
Machinery and tools	75,656	127,573	15,633	23,932
Meat	60,988	88,201	1,549,983	2,080,926
Mineral ore, raw	293,746	301,466	96,886	24,704
Nickel and copper			369,788	916,171
Oil, vegetable			434,057	463,779
Oleaginous grain			9,650	946,858
Paper of all kind	58,286	29,143		
Petroleum:				
Crude			386	6,948
Refined			5,471,357	4,449,036
Products for industries	21,037	12,738		
Rags	101,132	14,668		
Rosin and bitumen			645,392	552,366
Silk goods	11,387	8,492		
Spirits and liquors	2,316	4,246		
Starch			15,826	13,703
Steel in bars, &c	336,592	370,174		
Sugar, raw	564,911	543,681		
Sirup and molasses			148,031	247,040
Textile fabrics	6,562	15,440	68,322	105,378
Tin foil	6,562	7,527		
Tobacco:				
Leaf			217,318	1,024,251
Manufactured			61,567	78,937
Vegetable substances			169,647	73,147
Wax, raw			193	11,966
Wines	579	193		
Wood:				
Building	4,825	3,088	331,381	327,135
Furniture			3,474	6,562
Manufactures of	297,606	194,544		
Wool			201,299	30,880
Woolen goods	181,806	243,373		
Zinc	41,302	29,529		
Miscellaneous goods	230,056	189,912	66,392	88,008
Total	7,634,887	6,403,933	31,009,889	23,236,621

GHENT.

Report of Consul Polachek.

The crisis in the industrial circles of this district has almost disappeared, and the manufacturers and their working people have come to a mutual good understanding; such is the net result for the later part of the year of 1886 for nearly all the industries of Ghent.

The manufacturers of textile fabrics have prospered, owing to the strength of their plant and to their constant efforts to increase their exportations. It cannot be recorded that one single establishment has been obliged to cease running their factories, nor even of having shortened the working hours, as had been the case for several months during 1885; on the contrary, their products seem to find great favor in foreign markets, thus assuring to them a continuation of a fair trade for some time to come.

The question of the laboring classes presents itself, with its many cares, in all the different European countries at the same time, but with an utter lack of lasting remedies. The cotton spinners and weavers form by themselves a co-operative society for the purpose of resisting

any unreasonable demand made by their laborers, and thus have acquired some strength, having so far resisted every pressure of raising the salaries or any modification in the routine work demanded by the working people, and although some strikes have occurred here they were only temporary, as the strikers were immediately replaced by other willing hands; yet it may be doubted if this state of affairs will be lasting. The constant agitation, strikes, and other excesses made by the laborers in other countries have also imbued the Belgian laborers (formerly content and submissive) with a spirit of restlessness and dissatisfaction; notwithstanding that their earnings are only about one-third in money as large as those in the United States, yet their expenses and needs are in the same proportion. The large body of laborers in this district have by their complaints, &c., led me to the conclusion that the only feasible way for the settlement of that difficult question and the pacification of the laboring classes is to allow them to participate in the net profits of their respective manufactory.

LINEN MANUFACTURING.

Spinning.—The linen trade has in the year 1886 strongly felt the insufficiency of the flax crop in Russia and, in consequence, of a smaller production of tow. The stock of former years being much reduced, the prices of flax and tow remained relatively high. It being, therefore, impossible to lower prices in the same proportion as on cotton fabrics, the latter were able to compete in the most decided and formidable manner with linen fabrics. The proportion between the values of these products being so unusual, the result was that preference was given to cotton goods (relatively cheaper than linen goods) by the consumers. To the causes above indicated special causes are joined, in the manufacturing of sewing threads, already severely tried by the gradual extension in the use of cotton sewing thread. Its situation was much aggravated by an entirely prohibitory law, which went into effect July 1, 1885, in Germany, which was the principal outlet for this fabric, thereby causing a great loss to the spinning trade of this district.

In regard to the jute spinning trade, which is in a still more difficult position than that of flax spinning, this industry, which was in such a flourishing condition in former years, and gave promises of a long continuation of prosperity, is to-day almost prostrated, the direct cause of this failure being ascribed to overproduction and the almost total cessation in the exportation of this article. We have in this city a very large spinnery of jute threads, employing nearly 3,000 hands, which is controlled by a stock company, with a capital of 8,000,000 francs, all paid up. Their stock is divided up into bonds of 1,000 francs each, which were quoted up to the commencement of 1886 at 5,000 francs, while to-day it is said they are offered at 2,000 francs each, a falling off of 3,000 francs in less than one year. The following table shows the exact state of affairs of this industry:

Importation and exportation of linen, hemp, and jute threads, 1885 *and* 1886.

Years.	Importation.		Exportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.	*Francs.*	*Kilograms.*	*Francs.*
1886	4,996,140	18,828,128	19,897,955	78,179,509
1885	4,224,907	16,226,647	18,432,248	72,222,052
Increase, 1886	751,233	2,601,481	1,465,707	75,95,457

Linen, hemp, and jute threads, 1886.

	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.	*Francs.*
Exportation	19, 897, 955	78, 179, 509
Importation	4, 996, 140	18, 828, 128
Increase in exportation	15, 901, 815	59, 351, 381

Weaving.—The weaving of pure linen cloth diminishes in importance with every ensuing year, which fact has been particularly felt in 1886. The poor flax crop in Russia has caused a considerable rise in the prices of threads of ordinary qualities. The price of linen goods, far from following the ascending movement, has rather descended, and during the entire year the supply has exceeded the demand. The use of linen goods is on the decline in all the countries of the world. The excessive cheapness of cotton goods and their healthful qualities, as recommended by medical specialists, are the principal causes. It is also for the latter reason that the use of linen for soldiers' underwear has entirely disappeared in Belgium. The manufacturers hereabouts are, however, not entirely hopeless, from the fact that more than 150,000,000 yards of pure linen are exported to America annually from Scotland and Ireland, and they, therefore, believe that this industry has not yet lost its vitality

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Spinning.—In this industrial branch the year 1886 may be considered as having been, altogether, of normal importance. In cotton spinning, more so than in any other industry in this district, business has been very difficult and altogether yielded very little remuneration. The chamber of commerce of Ghent has in the preceding years solved several questions of great importance to the cotton industry.

Being consulted by the Government about the observations which it (the Government) was about to present, through the agency of delegates appointed to the Congress of American Cotton Planters, at New Orleans, which met to examine the facts concerning the culture and the commerce in raw cottons, the cotton manufacturers of Ghent requested to submit the adoption of the following points, viz:

1. More advantageous terms.
2. An increase in the length of time for the presentation of claims on the sellers, the time being insufficient for those receiving their cotton by sailing vessels.
3. Unification in the classing of different qualities of raw cotton, as the American classification not being equivalent to that of Liverpool, England, it is impossible to classify the cotton arriving direct from America fairly. In the event of a claim against the seller this point presents very serious inconveniences.

These points, submitted by the chamber of commerce, have been adopted by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, as the following letter from the minister of foreign affairs at Brussels proves:

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Ghent:

Referring to my letter of December 30, I have the honor of informing you that the Government, in reply to the invitation sent by the Cabinet at Washington, has appointed Mr. Rouleaux, Belgian consul-general to the United States, and Mr. Landauer, Belgian consul at New Orleans, to represent our interest at the congress organized by the National Cotton Planters' Association of America.

The delegates appointed assisted at the meetings of the congress, but soon perceived that its objects were not in accordance with an international commerce, and that they could not broach the points indicated by the chamber of commerce in its letter of January 12. They therefore abstained from taking part in the discussions of the congress, whose principal object was the agricultural interest of its country.

Nevertheless, Mr. Landauer has seized another occasion of serving the commercial interests of Belgium.

At a meeting of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the principal exchange of America, he submitted to the directors the questions proposed by the chamber of commerce of Ghent, and had the satisfaction of seeing them unanimously approved.

These questions will, therefore, soon be submitted to the National Cotton Exchange, and it does not seem doubtful but that they will be approved. They will, therefore, probably introduce the changes which your association desired in the handling and in the classification of cotton, and you will have the honor of having started a movement in which all the cotton markets of the world are deeply interested.

PRINCE CARAMAN.

During the latter part of the year 1885 the minister of finances has laid before the Chamber of Representatives a project for the modification of the tariff on threads and cotton textiles, and on woolen threads, which has been adopted as follows, viz:

ARTICLE 1.

SECTION 1. The duties on cotton threads, and textiles according to weight, are modified as follows:

[Measuring on the half kilograms.]

	Francs per 100 kilograms.
Cotton threads:	
Unbleached and bleached—	
20,000 meters at least	10
20,000 to 40,000 meters	15
40,000 meters or more	free of duty.
Dyed—	
20,000 meters at least	15
20,000 to 40,000 meters	20
40,000 meters or more	free of duty.

[Half centimeter square.]

Cotton textiles:	
Mixed, crossed, and ticking:	
Unbleached—	
First class, weighing exclusively 11 kilograms or more per 100 square meters:	
35 threads or less	40
36 threads or more	62
Second class, weighing exclusively from 7 to 11 kilograms per 100 square meters:	
35 threads or less	50
36 to 43 threads	90
44 threads or more	100
Third class, weighing exclusively from 5 to 7 kilograms per 100 square meters:	
35 threads or less	60
36 to 43 threads	80
44 threads or more	100

[10 per cent. on the value for prints.]

Crossed, tickings, and united:	
Dyed—	
First class, weighing exclusively 11 kilograms or more per 100 square meters:	
35 threads or less	40
36 threads or more	71
Second class, weighing exclusively from 7 to 11 kilograms per 100 square meters:	
35 threads or less	57
36 to 43 threads	103
44 threads or more	115

	Francs per 100 kilograms.
Cotton textiles—Continued.	
Crossed, tickings, and united—Continued.	
Dyed—Continued.	
Third class, weighing exclusively from 3 to 7 kilograms per 100 square meters:	
27 threads or less	70
28 to 35 threads	90
36 threads or more	115
White—	
First class, weighing exclusively 11 kilograms or more per 100 square meters:	
35 threads or less	65
36 threads or more	87
Second class, weighing exclusively from 7 to 11 kilograms per 300 square meters:	
35 threads or less	75
36 to 43 threads	115
44 threads or more	125
Third class, weighing exclusively from 3 to 7 kilograms per 100 square meters:	
27 threads or less	85
28 to 35 threads	105
36 threads or more	125
Cotton velvets—	
Silk faced (velvets):	
Unbleached	75
Dyed and printed	100
Others (corduroys, moleskins, &c.):	
Unbleached	50
Dyed and printed	75

SEC. 2. The admission with a duty of 10 per cent. on the value of unbleached cotton textiles destined to be printed is subordinated by the conditions to be determined by the Government.

ARTICLE 2.

SEC. 1. Will be admitted free of duty, the single threads used in the manufacturing of sewing threads.

SEC. 2. The recognized manufacturers of sewing threads will alone be allowed to take advantage of the free entry of single threads, and but for a quantity amounting to 75 kilograms per year per spindle employed in their factory.

SEC. 3. Threads will be delivered over to the interested provisionarily exempt from duty under the condition that the full freight charges have been paid and a deposit made of the amount of the duty.

SEC. 4. To the proof of their declaration of removal the interested ones must join a certificate from the town authorities stating the number of spindles employed in their factory.

SEC. 5. At the end of the year the exemption from duty shall be considered definite and the freight charges will be considered duly discharged if the interested parties will produce at the office of delivered documents a certificate from the town authorities proving that the factory has been running during the entire year.

SEC. 6. If the interested parties do not produce this certificate, or if it results from the produced certificate that the factory has been inactive during the whole year, they will be proceeded against for the recovery of the duty on the threads which will have been admitted provisionarily exempt from duty. In case of partial inactivity of the factory the quantity of thread to be admitted exempt from duty will be proportioned to the number of days of activity combined with the number of spindles used.

ARTICLE 3.

The Government is authorized to cancel or reduce the duty on woolen threads and on goat's, llama's, vicugna's, and chamois's hair.

Done at Ostend July 28, 1885.

By the adoption of the above reform a large amount of claims were presented, which shows that if everybody was enthusiastic for free trade it was for his neighbor, and each asked for his own industry the necessary duties for his protection. The minister of finances has therefore appointed several commissioners to thoroughly examine this project, and to report what result it will have on the Belgian cotton industry. The report of this commission has not been published thus far.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF MACHINERY.

In the year 1886 the general crisis in all industries has weighed very heavily on the construction of machinery. The foundries which are employed in manufacturing steam machinery and locomotives have suffered somewhat less than the other foundries. It is said that the outlook for the future is more gloomy still, on account of the labor question which agitates the whole country. An element of safety in the labor question presents itself in the establishment of professional schools, such as already exist in France, England, and Germany, although not yet numerously. Professional instruction is far behind in this country. It needs no argument to understand that a graduate from such a school makes a capable and intelligent workman, and such an one, understanding the circumstances and conditions of trade, cannot be inveigled into any strikes or resistance to the laws of his country.

HORTICULTURE.

The horticultural industry and commerce is not much affected by the general crisis. High-priced and rare plants have been much less in favor than in former years, but the production of orchids increases very rapidly. These were formerly raised by but a few horticulturists, but at present nearly all of the few hundred establishments in and around Ghent make orchids a specialty.

The city authorities of Ghent, recognizing the importance of the local horticultural industry, set a very pleasing example by having the gardens, public squares, and parks of the city nicely ornamented with flowers, thereby exciting the taste for and the knowledge of plants, and also maintaining thereby the reputation of Ghent, which is known as the flower city of Europe.

The American horticulturists are slowly finding out that there are here over two hundred large horticultural establishments, with several thousand hot-houses, filled with some of the rarest plants grown, besides the plants ordinarily cultivated, and the commerce of this industry is carried on even with Spain, where the climate is much more favorable to such an industry, the exportation even being of considerable importance with France as well as Spain.

Exportation to the United States in—	Francs.
1886	27,358.35
1885	22,217.95
Increase, 1886	5,140.40

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The enormous production of sugar in 1885 in the entire world of 5,465,000,000 kilograms has lowered the price of sugar to a large extent. The production of sugar, according to the reports in the different countries, is as follows, viz:

Countries.	1884-1885.	1885-1886.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
France	290,000	316,000
Germany	800,000	1,156,000
Austria	345,000	600,000
Russia	480,000	350,000
Belgium	50,000	88,000
Holland	35,000	50,000
Total	2,000,000	2,560,000
Cane sugar	3,959,000	3,905,000
Total production	5,959,000	6,465,000

Production in 1885–'86, respectively.

	Tons.
In Europe	2,560,000
In the colonies	3,905,000
Total	6,465,000

It is needless for me to again detail the legislation in regard to the sugar industry of the different countries surrounding Belgium, as I have already done so in my previous reports. Germany, owing to its favorable legislation, has been able to retain the first place among the sugar-producing countries. No sacrifice seems too large for its Government in order to maintain this standard. It believes that the sacrifice which it makes returns beneficially on the whole country. France also is adopting the principal legislation of Germany, which consists principally in an impost on the raw material, but by a tax of little importance, thereby aiding very materially this industry. In the last year the Chamber granted an appropriation of 30,000,000 francs to further the sugar industry. This year the appropriation will be 50,000,000 francs, thereby proposing to produce 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 kilograms of sugar.

The prospective immense production of sugar in Europe will prostrate the few Belgian factories which still survive. Last year over fifty factories shut down without any hope of ever reopening, and they will be followed this year by many more.

The Belgian Government desiring, however, to aid this industry, has appointed a special commission to examine the facts and to point out what changes should be made in the legislation. The commission has made its report, and recommended the adoption of the following: "To establish an uniform duty on sugar at 15 per cent., and to increase the duty on all kinds of sirups," which has been adopted by the Chamber of Representatives.

This law is considered somewhat more advantageous to the trade, but it is not by far a perfect benefit, as the manufacturers desired.

THE MILLING TRADE.

The protective system adopted by the neighboring countries is largely detrimental to the milling trade of Belgium. The Belgian milling trade has completely renewed its machinery and has adopted the newest and most perfected systems in all its mills, and as regards the quality of its products it can compete advantageously with other countries. It makes a good and fine flour, which has been much appreciated abroad, but which unfortunately cannot at present be exported on account of the prohibitory duty with which it is taxed.

Foreign flour, mostly from the United States, arrives in Belgium free from all duty. It is thus evident that the milling trade is in a very precarious condition, having no field for exportation, and having to compete in its own country with the products from abroad.

THE DISTILLING TRADE.

The production of whisky, gin, &c., in 1886 was 73,461 hectoliters, on which a tax of 805,615 francs was paid to the Government. The production in 1885 was 56,636 hectoliters, on which a tax of 666,779 francs was paid. Increase in 1886 tax, 138,838 francs on 16,825 hectoliters.

THE BREWING TRADE.

Ghent beer cannot be considered, at least not at present, among those articles which are exported. The principal reason, perhaps, is that the consumption about equals the production.

The tax paid to the Government by the brewers is 4 francs per 150 liters, and the quantity produced by the 59 breweries in Ghent amounts to 24,888 hectoliters, thus giving to the Government, as the tax on the same, 662,635 francs in 1886.

From the quantity produced by the 59 breweries in Ghent, it will be seen that the average production of each amounts to 4,212 hectoliters during the year. The average consumption during the year, counting the city at 145,000 inhabitants, is 171.57 liters for each person, which represents a value of 23.99 francs, this not including the consumption of foreign beers, such as Bavarian and English beers, the former being very largely imported, probably ten car loads per week, thus making the consumption per capita, including distilled spirits, amount to about 100 francs annually.

A hectoliter of Ghent beer is produced from about 20 kilograms of malt, and contains about 6 per cent. of alcohol.

MARITIME COMMERCE.

The statistics of the movements of this port for the year 1886 show a small increase over those of 1885. In 1886, 805 ships of 349,227 tons entered the port, against 796 ships of 317,617 tons burden in 1885, making an increase of 9 ships of 31,610 tons. These totals are composed as follows:

Years.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1886	113	32,819	692	316,408
1885	128	32,865	668	284,749

The average tonnage, which was in 1885, 399 tons, has risen to 434 in 1886, which proves that larger vessels enter this port in proportion to the advantages accorded to them, and in consequence the expensive improvements made will more than pay in the end.

As usual, divers merchandise was the cargo of the majority of ships entering the port—that is, 611 ships of 269,413 tons. Next in order are vessels loaded with lumber of all kinds, amounting to 126 vessels of 54,743 tons, a very large increase on the preceding year. Flax and flaxseeds come next, by 24 vessels of 12,022 tons, followed by raw cotton from the United States, by 6 ships of 4,632 tons.

It is to be remarked that this port is one of the few that have increased in importance in the latter years, and as it is only since about the middle of 1885 that navigation has been practicable, a large increase in this line may be confidently expected for the future, especially so now that all the obstacles which retarded the entry of large steamers into the port have been lately removed, and vessels drawing 24 feet of water can now safely enter the port of Ghent.

The steamers and sailing vessels which entered the port of Ghent during 1886 were divided as follows:

Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.
English	645	286,665	Dutch	4	1,840
German	69	24,759	Italian	2	1,049
Norwegian	31	20,159	French	1	79
Swedish	17	4,975			
Russian	21	6,266	Total	805	342,227
Danish	15	3,435			

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Under this head nothing of any importance transpired during the past year. The American manufacturers have been reminded by others, as well as by myself, that in order to increase their exportations, it is absolutely necessary to send out trustworthy agents, speaking the languages of the different countries, exposing their wares and proving the superiority of our fabrics, and only in this way can new channels of exportation be opened. This, and probably all other consulates, are flooded with circulars printed in the English language, and while it is not the business of the consul to act as distributing agent for any manufacturer, yet such an officer may often hand a circular to a person interested if it were printed in the language spoken in that part of the continent, but, as previously remarked, catalogues, circulars, &c., may do but very little at the best.

The well-known energy of the American merchant should not lie dormant, when all other nations are struggling hard for the enlargement of trade in every part of the world.

MAX POLACHEK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Ghent, January 15, 1887.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Ghent to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	
Chicory				$173 87	$173 87
Church ornaments				234 10	234 10
Flax	$3,583 28	$2,548 31		7,506 29	13,637 88
Furs, rabbit-skins and others	66,177 20	47,182 97	$27,576 37	30,618 24	171,554 78
Laces				14,534 19	14,534 19
Linen goods	21,544 30	18,627 74	21,323 04	10,286 11	71,781 19
Matches		411 20			411 20
Matting, manila			1,359 00	1,467 39	2,826 39
Paper stock	201,132 95	139,777 68	77,538 95	130,293 91	548,743 49
Plants	331 82	760 75	750 35	3,568 75	5,411 67
Thread, linen, jute			1,322 18	2,450 85	3,773 03
Ultramarine blue			324 75		324 75
Wine				552 00	552 00
Sundries	26 70	193 28			219 98
Total	292,796 25	209,501 93	130,194 64	201,685 70	834,178 52
Total for preceding year	87,216 34	157,505 46	229,818 48	261,658 49	736,198 77
Increase	205,579 91	52,096 47			257,676 38
Decrease			99,613 84	60,972 79	160,586 63
Total increase for 1886					97,979 75

Kind and value of declared exports to the United States from the consular district of Verviers and Liége for the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Fire-arms	285, 193. 45	545, 572. 58	1, 074, 445. 06	549, 569. 44	2, 454, 780. 53
Glassware	72, 868. 91	125, 078. 85	142, 541. 91	114, 456. 65	454, 945. 32
Indigo	6, 755. 18	12, 731. 69	16, 436. 92	.....	35, 923. 79
Iron	.....	4, 891. 50	.....	.....	4, 891. 50
Lace	70, 601. 84	73, 452. 79	77, 547. 50	21, 108. 68	242, 710. 81
Leather	4, 100. 00	.....	.....	.....	4, 100. 00
Lithographs	3, 305. 40	118. 75	.....	.....	3, 424. 15
Machinery	739. 20	4, 303. 00	.....	.....	5, 042. 20
Marble	333. 48	.....	.....	.....	333. 48
Paper	8, 820. 80	9, 277. 40	15, 488. 50	56, 232. 60	89, 819. 30
Potter's clay	.....	603. 50	.....	1, 137. 16	1, 740. 66
Razor-hones	2, 963. 50	4, 287. 50	11, 929. 25	1, 066. 40	20, 246. 65
Steel	688, 839. 51	292, 109. 38	206, 804. 57	278, 001. 56	1, 465, 755. 02
Straw goods	6, 013. 50	.....	.....	.....	6, 013. 50
Wall-paper	8, 751. 19	706. 00	88. 45	.....	9, 545. 64
Woolen goods	482, 244. 90	561, 329. 64	473, 939. 07	1, 129, 445. 86	2, 646, 959. 47
Zinc	75, 309. 53	51, 434. 77	22, 565. 72	58, 424. 98	207, 735. 00
Miscellaneous	754. 00	1, 652. 80	1, 153. 60	3, 026. 14	6, 586. 54
Total	1, 717, 594. 39	1, 687, 549. 65	2, 042, 940. 55	2, 212, 469. 47	7, 660, 554. 06
Total in United States coin	$331, 495 71	$325, 697 08	$394, 287 52	$427, 006 60	$1, 478, 486 91

G. D. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

DENMARK.

Report of Consul Ryder on the Danish butter markets in 1886.

It is unfortunately an undeniable fact that the mainstay of agriculture in this country—dairy farming—has given occasion for great disappointment to all interested in this branch. Butter prices have steadily been kept down at such low rates as were quite unknown in past years.

Ordinary skimmed-milk cheese has also been most difficult of sale, though at extremely low prices. Discarded milch cows have been almost unsalable; whilst only for hogs and young pigs have prices been moderately good, but still far from high.

That which, however, has been most sensibly felt has been the low price of butter, the main product; and, as is always the case when trade is depressed and prices low, buyers are found more and more exacting in their demands. In no previous year, perhaps, have there been such numerous instances of rejection of this product on the part of the buyers.

The year opened with a price of $27.87 per 100 pounds Danish (110 pounds American weight) for best export butter. This was $2.68 lower than at the same period in 1885; $4.82 less than in 1884, $5.92 below that of 1883, $10.18 less than in 1882, and $6.97 under that of 1881. Whilst this was looked upon as an unnaturally low price by the dairy farmers, it was nevertheless $2.68 more than the average price for the year on the whole. Towards the close of January and in the first week of February a price of $28.40 was obtained, but from that time a retrograde movement set in and continued steadily until the close of the month of May. In the course of two weeks prices declined $2.68; held their position at $25.72 for five weeks; fell in the latter half of March $2.68, and towards the middle of April $1.07, reaching the

lowest price, $19.30 per 100 pounds, towards the end of May. Then at last the long-looked for rise began.

Week by week prices advanced, although only by small steps, until toward the middle of September, when the forward movement became more brisk, so that in the course of two weeks an improvement was to be noticed of $4.29, and at the close of that month the price of $29.48 per 100 pounds was reached. At that stage, the year's maximum price, butter held its position for three weeks, declining, however, in the middle of October to $28.40, but again toward the end of November recovering itself to $29.48, falling once more in the month of December to $27.87, so that the year closed with the same price as it began with.

For the individual months of the year the mean average prices for best export butter, for ordinary butter (class 4), as well as for first-class sweet butter, per 100 pounds Danish, have been as follows, viz:

1886.	Export butter.	Ordinary butter.	Sweet butter.	1886.	Export butter.	Ordinary butter.	Sweet butter.
January	$28 27	$17 69	$30 82	September	$25 70	$18 88	$30 02
February	26 67	16 21	30 16	October	28 94	19 83	33 50
March	24 90	15 54	28 68	November	29 08	19 30	33 50
April	22 51	15 32	26 15	December	28 20	19 30	33 23
May	21 84	15 94	25 12				
June	19 85	15 54	23 04	The year's mean average	25 20	17 35	29 01
July	22 64	17 04	26 46				
August	23 71	17 69	27 48				

The year's average price for best export butter was only $25.20 per 100 pounds, the lowest average known for many years back, as will be seen by the following table, showing the average prices of best export butter during the last fifteen years:

Years.	Prices.	Years.	Prices.
1886	$25 20	1878	$30 29
1885	26 80	1877	31 90
1884	29 21	1876	34 04
1883	30 02	1875	31 90
1882	31 35	1874	32 96
1881	32 16	1873	29 75
1880	31 35	1872	27 34
1879	27 33		

It will thus be seen that even the previous years of 1885–1879 and 1872, which were always ranked as meager years, stand from $1.60 to $2.14 higher than in the past year; and the mean average of the previous fourteen years was $30.50, or, in other words, $5.30 higher than last year. In two of these years as high as $38.06 was paid for best export butter; whereas the highest point ever reached in the past year was only $29.48; and again in two of these years the lowest point reached was $27.33 against $19.30 in the year just ended. To this, however, it must be observed that the cost of butter production on the whole was much lower in 1886 than in any of the before-mentioned years; as the prices, both of grain as well as of mercantile fodder stuffs, were considerably lower than in the previous years, and for this reason the dairy farmers could, in some measure, be satisfied with the prices received at the close of the year, and find them fairly remunerative, notwithstanding that they were so much below the prices generally obtained at that season of the year.

For ordinary butter (under the denomination of class 4) the year's average price has been $17.35, or about $7.85 below that of best export butter. The highest price obtained was of $20.40, or $1.10 above the year's lowest price for best export butter; and the lowest price paid throughout the year for this quality of butter was $15, so that the difference between the highest and lowest prices has been of $5.40.

For the simplest kinds of butter the differential movements have not been very great. During twenty-one weeks the price remained without change at its minimum ($10.72), and for fourteen weeks at its maximum ($15); the difference of $4.28 being slightly more than usual.

In 1885 the highest price was also of $15, whilst in 1884 it was $17.15, and in 1883 of $18.20. The lowest price paid in 1885 was $13.40; in 1884 of $14.47, and in 1883 of $16.08; the average price for the entire year of 1886 having been $12.56 against $14.34 in 1885, and $16.08 in 1884, and $17.15 in 1883. It is at the same time remarked that it must only be considered as a very rare exception when the Danish product has had to submit to the lowest quoted prices; but that these prices have rather been confined to the simplest kinds of imported foreign butter. The best qualities of artificial butter brought much higher prices, but it must be admitted that the commonest descriptions of natural butter is a very inferior article and can by no means be placed in comparison with the better sorts of artificial butter.

For first-class sweet butter the past year's average price was $28.94, or $3.74 above the price paid for best export butter, which is about the same as in the two foregoing years.

The highest price obtained in the course of the year was $33.50 (during thirteen weeks) and the lowest $22.78 (during four weeks), and as is generally the case the fluctuating prices have been less violent and also less frequent than with export butter. Sweet butter, however, unfortunately no longer plays the same part in the butter trade of this country as in former years, but it has, nevertheless, had a considerable and healthful influence upon the general butter production of the Kingdom, whilst it has, at the same time, yielded good returns to those producers who were able to satisfy the stringent demands called for by the purchasers of this class of butter.

HENRY B. RYDER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Copenhagen, March 10, 1887.

FRANCE.

Report of Consul-General Walker.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF FRANCE, 1884 AND 1885.*

According to French official returns, the foreign commerce of France was as follows during the year 1885: General imports, $951,490,000;

* As most foreign merchandise, when imported into France, pays specific duties, the declaration of the weights and measures is made obligatory; consequently the quantities may be relied upon as correct; but since the declaration of values, except in a few cases, is not required, the Government officials, for statistical purposes, are compelled to form a list of prices which may serve to calculate the values. These

special imports, $789,003,000; general exports, $763,469,000; special exports, $596,003,000.

As compared with 1884, this shows the following decrease: In general imports, $59,637,000; in special imports, $49,292,000; in general exports, $50,682,000; in special exports, $27,867,000.

The following table shows the value of merchandise imported into and exported from France, and also annual excess of imports or of exports, for the last six years:

Year.	General commerce.			Special commerce.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.
1880..	$1,179,809,000	$890,174,000	$289,635,000	$971,408,000	$669,305,000	$302,103,000
1881..	1,157,267,000	911,782,000	245,535,000	938,636,000	687,370,000	251,267,000
1882..	1,150,647,000	919,452,000	231,195,000	930,607,000	689,859,000	240,748,000
1883..	1,136,133,000	880,408,000	255,725,000	927,230,000	666,217,000	261,013,000
1884..	1,011,127,000	814,151,000	196,976,000	838,295,000	623,872,000	214,423,000
1885..	951,490,000	763,469,000	188,021,000	789,003,000	596,003,000	193,000,000

The general commerce represents all goods received into and exported from France.

Up to the year 1860, the special commerce embraced almost exclusively goods entered through the French customs for consumption and products of the soil, and of the national industry exported to foreign countries; but since that year, goods that had previously figured only under the head of general commerce, were, in consequence of changes in the tariff, entered at the same time under general and special commerce. Certain treaties or tariff laws having suppressed the import duty on these goods, importers declared them as being entirely for domestic consumption without making any distinction between goods intended to remain in the country and those which were intended for exportation. As the result of these declarations, imports under the head of special commerce were thus increased by a certain quantity of merchandise which, up to 1860, were only registered as in bond or in transit, or under the head of bonded warehouse, the same taking place with reference to the special commerce of exportation.

It is also to be remarked that a great quantity of manufactured goods which were, up to 1860, absolutely prohibited or had prohibitory duties laid upon them, have been since, by virtue of treaties, imported for French consumption, and while previously the exports of manufactured goods represented the excess of the supply over the demand for domestic consumption, a part of these exports has been since 1860 only the equivalent of foreign goods which take the place of French goods on the market.

prices are revised and corrected yearly at Paris, and consist of the averages obtained from actual sales, prices current, and official decisions made during the year. The values are consequently official, and while they may not be accurate or to be depended on in every instance, they are, perhaps, as nearly correct as it is possible to make them in absence of the actual declarations of value.

Special imports into France by countries during the years 1884 *and* 1885.

Rank, 1885.	Whence imported.	1884.	1885.	Per cent. of total.
	Europe.			
1	England	$118,946,000	$103,660,300	13.3
2	Belgium	89,359,000	78,068,500	9.9
3	Germany	80,462,000	72,201,300	9.1
4	Spain	57,591,000	69,730,900	8.8
6	Italy	71,159,000	50,701,100	6.4
9	Russia	42,248,000	31,516,900	4.0
10	Turkey	23,893,000	25,726,900	3.2
12	Switzerland	22,484,000	22,388,000	2.8
13	Austria	21,365,000	21,326,500	2.7
15	Greece	4,883,000	10,441,300	1.4
16	Portugal	4,265,000	9,900,900	1.3
19	Sweden	11,406,000	9,244,700	1.2
21	Netherlands	7,276,000	6,967,350	0.9
32	Norway	5,173,000	3,975,850	0.5
38	Roumania	2,412,000	2,219,500	0.3
51	Denmark	483,000	289,500	.....
55	British possessions in the Mediterranean Sea	135,000	57,900	.....
	Africa.			
28	Africa, western coast	5,782,000	4,670,600	0.6
23	Egypt	4,980,000	5,886,500	0.7
	Barbary States:			
48	Tripoli	154,000	308,800	0.1
34	Tunis	1,930,000	1,215,900	0.2
20	Morocco	1,351,000	2,875,700	0.4
42	British possessions in Africa	946,000	1,486,100	0.2
41	Other countries in Africa	1,216,000	1,717,700	0.2
	Asia and Oceanica.			
7	British East Indies	45,567,000	37,963,100	4.8
14	China	16,791,000	12,120,400	1.5
18	Dutch East Indies	3,725,000	9,611,400	1.2
25	Japan	6,678,000	5,654,900	0.7
26	Australasia	6,118,000	2,547,600	0.3
47	Siam	176,000	501,800	0.1
48	Philippine Islands	753,000	386,000	0.1
52	Oceanica, other islands	77,000	231,600	.....
	North America, Central America, and West Indies.			
5	United States	53,943,000	52,476,700	6.6
24	Hayti and San Domingo	5,867,000	5,770,700	0.7
37	New Granada	2,335,000	2,277,400	0.3
40	Spanish possessions in America	2,220,000	2,123,000	0.3
43	Mexico	791,000	984,300	0.1
44	British possessions in America	1,023,000	907,100	0.1
45	Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras	772,000	887,800	0.1
54	Dutch possessions in America	77,000	77,200	.....
59	St. Thomas	13,000	19,300	.....
	South America.			
8	Argentine Republic	37,828,000	37,943,800	4.8
17	Brazil	9,476,000	9,688,600	1.2
20	Uruguay	6,138,000	7,353,300	0.9
31	Peru	6,987,000	3,975,800	0.5
35	Venezuela	3,069,000	3,088,000	0.4
39	Chili	4,458,000	2,200,200	0.3
53	Bolivia	251,000	135,000	.....
56	Ecuador	77,000	19,300	.....
	French colonies.			
11	Algeria	19,686,000	23,854,800	3.0
22	St. Pierre, Miquelon, &c.	5,674,000	6,523,400	0.8
26	Senegal	3,532,000	5,519,800	0.7
27	Martinique	3,725,000	5,230,300	0.7
30	Guadaloupe	3,049,000	4,168,800	0.5
33	French East Indies	3,281,000	3,551,200	0.4
34	Island of Réunion	1,949,000	3,377,500	0.4
46	Cochin China and Tonquin	1,756,000	540,400	0.1
49	Mayotte, Nossi-bé, and St. Mary of Madagascar	212,000	366,700	.....
50	New Caledonia, Tahiti, and Noukahiva	212,000	328,100	.....
57	French Guiana	135,000	19,300	.....

Special imports into France by countries during the years 1884 *and* 1885—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Rank, 1885.	Whence imported.	1884.	1885.	Per cent. of total.
1	Europe	$563, 540, 000	$518, 417, 300	66. 0
6	Africa	16, 309, 000	18, 161, 300	2. 6
2	Asia and Oceanica	79, 885, 000	69, 016, 800	8. 9
3	North and Central America and West Indies	67, 041, 000	65, 523, 500	8. 4
4	South America	68, 284, 000	64, 404, 000	7. 2
5	French colonies	43, 211, 000	53, 480, 300	6. 6
	Wrecks and salvages	25, 000	19, 300	.....
	Grand total of imports	927, 230, 000	789, 022, 500	.....

Special exports out of France by countries during the years 1884 *and* 1885.

Rank, 1885.	Whither exported.	1884.	1885.	Per cent. of total.
	Europe.			
1	England	$162, 506, 000	$160, 113, 800	27. 0
2	Belgium	88, 104, 000	84, 399, 900	14. 0
3	Germany	53, 285, 000	57, 978, 200	9. 7
5	Switzerland	42, 151, 000	36, 323, 600	6. 0
6	Italy	33, 157, 000	34, 219, 900	5. 7
8	Spain	29, 548, 000	31, 344, 200	5. 2
11	Turkey	9, 052, 000	9, 612, 400	1. 6
12	Netherlands	6, 620, 000	7, 219, 200	1. 2
16	Portugal	3, 860, 000	3, 937, 200	0. 7
19	Austria	3, 918, 000	3, 010, 800	0. 5
21	Russia	2, 586, 000	2, 452, 100	0. 4
22	Greece	2, 297, 000	2, 085, 400	0. 3
28	Denmark	1, 390, 000	1, 466, 800	0. 3
31	Sweden	1, 332, 000	1, 352, 000	0. 2
36	Norway	1, 409, 000	984, 300	0. 2
44	Roumania	1, 332, 000	657, 200	0. 1
47	British possessions in the Mediterranean Sea	405, 000	501, 800	0. 1
	Africa.			
13	Egypt	3, 957, 000	4, 555, 800	0. 8
	Barbary States:			
49	Tripoli	97, 000	174, 000	.....
20	Tunis	2, 644, 000	2, 953, 000	0. 5
36	Morocco	425, 000	1, 003, 600	0. 2
33	British possessions in Africa	1, 669, 000	1, 274, 800	0. 2
51	Africa, Western coast	598, 000	135, 000	.....
43	Africa, other parts	174, 000	308, 800	0. 1
	Asia and Oceanica.			
35	British East Indies	1, 776, 000	1, 197, 600	0. 2
29	Australasia	1, 158, 000	1, 467, 800	0. 3
42	China	772, 000	752, 700	0. 1
45	Japan	599, 000	599, 300	0. 1
46	Dutch East Indies	782, 000	502, 800	0. 1
53	Philippine Islands	193, 000	77, 200	.....
	North America, Central America, and West Indies.			
4	United States	53, 094, 000	49, 261, 600	8. 2
14	New Granada	5, 288, 000	4, 208, 400	0. 7
17	Mexico	3, 956, 000	3, 352, 900	0. 6
24	St. Thomas	3, 897, 000	1, 873, 100	0. 3
34	Hayti and San Domingo	1, 293, 000	1, 215, 900	0. 2
39	Spanish possessions in America	984, 000	868, 500	0. 2
41	British possessions in America	888, 000	753, 700	0. 1
52	Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras	270, 000	78, 200	.....
54	Dutch colonies in America	135, 000	39, 600	.....
	South America.			
9	Argentine Republic	23, 006, 000	18, 489, 400	3. 1
10	Brazil	12, 062, 000	10, 558, 100	1. 8
18	Uruguay	3, 937, 000	3, 397, 800	0. 6
22	Chili	3, 360, 000	2, 316, 000	0. 4
30	Peru	2, 046, 000	1, 408, 900	0. 2
43	Venezuela	888, 000	676, 500	0. 1
50	Ecuador	521, 000	154, 400	0. 0

Special exports out of France by countries during the years 1884 *and* 1885—Continued.

Rank, 1885.	Whither exported.	1884.	1885.	Per cent. of total.
	French colonies.			
7	Algeria	$28, 315, 000	$32, 367, 100	5.4
20	Cochin China and Tonquin	1, 563, 000	2, 838, 100	0.5
24	Martinique	2, 065, 000	1, 910, 700	0.3
26	Guadaloupe	2, 258, 000	1, 833, 500	0.3
27	Senegal	1, 795, 000	1, 788, 000	0.3
32	Island of Réunion	1, 312, 000	1, 298, 100	0.2
41	St. Pierre, Miquelon, &c	907, 000	887, 800	0.2
38	French Guiana	1, 004, 000	869, 500	0.2
40	New Caledonia, Tahiti, and Noukahiva	1, 119, 000	752, 700	0.1
49	French East Indies	77, 000	173, 700	.....
55	Mayotte, Nossi-bé, and Madagascar	39, 000	38, 600	.....

RECAPITULATION.

1	Europe	$452, 950, 000	$437, 744, 800	73.2
5	Africa	9, 555, 000	10, 405, 000	1.8
6	Asia and Oceanica	5, 288, 000	4, 597, 400	0.9
2	North and Central America and West Indies	69, 305, 000	61, 451, 900	10.3
4	South America	46, 820, 000	37, 001, 100	6.3
3	French colonies	40, 454, 000	44, 702, 800	7.5
	Grand total of exports	623, 872, 000	595, 903, 000	.....

Special imports by articles into France during the years 1884 *and* 1885.

Rank, 1885.	Articles.	1884.	1885.	Per cent. of total imports.
	Animals, live:			
11	Cattle	$29, 182, 000	$25, 591, 800	3.2
43	Horses	3, 899, 000	3, 145, 900	0.4
20	Butter and cheese	8, 280, 000	8, 009, 500	1.0
34	Cocoa	4, 342, 000	4, 593, 400	0.6
59	Clocks and watches	1, 023, 000	1, 003, 600	0.1
9	Coal and coke	32, 385, 000	28, 178, 000	3.5
12	Coffee	16, 000, 000	15, 555, 800	2.0
28	Copper	6, 369, 000	5, 809, 300	0.7
	Cotton:			
7	Raw	32, 337, 000	34, 469, 800	4.3
22	Yarn	7, 624, 000	7, 391, 900	1.0
15	Other manufactures of	14, 533, 000	12, 892, 400	1.6
17	Fish, salt-water	8, 029, 000	9, 476, 300	1.2
14	Flax, raw	12, 313, 000	13, 085, 400	1.7
	Flax or hemp:			
57	Tissues	1, 602, 000	1, 080, 800	0.2
58	Yarns	1, 698, 000	1, 235, 200	0.1
10	Fruits for the table	15, 594, 000	26, 498, 900	3.3
23	Grease, all kinds	4, 709, 000	7, 005, 900	0.7
49	Guano and other manures	5, 616, 000	3, 161, 600	0.3
44	Hats, straw	3, 049, 000	2, 817, 800	0.4
	Hides and skins:			
4	Raw	33, 872, 000	36, 226, 100	4.6
27	Dressed	7, 025, 000	5, 367, 200	0.7
45	Hemp	3, 127, 000	2, 779, 200	0.4
61	Hops	2, 046, 000	791, 300	0.1
32	Indigo	4, 690, 000	5, 384, 700	0.7
50	Iron and steel, rough	2, 626, 000	2, 084, 400	0.3
	Iron:			
60	Castings, rough	1, 563, 000	995, 000	0.1
38	Manufactures of	4, 979, 000	4, 323, 200	0.5
55	Jewelry and plated ware	1, 486, 000	1, 293, 100	0.2
47	Jute, raw	3, 277, 000	2, 412, 500	0.3
42	Lead	2, 721, 000	3, 145, 900	0.4
54	Leather, manufactures of	1, 312, 000	1, 351, 000	0.2
19	Machines and machinery	11, 569, 000	8, 434, 100	1.1
53	Mats and matting, straw	2, 200, 000	1, 466, 800	0.2
25	Meat, fresh, salted, or preserved	4, 767, 000	6, 581, 300	0.8
30	Oil, olive	5, 655, 000	5, 500, 500	0.7

Special imports by articles into France during the years 1884 *and* 1885—Continued.

Rank, 1885.	Articles.	1884.	1885.	Per cent. of total imports.
	Animals, live:			
6	Oil seeds and fruits	$31, 922, 000	$35, 087, 400	4.4
31	Oils, vegetable, except olive oil	5, 178, 000	5, 461, 900	0.7
24	Ores	6, 446, 000	6, 677, 800	0.8
26	Paper, pasteboard, books and engravings	6, 678, 000	6, 118, 100	0.8
35	Petroleum and other mineral oils	5, 211, 000	4, 458, 300	0.6
48	Pewter	2, 451, 000	2, 238, 800	0.3
39	Rice	5, 752, 000	4, 207, 400	0.5
58	Saffron	1, 042, 000	1, 042, 200	0.1
51	Seeds for sowing	1, 718, 000	1, 524, 700	0.2
4	Silk and silk waste	51, 840, 000	40, 800, 200	5.2
21	Silk, manufactures of	8, 222, 000	7, 951, 000	1.0
40	Soda and potash	4, 439, 000	3, 821, 400	0.5
36	Spirits and brandy	4, 227, 000	4, 458, 300	0.6
	Sugar:			
18	From French colonies	5, 288, 000	8, 685, 000	1.1
16	Foreign	9, 341, 000	12, 467, 800	1.6
53	Sulphur	1, 718, 000	1, 466, 800	0.2
	Tobacco:			
29	Leaf	5, 944, 000	5, 790, 000	0.7
62	Manufactured	1, 139, 000	463, 200	0.1
41	Vegetables, dried, and flour of	3, 397, 000	3, 821, 400	0.4
3	Wheat and other cereals	69, 519, 000	44, 872, 500	5.7
1	Wines	66, 450, 000	74, 999, 800	9.5
	Wool:			
2	Raw	64, 095, 000	53, 345, 200	6.8
37	Yarns	3, 458, 000	4, 881, 100	0.6
13	Other manufactures of	17, 138, 000	14, 571, 500	1.8
	Wood:			
33	Cabinet	4, 304, 000	4, 670, 600	0.6
8	Common	37, 461, 000	30, 667, 700	3.9
46	Zinc	2, 548, 000	2, 489, 700	0.3
	All other articles	110, 378, 000	103, 891, 900	13.6
	Total alimentary substances	277, 611, 000	280, 872, 900	35.6
	Total articles necessary to industry	426, 221, 000	390, 342, 500	49.4
	Total manufactured articles	134, 463, 000	117, 787, 900	15.0
	Grand total of imports	838, 295, 000	789, 003, 300	.....

Special exports by articles from France during the years 1884 *and* 1885.

Rank, 1885.	Articles.	1884.	1885.	Per cent. of total exports.
	Animals, live:			
29	Cattle	$6, 157, 000	$5, 095, 200	0.9
21	Horses	5, 462, 000	6, 697, 100	1.1
45	Antiquities, collections of	1, 969, 000	1, 814, 200	0.3
54	Arms	772, 000	1, 254, 500	0.2
11	Brandy and spirits	14, 070, 000	14, 610, 100	2.5
34	Building materials	3, 937, 000	3, 686, 300	0.6
9	Butter and cheese	21, 095, 000	19, 280, 700	3.2
58	Candles, all kinds	560, 000	752, 700	0.1
15	Chemicals	12, 101, 000	10, 113, 200	1.7
33	Clocks and watches	3, 262, 000	3, 782, 800	0.6
53	Coal and coke	1, 428, 000	1, 370, 300	0.2
39	Copper	3, 416, 000	2, 740, 600	0.5
	Cotton:			
24	Raw	7, 334, 000	6, 272, 500	1.0
61	Yarn	444, 000	405, 300	0.1
8	Other manufactures of	17, 563, 000	19, 724, 600	3.3
44	Drugs and medicines	2, 470, 000	2, 180, 900	0.4
40	Dyewood, extracts of	3, 242, 000	2, 663, 400	0.4
25	Eggs	5, 848, 000	5, 597, 000	0.9
6	Fancy goods and furniture	22, 870, 000	22, 754, 700	3.8
26	Fish, salt-water and preserved	5, 906, 000	5, 384, 700	0.9
36	Flax and hemp	2, 721, 000	2, 972, 200	0.5
47	Flax and hemp yarn	1, 062, 000	1, 698, 400	0.3
42	Flax and hemp, manufactures of	2, 721, 000	2, 489, 700	0.4
16	Fruits for the table	8, 241, 000	8, 916, 600	1.5
20	Glass and earthenware	7, 064, 000	6, 870, 800	1.1
41	Grease, all kinds	3, 185, 000	2, 624, 800	0.4

Special exports by articles from France during the years 1884 *and* 1885—Continued.

Rank, 1885.	Articles.	1884.	1885.	Per cent. of total exports.
	Animals, live:			
46	Hair, animal, and bristles	$2,181,000	$1,698,400	0.3
55	Hats, felt, wool, or silk	1,737,000	1,158,000	0.2
	Hides and skins:			
13	Raw	13,143,000	12,448,500	2.1
7	Dressed	21,191,000	20,129,900	3.4
56	Indigo	926,000	1,100,100	0.2
	Iron and steel:			
57	Rough and castings	809,000	945,700	0.2
14	Manufactures of	12,062,000	11,367,700	1.9
18	Jewelry and plated ware	14,147,000	8,279,700	1.4
4	Leather, manufactures of	25,322,000	25,939,200	4.4
27	Machines and machinery	6,137,000	5,230,300	0.9
43	Meat, salted or preserved	2,509,000	2,489,700	0.4
28	Millinery and artificial flowers	5,346,000	5,191,700	0.9
52	Musical instruments	1,583,000	1,389,600	0.2
60	Oleaginous seeds and fruits	540,000	463,200	0.1
38	Oil cakes	2,837,000	2,837,100	0.5
48	Oil, olive	1,563,000	1,563,300	0.3
31	Oils, vegetable, except olive oil	4,304,000	4,844,300	0.8
51	Paints and colors	1,523,000	1,505,400	0.3
17	Paper and manufactures of	9,110,000	8,646,400	1.4
50	Perfumery	1,949,000	1,544,000	0.3
32	Rags	3,030,000	4,844,300	0.8
59	Saffron	405,000	540,400	0.1
35	Seeds for sowing	3,783,000	3,068,700	0.5
5	Silk	29,954,000	23,372,300	3.9
3	Silk, manufactures of	45,702,000	42,826,700	7.2
49	Soap, other than toilet	1,428,000	1,563,300	0.3
	Sugar:			
62	Raw	1,891,000	289,500	0.0
23	Refined	11,387,000	6,446,200	1.0
63	Tobacco, manufactured	251,000	231,600	0.0
12	Wearing apparel	14,456,000	13,529,300	2.3
37	Vegetables, dried	2,856,000	2,856,400	0.5
22	Wheat and other cereals	8,666,000	6,677,800	1.1
2	Wines	45,799,000	49,388,700	8.3
30	Wood, common	5,655,000	5,037,300	0.8
10	Wool	18,528,000	17,524,400	2.9
19	Woolen yarn	6,234,000	6,728,700	1.2
1	Wool, manufactures of	64,520,000	63,709,300	10.6
	All other articles	65,697,000	66,816,600	11.2
	Total alimentary substances	151,196,000	144,711,400	24.3
	Total articles necessary to industry	146,506,000	136,528,200	22.9
	Total manufactured articles	326,170,000	314,763,700	52.8
	Grand total of exports	623,872,000	596,003,300	.....

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

According to French official returns, the special imports from the United States into France during the year 1885 amounted to $52,471,848, a decrease of $1,508,615, as compared with the year 1884.

The following comparative table shows for the last six years the value of special imports into France from the principal countries, with the rank of importance occupied by these countries in each year:

Year.	United States.		England.		Belgium.	
	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.
1880	1	$141,000,000	2	$128,000,000	3	$88,000,000
1881	2	98,000,000	1	136,000,000	3	91,000,000
1882	4	75,000,000	1	139,000,000	2	78,000,000
1883	6	68,000,000	1	134,000,000	2	95,000,000
1884	6	54,000,000	1	119,000,000	2	89,000,000
1885	5	52,000,000	1	104,000,000	2	78,000,000

Year.	Germany.		Italy.		Spain.	
	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.
1880	4	$85,000,000	5	$77,000,000	6	$66,000,000
1881	4	88,000,000	5	84,000,000	6	72,000,000
1882	3	72,000,000	6	70,000,000	5	71,000,000
1883	3	89,000,000	4	82,000,000	5	72,000,000
1884	3	80,000,000	4	71,000,000	5	58,000,000
1885	3	72,000,000	6	51,000,000	4	70,000,000

In the matter of special exports from France in 1885, the United States occupied the fourth place, viz: England, $160,113,800; Belgium, $84,399,900; Germany, $57,978,000; the United States, $49,062,000.

The two following statements exhibit the value of the principal articles imported into France from the United States for consumption, and the value of French merchandise exported from France to the United States during the year 1885:

Special imports from the United States into France during the year 1885.

[Compiled from French customs returns.]

Articles.	Estimated value.	Specific duties collected.
Apples and pears, dried	$37,269	.....
Breadstuffs	7,827,972	$278,154
Bristles	242,277	.....
Cocoa	42,662	22,723
Coffee	1,070,214	1,425,829
Copper:		
Ore	106,152	.....
Pure	2,114,784	.....
Cotton, raw	24,611,253	.....
Feathers, ornamental	161,029	3,281
Grease, grease scraps, and soap stock	3,835,836	.....
Hides	720,722	.....
Jewelry, other than gold, silver, or platinum	5,018	126
Lobsters, fresh or preserved	453,470	18,507
Machinery	314,051	10,284
Meat, fresh or salted	26,284	269
Metals, manufactures of	94,276	6,235
Molasses	376,941	9
Oils, mineral, crude, or refined	4,822,129	5,002,134
Oil:		
Fish	49,742	6,733
Fixed, pure	623,199	58,062
Pimento	40,304	45,252
Quercitron	51,173	.....
Seeds	150,115	.....
Silk-worms' eggs	122,671	.....
Spirits and liquors	1,946	464
Sponges	168,748	1,315
Tobacco leaf	2,659,466	5,664
Whalebone	338,798	.....
Wood:		
Unmanufactured	698,198	.....
Manufactures of	49,168	6,287
All other articles	656,041	30,839
Total for the year 1885	52,471,848	6,722,169
Total for the year 1884	53,980,463	6,498,100

Special exports from France to the United States during the year 1885.

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
Argol or crude tartar	$592, 620	Horses	$284, 241
Barrels, empty	284, 501	Instruments, scientific and surgical	143, 013
Brandy, spirits and liquors	299, 557	Jewelry, other than gold, silver, or platinum	1, 133, 142
Cheese	38, 678	Leather, manufactures of	3, 341, 241
Clocks and watches	303, 568	Machinery	53, 674
Clothing and effects	809, 562	Mats and mattings	502
Corkwood, manufactures of	3, 676	Metals, manufactures of	660, 545
Collections, objects for	304, 210	Millinery	122, 768
Cotton, manufactures of	2, 039, 681	Millstones	362, 500
Drugs and medicines	68, 117	Musical instruments	96, 851
Dyes from coal-tar	192, 671	Oil, olive	142, 900
Dyewood, extracts of	138, 571	Oils, volatile, and essences	147, 485
Fancy articles	1, 482, 205	Paper, books, and engravings	875, 625
Feathers, ornamental	2, 716, 554	Rags	125, 296
Fish, preserved	311, 508	Seeds	116, 349
Flax or hemp, manufactures of	279, 549	Silk and waste silk	604, 350
Flowers, artificial	294, 642	Silk, manufactures of	11, 306, 367
Fruits:		Soap, other than perfumery	78, 865
Fresh	865, 500	Stones and earths, unmanufactured	111, 632
Preserved in sugar	58, 638	Vegetables, dried or preserved	371, 437
Furniture	76, 503	Wines	1, 663, 414
Furs	96, 851	Wool:	
Glassware and pottery	431, 365	Raw	777, 786
Glycerine	325, 363	Manufactures of	9, 353, 729
Gums, pure	131, 281	Other articles	1, 899, 126
Hair, animal, and bristles	670, 205		
Hats, straw	77, 748	Total special exports in 1885	49, 067, 000
Hides and skins:		Total special exports in 1884	53, 218, 819
Undressed	639, 465		
Dressed	2, 085, 171		

NAVIGATION.

The total number of voyages performed by vessels of all classes and of all flags, with cargoes, to and from French ports, during the year 1885, was 50,448, representing 20,711,000 tons burden. Compared with the year 1884 this shows a decrease of 1,675 voyages and an increase of 223,000 tons burden. As to tonnage, the French mercantile marine participated, in 1885, in the proportion of 40 per cent.

Distinguishing between navigation by sail and navigation by steam, the French flag participated in the former category in the proportion of 26 per cent. and in the latter in the proportion of 43 per cent.

The countries with which France has maintained the greatest maritime relations are presented in the following table in their relative order, the United States appearing fourth on the list.

Countries.	1885.	Countries.	1885.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
England	7, 138, 129	Egypt	257, 113
Algeria	2, 146, 829	Tunis	230, 852
Spain	1, 575, 035	Austria	226, 454
United States	1, 192, 190	East Indies (Dutch)	223, 739
Italy	967, 201	New Granada	215, 764
Russia	702, 555	Belgium	214, 890
Germany	626, 077	China	179, 219
Argentine Republic	608, 690	Norway	163, 774
Turkey	473, 309	Chili	156, 594
East Indies (British)	456, 334	Brasil	151, 615
Sweden	440, 215	Mexico	131, 391
Portugal	294, 369	Roumania	125, 205
Netherlands	277, 551	Senegal	121, 706

The following tables show the condition and employment of the French mercantile marine during the year 1885:

Condition of the French mercantile marine, December 31, 1885.

Classification of vessels.	Sailing vessels.			Steam vessels.			
	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of seamen.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of seamen.	Number of engineers and firemen.
Under 30 tons*	11,293	87,308	45,797	282	4,327	896	446
30 to 50 tons	908	33,719	5,117	93	3,586	404	231
50 to 60 tons	247	13,522	2,961	23	1,270	116	62
60 to 100 tons	607	47,556	5,099	74	5,803	408	217
100 to 200 tons	697	94,715	8,465	47	6,850	364	181
200 to 300 tons	246	60,062	2,938	27	6,979	295	149
300 to 400 tons	119	41,683	1,512	35	12,333	402	260
400 to 500 tons	83	37,587	1,153	32	14,361	382	225
500 to 600 tons	40	21,880	610	23	12,585	306	181
600 to 700 tons	44	28,870	826	37	24,504	581	376
700 to 800 tons	23	17,060	488	30	22,270	473	341
800 to 1,000 tons	10	8,609	225	40	35,972	866	474
1,000 to 1,200 tons	7	7,605	170	57	62,432	1,320	816
1,200 to 1,500 tons	3	3,792	84	28	38,610	715	396
1,500 to 2,000 tons	.....	.....	.....	43	75,340	1,550	885
2,000 tons and over	2	4,351	62	66	165,174	3,357	1,415
Total	14,329	507,819	74,507	937	492,396	12,415	6,655

RECAPITULATION, SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS.

Classification of vessels.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of seamen.	Number of engineers and firemen.
Under 30 tons*	11,575	91,635	46,693	446
30 to 50 tons	1,001	37,305	5,521	231
50 to 60 tons	270	14,792	2,077	62
60 to 100 tons	681	53,359	5,507	217
100 to 200 tons	744	101,565	8,829	181
200 to 300 tons	273	67,041	3,233	149
300 to 400 tons	154	54,016	1,914	260
400 to 500 tons	115	51,448	1,535	225
500 to 600 tons	63	34,465	916	181
600 to 700 tons	81	53,374	1,407	376
700 to 800 tons	53	39,330	961	341
800 to 1,000 tons	50	44,581	1,091	474
1,000 to 1,200 tons	64	70,037	1,490	816
1,200 to 1,500 tons	31	42,402	799	396
1,500 to 2,000 tons	43	75,340	1,550	883
2,000 tons and over	68	169,525	3,399	1,415
Total	15,266	1,000,215	86,922	6,655

* These figures do not include vessels under 2 tons burden engaged in coast fisheries, not required to make formal entries, which numbered 12,952, with a total measurement of 18,378 tons, and employed 25,244 men. The total horse-power of steam vessels amounted to 213,345.

Employment of the French mercantile marine during the year 1885.

Services.	Number of vessels, all classes.	Tonnage.	Number of crew.
Long voyages	732	507,211	16,543
European and Mediterranean waters	607	211,546	8,683
Coasting trade	2,145	107,242	8,474
Bank fishing	493	55,053	10,564
Coast and small fishing	10,002	82,174	45,485
Pilotage, towing, yachts, &c.	1,287	36,989	3,828
Total	15,266	1,000,215	93,577

Nationality and tonnage of vessels entered into the ports of France during the year 1885.

Nationality.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
French	8, 870	4, 461, 042	Norwegian	1, 356	493, 316
Austrian	247	121, 100	Portuguese	42	16, 218
Belgian	100	32, 458	Roumanian	3	2, 493
British	14, 363	5, 396, 524	Russian	272	94, 100
Danish	351	122, 464	Spanish	1, 433	332, 453
Dutch	352	228, 580	Swedish	388	169, 795
German	837	572, 135	Tunisian	1	120
Greek	371	103, 918	Turkish	3	642
Italian	2, 265	591, 072	United States	27	26, 094
Mexican	12	27, 677			

The following table shows the figures of navigation between the United States and France:

Flag, number, and tonnage of vessels engaged in commerce between France and the United States during the year 1885.

Flag.	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered:						
United States	18	19, 733	.....	.....	18	19, 733
French	102	236, 179	.....	.....	102	236, 179
Others	529	519, 457	.....	.....	529	519, 457
Total	649	775, 369	.....	.....	649	775, 369
Cleared:						
United States	10	7, 025	8	9, 328	18	16, 353
French	96	229, 664	4	3, 182	100	232, 846
Others	201	208, 719	144	114, 626	345	323, 345
Total	307	445, 408	156	127, 136	463	572, 544

Number and tonnage of American vessels engaged in commerce between France and the United States from 1878 *to* 1885, *inclusive.*

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.		Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*		*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1878	195	137, 779	176	132, 214	1882	77	97, 780	55	66, 520
1879	146	137, 337	126	122, 648	1883	34	35, 500	20	18, 567
1880	149	138, 447	110	95, 802	1884	49	45, 450	20	23, 470
1881	83	83, 251	62	61, 218	1885	18	19, 733	18	16, 353

COMMERCE DURING THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1886.

The following statement shows the imports into and the exports from France during the first eleven months of 1886, as compared with the imports and exports for the corresponding period of 1885:

Description.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Articles of food	$243, 144, 102	$259, 080, 884	$126, 470, 391	$130, 205, 713
Natural products and raw materials	342, 466, 727	349, 666, 206	104, 203, 402	113, 384, 219
Manufactured articles	99, 856, 463	97, 914, 304	281, 371, 998	301, 605, 346
Other merchandise	24, 015, 762	24, 332, 745	26, 127, 182	30, 755, 322
Total	709, 483, 054	730, 994, 139	538, 272, 973	575, 950, 590

GEORGE WALKER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Paris, December 22, 1886.

Value of declared exports from the consular districts of France (including agencies) to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Paris.	Bordeaux.	Cognac.	Havre.	Lyons.	Marseilles.
Albumen	$17,044					
Argols and cream of tartar	177,699	$450,648			$285,805	$21,859
Art, works of	966,148					5,848
Books and engravings	261,051			$1,824		
Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures	68,502			48		
Brandy		120,266	$952,664			
Bristles	124,400					
Buttons and trimmings	2,658,303			57,246	1,760	
Carpets	6,287					
Carriages	46,117					
Cheese				40,262		
Chemicals not elsewhere specified	550,796			8,272		55,912
Church ornaments and metallic trimmings	396,121				188,062	
Clocks and watches, and materials of	995,122				7,111	
Coffee				17,427		
Corks		98,600				
Corsets	277,667					
Costumes and dresses	525,807			2,691		
Cotton goods	902,929				1,408	
Drugs and medicines	102,361	20,923		58,510		56,479
Dye stuffs	229,848			57,359	71,979	12,382
Fancy goods	1,729,090			240		
Feathers and flowers, artificial, and millinery	1,868,848			46,889		
Furniture, cabinet woods, and household goods	229,004			10,292		
Glass, porcelain, and potteries	588,044		456,618	332		318
Gloves	740,673					
Glue	97,098			806		
Hair:						
Human	74,895					
Animal and vegetable	18,312			132		10,280
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig-iron	217,012			9,111	30,220	
Hats, hatters' goods, and furs	1,102,333			149	5,295	
Horses and asses	583,674			113,436		
Hosiery	806,416					
India-rubber	25,404			152,502		30,685
Jewelry and precious stones	3,401,877				10,090	
Laces, tulles, and crapes	2,219,494				464,445	
Lemons						2,679
Linen goods	226,177			3,801		
Macaroni					85,109	
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods	8,064,762			11,051		
Millstones, plaster, and cement	302			39,814		20,333
Miscellaneous	296,770	811,471		19,562	100,712	93,251
Musical instruments	180,965		116		4,645	
Oils, except essential	20,210	292,923		1,705		177,352
Optical and scientific instruments	467,615		4,506	2,221	5,087	
Ores						2,498
Paints and colors	134,919			850		14,295
Platinum	180,333					
Preserved fruits and vegetables	174,767	556,165		55,887	14,451	14,109
Preserved meat and sardines	50,905	348,292		19,742		
Prunes, raisins, nuts, &c	8,241	726,453				219,063
Rags and old paper	2,819	9,323				47,331
Salt						14,240
Seeds and plants	201,443			55,331		63,249
Shawls	561,376					
Silk:						
Raw, waste, silk combed					1,092,195	11,328
Pierced cocoons					242,357	
Manufactures of	330,169				6,686,913	
Skins, hides, and leather	4,057,660	100,021		128,494	34,379	95,883
Soap, ordinary						61,887
Soap grease from the skin of sheep	56,110					
Sponges	7,277					
Stationery and paper	79,470	12,674		353		
Straw goods	10,637		14,584			
Sugar and confectionery	46,297			334		33,048
Tobacco	2,838					
Toilet articles and perfumery	638,925			165,227		75,311
Upholstery goods and wall-paper	932,132					
Vinegar		4,087	52	2,180		
Whalebone and horn strips for corsets	160,780					
Willows, wood, woodware, empty barrels	1,201					88,634

Value of declared exports from the consular districts of France, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Paris.	Bordeaux.	Cognac.	Havre.	Lyons.	Marseilles.
Wines and liqueurs	$107,259	$1,141,353	$344	$39,123	$114,196	$95,456
Wool	40,680	.....	.....	8,783	.....	881,841
Woolen cloth	281,297	.....	.....	18,412	4,707	.....
Zinc	.....	.....	.....	35,478	.....	.....
Total in United States gold coin	28,105.589	4,693,199	1,475,884	1,180,878	9,450,927	2,295,980
Total for the preceding year	33.318,915	5,231,362	1,475,489	982,078	7,904,294	1,652,299
Increase	4,786,674	.....	.....	198,800	1,546,633	553,681
Decrease	.....	538,163	46,605	.....	.....	.....

Articles.	Nantes.	Nice.	Rheims.	Rouen.	St. Etienne.	Total for the year.
Albumen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$17,044
Argols and cream of tartar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	936,011
Art, works of	.....	$48	.....	.....	.....	972,044
Books and engravings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262,875
Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,550
Brandy	$259	.....	$1,834	.....	.....	1,075,023
Bristles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,400
Buttons and trimmings	.....	.....	.....	.....	$30,308	2,797,617
Carpets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,287
Carriages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,117
Cheese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,262
Chemicals not elsewhere specified	.....	.....	2,673	$36,281	.....	653,874
Church ornaments and metallic trimmings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284,182
Clocks and watches, and materials of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312,233
Coffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,427
Corks	.....	.....	460	.....	.....	99,000
Corsets	.....	.....	2,142	.....	.....	279,809
Costumes and dresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328,498
Cotton goods	.....	.....	2,841	.....	10,570	917,248
Drugs and medicines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233,272
Dye stuffs	.....	.....	1,791	.....	.....	373,359
Fancy goods	.....	.....	864	.....	2,879	1,733,093
Feathers and flowers, artificial, and millinery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,933,737
Furniture, cabinet woods, and household goods	.....	1,498	.....	52,898	.....	293,182
Glass, porcelain, and potteries	316	849	2,783	.....	362	999,617
Gloves	.....	.....	.....	9,098	646,834	1,396,605
Glue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,904
Hair:						
Human	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,885
Animal and vegetable	2,877	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,551
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig-iron	.....	.....	408	.....	976	257,127
Hats, hatters' goods, and furs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,107,777
Horses and asses	.....	.....	.....	88,736	.....	785,843
Hosiery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	806,416
India-rubber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208,591
Jewelry and precious stones	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,411,967
Laces, tulles, and crapes	.....	.....	.....	951,368	11,146	3,646,453
Lemons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,679
Linen goods	306	.....	.....	16,738	.....	247,022
Macaroni	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,109
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods	.....	.....	96,825	111,651	.....	8,284,289
Millstones, plaster, and cement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,449
Miscellaneous	10,201	.....	140	41,627	2,852	1,376,702
Musical instruments	.....	.....	391	1,711	.....	187,712
Oils, except essential	.....	16,923	.....	.....	.....	513,619
Optical and scientific instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	474,923
Ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,498
Paints and colors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,064
Platinum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180,333
Preserved fruits and vegetables	16,962	1,721	.....	.....	.....	836,782
Preserved meat and sardines	132,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	551,118
Prunes, raisins, nuts, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	948,757
Rags and old paper	.....	.....	.....	72,880	.....	132,353
Salt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,240
Seeds and plants	19,778	.....	.....	44,205	.....	384,006
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	561,376

Value of declared exports from the consular districts of France, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Nantes.	Nice.	Rheims.	Rouen.	St. Etienne.	Total for the year.
Silk:						
Raw, waste, silk combed						$1,103,518
Pierced cocoons						242,857
Manufactures of		$386			$573,598	7,591,066
Skins, hides, and leather	$3,235				1,679	4,420,851
Soap, ordinary						61,887
Soap grease from the skin of sheep						56,110
Sponges						7,277
Stationery and paper			$396			107,477
Straw goods						10,637
Sugar and confectionery			1,098			80,777
Tobacco						2,838
Toilet articles and perfumery		244,231		$2,690		1,126,384
Upholstery goods and wall-paper				81,927		1,014,059
Vinegar						6,319
Whalebone and horn strips for corsets						160,780
Willows, wood, woodware, empty barrels			36,947	136,116		262,888
Wines and liqueurs	335		3,232,474		14,005	4,744,545
Wool	12,399			579,436		1,523,239
Woolen cloth				491,389		795,805
Zinc						35,478
Total in United States gold coin	201,567	265,651	3,383,507	2,718,245	1,344,609	64,979,036
Total for the preceding year	238,682	236,779	3,017,232	2,124,719	1,098,746	57,280,594
Increase		28,872	366,275	593,526	245,863	7,698,442
Decrease	37,115					

Total foreign commerce of France in 1886.

[Prepared by Consul Dufais.]

Months.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
January	289,903,000	306,950,000	181,228,000	156,275,000
February	365,553,000	410,052,000	271,250,000	233,833,000
March	407,758,000	443,188,000	284,749,000	341,607,000
April	369,329,000	387,860,000	299,470,000	324,704,000
May	304,907,000	215,418,000	259,955,000	202,059,000
June	342,141,000	339,065,000	242,438,000	234,696,000
July	333,767,000	324,601,000	246,381,000	233,246,000
August	300,779,000	322,973,000	299,340,000	274,065,000
September	345,711,000	306,579,000	281,063,000	226,904,000
October	351,568,000	292,617,000	294,907,000	291,612,000
November	376,117,000	326,775,000	323,125,000	269,460,000
December	446,830,000	412,323,000	316,030,000	299,684,000
Total	4,234,360,000	4,088,401,000	3,300,230,000	3,088,145,000

This table shows an increase of 145,962,000 francs in imports and 212,085,000 in exports, compared with the preceding year, and composed as follows:

Description.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Alimentary articles	1,528,590,000	1,431,749,000	770,418,000	737,451,000
Natural and raw produce	2,007,276,000	1,049,304,000	654,537,000	611,497,000
Manufactured articles	558,079,000	568,843,000	1,695,394,000	1,585,528,000
Other merchandise	140,418,000	130,505,000	179,881,000	153,669,000
Total	4,234,363,000	4,088,401,000	3,300,230,000	3,088,145,000

The export of alimentary articles increased 32,967,000 francs, whilst imports of the same increased nearly treble, or 96,841,000. It is important to note that the importation of wine is now nearly double that of the export (to be ascribed to the prevailing phylloxera), viz:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.
	Francs.	*Francs.*
1886	270,944,000	516,286,000
1885	255,907,000	388,625,000

The following table shows the gradual increase of wine importation:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	Francs.		*Francs.*
1877	29,464,000	1882	314,884,000
1878	59,217,000	1883	376,623,000
1879	120,708,000	1884	344,336,000
1880	313,899,000	1885	388,625,000
1881	363,924,000	1886	516,286,000

Breadstuffs were imported in 1886 to the amount of 244,193,000 francs, or 12,000,000 more than during last year; meats, 45,000,000 francs, or 11,000,000 more; dried fish, 65,546,000 francs, or 13,000,000 increase, whilst the sugar import decreased from 109,000,000 francs in 1885 to 64,000,000 in 1886.

The import of raw produce is as follows:

Articles.	1886.	1885.	Articles.	1886.	1885.
	Francs.	*Francs.*		*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Wool	326,984,000	288,897,000	Guano	16,044,000	11,195,000
Silk	272,524,000	211,386,000	Oil-seed	191,174,000	181,848,000
Cotton	185,890,000	178,669,000	Palm oil	25,905,000	22,477,000

Imports of manufactured goods have decreased in the following articles: Worsted thread, from 22,000,000 to 14,000,000 francs; worsted goods, from 75,000,000 to 72,000,000 francs; cotton goods, from 66,000,000 to 58,000,000 francs; machinery and tools, from 43,000,000 to 37,000,000 francs; whilst a small gain is to be noted in cotton thread, silk goods, straw goods, iron ships, and metal ware.

The export of manufactured articles has, however, largely increased as follows:

Articles.	1886.	1885.	Articles.	1886.	1885.
	Francs.	*Francs.*		*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Silk goods	259, 809, 000	221, 930, 000	Hardware	96, 979, 000	89, 264, 000
Worsted goods	262, 662, 000	236, 094, 000	Artificial flowers and fashion articles	32, 287, 000	26, 908, 000
Cotton goods	114, 270, 000	102, 199, 000	Furniture	26, 986, 000	26, 731, 000
Linen and flax goods	13, 545, 000	12, 924, 000	Linen made up	71, 147, 000	70, 129, 000
Straw hats and mats	12, 660, 000	9, 849, 000	Books and engravings	19, 612, 000	16, 745, 000
Wooden ware	5, 007, 000	4, 741, 000	Glassware	20, 854, 000	19, 193, 000
Jewelry	50, 098, 000	44, 190, 000	Medicinal preparations	12, 662, 000	11, 308, 000
Metal ware	62, 528, 000	58, 911, 000	Dye wood extracts	16, 958, 000	13, 773, 000
Carriages	4, 385, 000	3, 791, 000			

Exports of raw sugar rose from 1,453,000 francs in 1885 to 10,155,000 last year, and of refined sugar from 33,411,000 francs in 1885 to 55,044,000 in 1886. Wool exports gained about 12,000,000 and raw silk, 29,000,000 francs.

All these values are based on the prices ruling in 1885; they may therefore vary when the final report is made up.

Railroad earnings.

Railroads.	1886.	1885.
	Francs.	*Francs.*
Paris-Lyon-Marseilles	299, 478, 275. 66	308, 136, 830. 91
Northern	159, 164, 811. 00	159, 096, 972. 00
Western	130, 647, 530. 92	130, 530, 418. 24
Orleans	157, 144, 458. 69	167, 173, 621. 84
Eastern	124, 262, 628. 06	124, 170, 792. 49
Southern	83, 069, 181. 64	89, 654, 439. 61
Total	953, 766, 885. 97	978, 763, 075. 09

Deficit, 24,996,189.12 francs, of which 8,000,000 Lyons, 10,000,000 Orleans, 6,000,000 Southern.

F. F. DUFAIS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, February 2, 1887.

BORDEAUX.

Transmitted by Consul Roosevelt.

Commerce of Bordeaux for the year 1885.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	General imports.		Special imports.		Amount of duties.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Metr. qtls.		*Metr. qtls.*		
Annotto, prepared	5,241	$182,062 88	5,237	$181,922 57	$0 19
Arms (fire)	599	186,689 29	18	6,242 78	956 70
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	218,601	2,752,960 49	176,713	2,164,569 50	273,180 31
Baskets (willow)	3,473	102,516 97	31	529 98	43 42
Cereals, grain and flour	1,403,548	4,942,379 51	1,234,987	4,311,759 54	194,285 77
Coals	4,213,842	1,144,111 14	3,411,439	926,864 94	79,009 18
Cocoa	43,189	1,625,433 84	9,585	360,735 53	193,189 14
Coffee	87,382	1,973,181 24	68,155	1,539,020 79	2,055,066 51
Cheese	19,020	550,616 26	17,689	512,084 97	21,441 33
Chemical products	135,891	990,261 96	133,291	867,905 37	17,700 80
Clocks and watches	276	682,638 10	1	291 62	7 53
Copper	13,162	312,457 74	13,162	312,457 74	.....
Corks	3,211	309,894 31	55	5,259 25	143 01
Fat of all kinds	51,888	841,621 66	49,913	813,855 14	4,607 87
Fish (sea), dried and in oil	282,343	4,154,448 13	262,963	3,413,695 41	14,103 67
Fodder	39,215	90,821 94	39,215	90,821 94	.....
Flax	15,354	109,398 96	13,702	98,242 02	.....
Fruit (table)	93,222	1,793,482 42	89,115	1,694,772 76	100,176 65
Gums (pure exotic)	37,929	1,947,218 50	37,915	1,946,558 24	33 00
Hair (prepared and raw)	3,363	166,153 70	3,363	166,153 70	18 32
Hemp (raw)	5,023	98,315 36	5,923	98,315 36	905 75
Indigo	1,004	300,487 30	1,021	305,503 95	1,038 15
Iron (cast and steel)	216,664	279,975 26	189,011	228,326 91	68,595 87
Jewelry, gold, silver, and plated	87	5,037,920 69	.....	.....	.....
Lead	24,394	134,178 04	24,394	134,178 04	.....
Machinery	16,237	451,988 63	15,812	443,625 94	18,960 13
Manures	68,032	196,894 55	68,032	196,894 55	65 58
Meat:					
In boxes	38,784	1,197,756 07	38,224	1,180,349 79	59,073 25
Salted	11,354	278,773 45	5,022	125,655 35	4,487 44
Molasses	215,085	498,137 25	214,989	497,820 92	95 53
Nuts	199,477	1,337,720 64	197,303	1,323,030 83	60 02
Oils:					
Pure	13,486	297,165 57	5,418	108,204 10	3,780 87
Fish	5,115	93,556 75	5,113	93,522 78	1,514 08
Paper, pasteboard, books, and engravings	6,947	220,117 27	4,810	103,180 31	9,158 62
Pepper	2,747	95,428 66	3,544	123,128 98	142,300 25
Pottery, glass and crystal	14,589	114,393 03	13,146	71,681 36	5,619 77
Rags	40,282	155,657 20	39,938	154,529 50	.....
Rice (raw and cleaned)	127,057	602,158 46	109,304	447,968 44	1,753 98
Skins (prepared and raw)	251,151	10,462,805 02	250,576	10,438,540 29	2,498 19
Sulphur	38,157	104,113 46	38,157	104,113 46	.....
Sugars (raw and refined)	221,204	1,741,577 00	221,266	1,742,185 34	1,485,197 79
Tar (coal)	184,625	364,540 79	187,504	365,709 14	812,327 46
Thread (of all kinds)	1,852	96,052 82	750	20,628 03	2,643 52
Tissues:					
Cotton ribbons	24,401	2,748,590 97	973	153,396 21	17,134 54
Flax	9,865	158,631 91	7,912	125,785 82	17,361 51
Wool ribbons	2,929	523,375 86	2,358	398,898 77	36,410 03
Tobacco:					
Leaf	62,116	1,570,475 74	46,655	1,179,566 40	801 53
Manufactured	1,826	265,775 28	11	6,394 48	7,865 52
Tools (metallic)	11,934	126,096 16	6,967	81,866 16	13,761 48
Vanilla	226	196,150 72	121	105,470 64	11,491 61
Vegetables (dried and their flour)	31,613	158,659 51	31,086	155,988 20	96
Wines	1,259,007	9,927,270 36	1,241,236	9,687,118 53	416,802 61
Wood:					
Common	1,818,189	5,059,808 43	1,818,120	5,059,487 67	256 69
Works	57,350	161,045 95	56,570	159,467 02	6,553 31
Exotic	26,809	88,895 80	26,809	88,895 80	12 74
Wool (in bales)	8,864	282,266 94	8,824	280,998 35	280 43
Zinc	59,323	224,899 04	59,323	224,899 04	.....
Articles not classified	244,619	2,068,706 21	188,003	1,668,368 43	63,442 57
Total	11,994,078	72,574,711 19	10,700,774	57,097,388 68	5,616,200 18
Gold and silver	646	5,058,805 60	645	5,058,034 96	110 59
General total	11,994,724	77,633,516 79	10,701,419	62,155,423 64	5,616,310 77

Commerce of Bordeaux for the year 1885—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	General exports.		Special exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Metr. quts.		*Metr. quts.*	
Annotto, prepared	3,517	$122,168 42	3,517	$122,168 42
Baskets (willow)	17,037	460,545 86	13,135	352,936 40
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	141,528	4,679,869 40	127,235	4,459,181 62
Cereals, grain and flour	53,855	296,059 39	14,778	54,758 15
Cheese	4,043	124,727 02	2,641	81,431 52
Chemical products	109,055	2,197,766 08	107,580	2,000,580 29
Clocks and watches	278	340,958 43	56	4,972 07
Clothing (garments)	7,498	1,954,739 83	7,448	1,941,523 64
Coal	764,646	206,607 27	.....	.....
Cocoa	22,378	842,183 68	.....	.....
Corks	5,293	612,915 50	2,183	247,015 80
Coffee	11,850	267,564 08	2	45 35
Fats of all kinds	10,151	154,345 77	8,141	126,760 06
Fire-arms	1,439	168,828 10	807	85,759 62
Fish (sea) dried and in oil	144,304	3,275,619 93	128,208	2,617,509 04
Fruit (table)	185,317	2,890,956 84	183,877	2,856,514 45
Gums (pure exotic)	24,911	1,370,248 28	24,883	1,368,704 85
Hats:				
Felt	1,614	124,508 85	1,581	122,019 28
Straw	389	165,338 85	377	163,551 67
Jewelry, gold, silver, and plated	98	5,235,717 51	11	358,095 48
Machinery	4,834	118,315 95	4,350	102,378 20
Manures	38,669	143,366 77	38,669	143,366 77
Meat:				
In boxes	2,449	113,442 31	1,340	56,376 52
Salted	9,528	235,044 86	3,087	78,791 86
Oil-cake	59,624	138,089 76	59,624	138,089 76
Oils, pure	74,073	1,286,117 07	66,233	1,094,645 82
Oysters, fresh	12,228	216,333 70	12,228	216,333 70
Paper, cardboard, books and engravings	22,196	536,640 55	12,056	416,049 33
Potatoes and dried vegetables	58,753	157,894 07	58,144	152,284 33
Pottery, glass, and crystal	215,640	915,376 42	205,428	784,798 97
Rags	20,050	146,549 74	19,730	145,372 04
Rice	37,412	324,918 97	18,880	163,968 55
Resins (native)	67,856	235,763 01	67,856	235,763 01
Seed grain	4,389	97,415 59	4,346	96,438 63
Skins:				
Prepared	6,095	1,893,172 32	5,588	1,785,536 22
Raw	29,943	1,456,745 35	29,326	1,441,274 98
Soaps	12,265	99,421 05	12,262	99,399 25
Sugar (raw and refined)	38,448	330,173 98	22,945	207,714 18
Tissues:				
Cotton ribbons	27,062	3,040,981 92	3,478	335,864 97
Flax	4,183	244,038 66	818	50,808 46
Silk	128	166,082 10	48	68,706 65
Wool	13,301	3,657,239 41	12,701	3,508,389 70
Tobacco:				
Leaf	7,863	212,446 29	.....	.....
Manufactured	2,086	253,815 07	123	14,618 19
Tools (metallic)	22,010	464,263 82	12,503	400,681 32
Truffles	238	114,956 62	238	114,956 62
Vegetables, green and pickled	146,076	1,631,035 47	145,047	1,607,872 58
Wines	1,341,794	25,370,617 17	1,329,812	25,199,798 28
Wood:				
Common	2,061,457	918,454 00	2,061,456	918,451 87
Works	101,043	439,816 12	100,814	438,089 16
Wool (in bales)	15,498	538,411 71	15,458	537,027 52
Articles not classified	229,979	2,451,577 87	198,798	1,985,191 05
Total	6,196,806	73,429,281 39	5,149,585	59,452,854 62
Gold and silver	39	749,303 20	39	748,533 32
General total	6,196,845	74,178,584 59	5,149,624	60,201,387 94

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bordeaux, France, November 30, 1886.

COGNAC.

Declared exports for Cognac and agency.—Comparative table for 1885 *and* 1886.

Articles.	Years.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Brandy	1885	$238, 663 91	$271, 091 28	$234, 321 60	$261, 502 07
	1886	270, 429 90	198, 559 68	222, 172 78	312, 728 23
Cheese and bladders	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1886	.....	.....	.....	167 14
Carafes and decanters	1885	.....	154 40	312 62	.....
	1886	93 03	1 16	.....	.....
Porcelain	1885	28, 866 33	85, 936 85	129, 737 56	100, 684 44
	1886	91, 924 36	115, 050 06	48, 104 36	126, 219 35
Paper	1885	3, 310 30	7, 951 70	362 14	5, 496 87
	1886	1, 818 60	4, 063 93	3, 499 57	7, 970 74
Olive oil	1885	.....	.....	.....	347 96
	1886	439 42	1, 501 98	2, 216 78	318 61
Show cards and circulars	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1886	137 03	140 02	27 64	.....
Skeleton cases	1885	130 28	.....	.....	.....
	1886	.....	.....	.....	130 27
Vinegar	1885	110 60	.....	.....	.....
	1886	.....	51 48	.....	.....
Wine and liquors	1885	436 49	604 22	697 17	771 04
	1886	.....	335 64	124 30	536 83
Total	.....	695, 830 24	695, 542 50	741, 446 54	816, 803 55

Articles.	Years.	Total 1885.	Total 1886.	Increase 1885.	Decrease 1886.
Brandy	1885	$1, 005, 548 87	.....	.....	.....
	1886	.....	$1, 003, 890 59	.....	$1, 658 28
Cheese and bladders	1885	.....	.....	$167 14	.....
	1886	.....	167 14	.....	.....
Carafes and decanters	1885	468 02	.....	.....	.....
	1886	.....	94 19	.....	373 83
Porcelain	1885	405, 225 18	.....	76, 062 99	.....
	1886	.....	481, 288 17	.....	.....
Paper	1885	17, 081 01	.....	.....	.....
	1886	.....	13, 812 84	.....	3, 268 17
Olive oil	1885	347 96	.....	4, 128 83	.....
	1886	4, 476 79	.....	.....	.....
Show cards and circulars	1885	.....	.....	304 69	.....
	1886	.....	304 69	.....	.....
Skeleton cases	1885	130 28	.....	.....	.....
	1886	.....	130 27	01	.....
Vinegar	1885	110 59	.....	.....	59 11
	1886	.....	51 48	.....	.....
Wine and liquors	1885	2, 509 02	.....	.....	.....
	1886	.....	986 77	.....	1, 522 25
Total	.....	1, 435, 897 72	1, 500, 726 14	80, 063 66	6, 881 64

COGNAC, *March* 9, 1887.

WM. COATES,
Vice-Consul.

LYONS.

Report of Consul Bryan on the silk trade of France in 1886.

The following statistics were obtained from the French custom-house reports and from the reports of the Lyons condition-house.

Transactions of the condition-house at Lyons for the year 1886.

Months.	Conditioned silks.	Weighed silks.	Total.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
January	361, 705	148, 442	510, 147
February	245, 791	117, 771	363, 562
March	284, 171	98, 453	382, 624
April	213, 266	84, 316	297, 582
May	235, 877	103, 727	339, 104
June	271, 256	130, 223	401, 479
July	212, 640	111, 951	324, 592
August	277, 248	149, 289	426, 537
September	292, 466	152, 411	444, 877
October	374, 676	189, 464	564, 140
November	398, 618	190, 103	588, 721
December	307, 393	160, 666	468, 059
Total for 1886	3, 474, 607	1, 636, 817	5, 111, 424
Total for 1885	3, 206, 218	1, 232, 846	4, 439, 064
Increase for 1886	260, 389	403, 971	672, 360
Percentage of increase	8. 37	32. 76	15. 14

Qualities and quantities of raw silk conditioned in 1886 *and* 1885.

Qualities.	1886.	1885.	Increase, 1886.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Organsin	1, 158, 259	1, 129, 405	28, 854
Trames	713, 880	685, 795	32, 085
Grèges	3, 175, 426	2, 589, 497	585, 929
Divers silks	55, 316	31, 531	23, 785
Bobines	8, 543	6, 836	1, 767
Total	5, 111, 424	4, 439, 064	672, 360

The above shows a very decided increase of raw silk in 1886.

Amount of raw silk conditioned at the Lyons condition-house, and the names of the countries of production.

Countries.	1886.		1885.	
	Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.
Europe.	*Kilograms.*		*Kilograms.*	
France	662, 143	13. 12	612, 885	13. 98
Spain	51, 805	1. 03	57, 969	1. 32
Piedmont	253, 418	5. 02	245, 593	5. 60
Italy	1, 023, 477	20. 38	933, 108	21. 20
Total	1, 995, 843	39. 53	1, 849, 555	42. 05
The East.				
Brousse	149, 830	2. 97	126, 007	2. 86
Syria	187, 342	3. 71	167, 838	3. 81
Greece Volo, &c	3, 166	. 06	5, 414	. 12
Total	340, 338	6. 74	299, 254	6. 79
Asia.				
Bengal	104, 944	2. 08	144, 514	3. 30
China	1, 332, 087	26. 39	981, 272	22. 30
Canton	552, 853	10. 95	487, 290	11. 06
Japan	721, 500	14. 29	637, 812	14. 49
Total	2, 711, 384	53. 71	2, 250, 888	51. 16

Amount of thrown trame and grège conditioned in all the condition-houses of Europe for the years of 1886 *and* 1885.

Condition-houses.	1886.	1885.	Difference.	
			Quantity.	Per cent.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	
France	3, 036, 022	2, 823, 857	212, 165	7.5
Switzerland	1, 163, 865	971, 257	192, 608	18.6
Germany	754, 569	664, 739	89, 830	13.4
England	34, 743	39, 014	4, 271	10.2
Austria	96, 707	85, 089	11, 618	12.0
Italy	2, 584, 290	2, 412, 904	171, 386	7.0
Total	7, 670, 196	6, 996, 860	673, 336	9.6

Comparative amounts of piece goods manufactured in the following centers of trade, also the amount of ribbons.

Trade centers.	1886.	1885.	Difference.	
			Quantity.	Per cent.
Silk goods.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	
Lyons	1, 849, 567	1, 935, 998	86, 431	4.6
Zurich	651, 121	739, 043	87, 922	13.2
Crefeld	464, 811	515, 839	51, 028	11.0
Elberfeld	199, 928	238, 730	38, 802	19.0
Total	3, 165, 427	3, 429, 610	264, 183	8.3
Ribbons.				
St. Etienne	666, 052	737, 565	71, 513	10.7
Bâsle	320, 136	424, 822	104, 686	32.5
Total	986, 188	1, 162, 387	176, 199	17.9

The following table shows the amounts of imports and exports in and from France of silk and its manufactures for 1886 as compared with the years 1885 and 1884. It will be seen that there was a slight increase in the importation of cocoons and raw silk, while manufactured silk remained without material change. The exportation of cocoons and raw silk, as well as manufactured silk, shows a slight increase.

Class.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1886.	1885.	1884.	1886.	1885.	1884.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Cocoons and raw silk	272, 524, 750	231, 347, 387	268, 585, 184	151, 494, 412	128, 973, 272	135, 635, 671
Manufactured silk	41, 938, 884	44, 411, 384	41, 047, 700	237, 189, 586	218, 827, 150	223, 736, 763
Ribbons	282, 836	298, 088	421, 230	22, 608, 368	14, 437, 241	13, 084, 763
Total	314, 746, 470	276, 056, 859	310, 054, 114	411, 282, 366	362, 237, 663	372, 457, 197
Total, U. S. currency	$60, 746, 068	$53, 268, 978	$59, 840, 444	$79, 377, 495	$69, 921, 518	$75, 741, 289

Importations of raw materials.

Description.	1886.		1885.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilos.	*Francs.*	*Kilos.*	*Francs.*	*Kilos.*	*Francs.*
Cocoons	1,171,995	12,305,948	585,223	6,437,455	813,914	8,953,054
Grège silks	4,787,552	167,664,320	3,463,342	131,606,996	3,922,709	149,062,942
Thrown silks	721,966	35,376,334	773,540	40,224,080	963,084	50,080,368
Waste and frissons in mass	5,758,249	43,149,368	4,176,343	41,763,430	4,948,155	49,481,550
Combed and carded	99,192	1,388,688	80,699	1,291,184	83,863	1,341,808
Thread and fleuret	426,775	11,096,150	453,702	9,074,040	442,673	8,853,460
Dyed, &c.	23,783	1,643,942	31,120	750,204	25,429	812,002
Total	12,984,512	272,524,750	9,563,969	231,347,387	11,199,837	268,585,184
Total U. S. currency	.....	$52,597,276	.....	$44,650,045	.....	$51,836,940

Importations of manufactured silk.

Description.	1886.	1885.	1884.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Pure silk, piece goods	32,050,536	34,710,960	33,299,952
Mixed silk, piece goods	6,848,848	6,546,570	5,049,440
Gauzes, crapes, laces, tulle, &c.	2,283,420	1,991,390	2,506,060
Tissues from waste silk	249,600	311,784	442,508
Hosiery, hat trimmings	990,080	827,370	675,990
Pure silk trimmings	16,310	23,310	73,750
Total	41,988,884	44,411,384	42,047,700
Total U. S. currency	$8,094,204	$8,571,397	$8,115,206

Importations of ribbons.

Description.	1886.	1885.	1884.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Pure silk ribbons	263,080	269,480	323,790
Mixed silk ribbons	14,146	27,628	81,420
Ribbons from waste silk	5,610	980	6,020
Total	282,836	298,068	411,230
Total U. S. currency	$54,587	$57,530	$79,367

Weight and value of exportations of raw materials.

Description.	1886.		1885.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilos.	*Francs.*	*Kilos.*	*Francs.*	*Kilos.*	*Francs.*
Cocoons	676,154	7,437,694	292,597	3,364,365	725,369	8,341,743
Grège silks	1,771,035	72,612,435	1,370,942	59,221,448	1,647,364	72,484,016
Dyed silks	338,209	19,785,487	301,111	16,413,778	368,387	20,864,022
Waste and frissons in mass	1,097,914	8,763,312	1,146,224	12,608,464	1,689,578	18,585,358
Combed and carded	1,156,121	19,652,357	874,010	17,480,200	897,374	17,947,480
Thread of leuret	171,232	5,136,960	185,005	4,625,125	153,254	3,8[illegible],350
Thrown silks	325,023	17,226,219	267,583	14,984,648	235,293	13,176,408
Waste and flock silks	434,974	879,948	137,372	274,744	202,647	405,294
Total	5,970,662	151,494,412	4,574,844	128,973,272	5,919,266	155,635,671
Total U. S. currency	.....	$29,238,421	.....	$23,891,841	.....	$30,037,684

Value of exportations of manufactured silks.

Description.	1886.	1885.	1884.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Pure silk, piece goods	91, 568, 645	91, 324, 301	91, 858, 184
Mixed silk, piece goods	68, 782, 916	62, 562, 776	68, 572, 900
Gauzes, crapes, laces, tulle, &c	55, 522, 690	36, 455, 474	39, 904, 041
Tissue from waste silk, including foulard	5, 612, 313	10, 418, 828	10, 637, 380
Hosiery, hat trimmings, &c	735, 875	5, 128, 070	672, 510
Silk trimmings, with gold or silver	5, 496, 820	5, 571, 244	2, 968, 140
Pure silk trimmings	4, 495, 330	3, 512, 880	3, 610, 320
Mixed silk trimmings	4, 974, 997	3, 853, 577	5, 513, 288
Total	237, 189, 586	218, 827, 150	223, 736, 763
Total U. S. currency	$45, 777, 590	$42, 233, 639	$43, 181, 195

Value of exportations of ribbons.

Description.	1886.	1885.	1884.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Pure silk velvet ribbons	4, 029, 750	2, 370, 840	2, 913, 960
Pure silk ribbons other than velvet	5, 076, 200	4, 441, 080	3, 632, 985
Mixed silk ribbons	13, 449, 156	7, 672, 321	6, 537, 818
Ribbons from waste silk	53, 262	.....	.....
Total	22, 608, 368	14, 484, 241	13, 084, 763
Total U. S. currency	$4, 363, 415	$2, 795, 968	$2, 525, 359

Importations and exportations of French cocoons, grèges, and worked silks.

Description.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Cocoons:	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Importation	1, 171, 995	585, 153	813, 914
Exportation	676, 154	292, 814	725, 369
Difference	495, 841	292, 339	*88, 545
Grèges:			
Importation	4, 787, 552	3, 463, 344	3, 922, 709
Exportation	1, 771, 035	1, 371, 717	1, 647, 364
Difference	3, 016, 517	2, 091, 627	2, 275, 345
Worked silk:			
Importation	721, 966	786, 812	963, 084
Exportation	325, 023	265, 702	235, 293
Difference	396, 943	521, 110	727, 791

Amount of importations and exportations of raw material and silk tissues for the nine preceding years.

Years.	Importations.				Exportations.			
	Raw materials, cocoons, grège, and waste.	Silk goods.	Total value.	Equivalent in U. S. currency.	Raw materials, cocoons, grège, and waste.	Silk goods.	Total value.	Equivalent in U. S. currency.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*		*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	
1885	211, 386	41, 178	252, 564	$48, 744	121, 083	221, 083	342, 166	$66, 038
1884	268, 628	42, 579	311, 207	60, 062	155, 230	236, 822	392, 052	75, 666
1883	306, 230	43, 138	349, 368	67, 428	147, 026	301, 242	448, 268	86, 515
1882	318, 239	40, 506	358, 745	70, 237	205, 250	289, 667	494, 917	95, 518
1881	391, 188	49, 571	440, 759	85, 066	197, 115	245, 128	442, 243	85, 352
1880	316, 076	42, 278	358, 354	69, 262	157, 303	234, 279	391, 582	75, 575
1879	316, 410	38, 033	354, 443	68, 407	158, 601	226, 745	385, 346	74, 371
1878	321, 194	35, 844	357, 038	68, 908	129, 646	225, 934	355, 580	68, 626
1877	224, 519	32, 459	258, 978	49, 982	120, 224	259, 201	379, 425	73, 229

E. H. BRYAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lyons, March 2, 1887.

Exports from the consular district of Lyons to the United States during the fourth quarter of 1886 *and* 1885 *and for the years* 1886, 1885, *and* 1884.

Merchandise.	During the fourth quarter of—		During the years—		
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1884.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Raw silks	2,169,832.50	1,595,122.70	5,241,998.20	4,706,872.30	8,885,440.47
Organzines silks	.....	24,071.20	1,997.30	24,071.20	135,075.30
Silk and velvet piece goods and ribbons	6,641,781.25	6,157,756.25	35,097,455.25	29,632,981.45	36,270,012.62
Crapes, laces, gauzes, &c	348,512.80	596,656.95	2,153,309.05	1,542,697.40	728,783.90
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk trimmings	.....	.....	9,119.55	1,752.15	13,618.65
Metallic trimmings and church ornaments	187,465.85	249,242.75	912,639.70	1,225,124.60	1,153,830.65
Silk and cotton gloves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolen goods	.....	24,387.80	.....	29,933.70	3,948.75
Cotton goods	.....	7,294.05	.....	12,870.15	2,413.59
Leather and skins	66,069.40	46,236.90	197,960.40	192,039.85	349,990.30
Dye-stuffs	53,720.40	112,489.85	314,177.30	260,759.30	194,022.50
Manufactures of iron, &c	56,265.75	34,884.60	177,960.40	208,007.20	193,665.35
Wines and liqueurs	137,608.75	188,815.95	540,480.25	493,347.85	473,923.10
Musical instruments	.....	4,270.60	19,799.55	18,302.50	14,380.50
Argols	244,808.50	436,642.75	1,289,021.45	1,630,389.55	741,674.45
Waste silk, raw and pierced cocoons	375,525.75	847,004.70	784,255.45	1,039,677.60	994,006.35
Macaroni, &c	200,097.75	131,601.95	509,473.10	491,550.40	497,765.25
Spectacles, eye-glasses, &c	3,394.75	1,129.95	28,620.75	23,724.05	91,468.15
Weaving utensils	3,591.15	3,047.05	11,935.25	35,217.60	6,688.85
Precious stones	9,010.45	20,450.75	40,839.50	48,694.85	36,565.45
Rabbit-hair	.....	21,753.75	5,683.65	30,320.50	23,663.35
Watch materials	14,269.95	7,553.15	43,560.55	7,553.15	1,048.65
Wooden pipes	18,324.70	9,313.60	44,844.60	22,417.95	41,521.56
Waste silk, combed	595,400.10	228,807.75	1,358,346.90	517,396.20	222,744.05
Spun silk and dyed silk	.....	.....	7,719.60	.....	77,880.05
Preserved fruits	18,210.70	56,552.10	36,534.70	98,773.05	64,448.05
Miscellaneous	150,541.70	120,677.20	504,498.65	466,663.55	493,828.30
Total	11,289,430.30	10,925,762.60	49,332,200.65	42,761,138.10	51,712,518.09
Increase for the year 1886	.....	.....	6,571,062.55	.....	.....

E. H. BRYAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lyons, December 31, 1886.

MARSEILLES.

Report of Consul Mason.

AMERICAN IMPORTS FROM MARSEILLES.

The exports to the United States from the consular district of Marseilles during the past six years have aggregated, in value, as follows:

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1880	$2,886,486 99	1884	$1,677,007 89
1881	2,761,178 43	1885	1,854,808 32
1882	3,262,384 10	1886	2,230,691 29
1883	2,691,555 90		

The notable augmentation in the exports of 1882 was due to the shipment, during that year, of beans, mostly of Turkish origin, to the

amount of $667,000, but this movement was only temporary, and ceased almost entirely after that year.

The above exhibit shows the fatal influence of the cholera which broke out here in June, 1884, and during six months reduced by more than $1,000,000 the exports of Marseilles to the United States. In 1885, when the epidemic reappeared in August and continued until December, the recovery was only $177,000 as compared with 1884, while during 1886, when the cholera was again expected but did not come, the shipments to American ports rose nearly to the normal figures of 1881 and 1883.

The following table, in which the exports to the United States from this district for 1885 and 1886 are compared in detail, will show in what classes of merchandise the recovery has taken place:

Commodities.	1885.	1886.	Commodities.	1885.	1886.
Asphalt	$4,318 57	$21,566 26	Oils—Continued.	70,868 84	14,006 42
Confectionery	15,702 62	39,200 98	Sesame		
Corks	666 32	.....	All other, except essential	3,501 43	16,582 11
Chemicals:			Paints:	15,685 33	13,164 00
Glycerine	13,704 34	78,866 83	Ocher	869 50	810 65
Verdigris	10,485 78	5,983 62	All other		
Sulphur	8,968 14	7,320 72	Pomades and essential oils	50,774 33	112,200 27
All other	162 41	718 01	Preserved or dried fruits and vegetables:	1,364 84	5,410 54
Drugs and medicinals:			Beans	13,963 10	13,953 23
Argols	15,542 49	14,997 42	Capers and olives	1,294 56	405 30
Gum	20,466 89	4,018 23	Raisins and dates		
Medicinal roots, herbs, &c	24,434 69	46,756 21	Provisions, not elsewhere specified	17,590 21	25,688 60
All other	2,073 74	1,298 48	Rags and old rope	50,160 47	33,140 74
Dye stuffs:			Salt	37,519 48	14,506 98
Garancine, madder	.....	862 90	Seeds and flowers not medicinal:	1,950 41	6,338 63
Saffron	10,145 91	2,914 62	Canary seed	14,566 84	25,188 82
Other	1,119 19	1,784 95	All other seeds	24,613 59	33,663 84
Earthenware, bricks, &c	294 29	420 42	Immortelles, &c	2,094 95	16,617 92
Hair, cattle	3,428 53	10,058 77	Silk, raw	76,189 93	63,883 57
Hides and skins:			Soap, ordinary	.....	20,861 45
Tanned goat-skins	69,739 60	17,444 35	Sugar, raw	960 40	2,820 99
Raw hides and skins	37,519 80	59,805 38	Tar	22,455 93	26,966 25
India-rubber, crude	10,408 43	30,685 04	Terra alba	1,358 12	1,020 62
Lemons	2,068 28	3,679 45	Water, mineral		
Lime (sulphate of) and cement	16,829 76	18,972 09	Wines and liqueurs:	48,548 61	57,027 09
Marble and stones	1,649 52	11,075 37	Ordinary wine	39,803 79	28,983 77
Metals:			Vermouth	9,122 61	5,748 98
Iron and manganese	9,490 00	1,831 42	Liqueurs		
Tin foil	1,285 14	305 53	Wood:	120,797 29	68,620 24
Miscellaneous articles	12,874 62	9,647 80	Walnut burrs	12,197 10	5,340 74
Nuts:			All other	577,835 82	360,542 46
Almonds	105,384 00	81,144 36	Wool	774 50	9,995 28
Filberts	3,315 06	7,173 09	Works of art		
Walnuts	125,631 78	135,574 82			
Pistachio and other	2,997 22	5,656 36			
Oils:					
Olive	122,247 67	125,737 82	Total	1,854,808 32	2,230,691 29

It appears, therefore, that the imports to our country from Marseilles belong almost entirely to the class of raw materials, or those but slightly advanced in the processes of manufacture, and the most notable increase during the past year has been in crude glycerine, medicinal plants, and roots, India-rubber, and wool, the latter article showing an advance of $282,706, or nearly 50 per cent. more than the shipments of the preceding year. Nearly all of these wools were of the common grades, which are used mainly for the manufacture of carpets and mattresses. Of these qualities the American demand absorbs most that comes to this market from the various countries that border the eastern Medi-

terranean and Black Sea. In respect to origin and quantities the wool exports of 1886 from Marseilles to the United States were as follows:

From—	Quantity.		From—	Quantity.	
Turkey in Asia:	*Bales.*	*Pounds.*	Turkey in Europe:	*Bales.*	*Pounds.*
Angora	10,000	2,280,877	Salonica Volo	419	259,804
Aleppo	6,749	1,782,283	Rodosto	149	46,671
Caracach	2,059	664,241	Adrianople	129	33,547
Mossul	785	275,779	Russia:		
Bagdad	601	207,850	Khorassan	2,147	466,922
Syria	146	27,823	Georgia	2,120	450,347
Smyrna	143	84,745	Tarakama	1,588	580,065
Cyprus	137	95,561	Nouka	325	110,898
Damas	31	12,799	Divers:		
Bassorah	17	2,677	Persia	2,107	610,882
France	139	22,978	Nolls	64	8,995
Morocco	20	4,436			
			Total	29,875	8,034,404

The wool imports of Marseilles for 1886 were 159,734 bales, of which (including the stock on hand January 1) 80,600 bales were sold in this market and 80,379 passed through in transit. This was the largest year's business that has been recorded for more than a decade, the only recent season which approached the record of 1886 being 1878, with an aggregate of 157,691 bales.

Of the 80,600 bales sold in this market last year about 40,000 were exported, and of this amount the United States took 29,875 bales, or nearly three-fourths. This does not include the share of the wools which passed through Marseilles in transit to American ports, the invoices of which, being authenticated in the markets of original purchase, did not pass the supervision of this consulate.

In respect to articles of finished manufacture, it is worthy of notice that the most marked increase is in perfumes and essential oils and in confectionery, which last includes the crystallized fruits of Southern France and the candied citron, which at present forms the one article of American import from Corsica. Formerly this trade went almost entirely via Leghorn, but during the past year several firms at Bastia have opened a direct trade with New York, and their shipments during the season aggregated $24,912.64 in value.

The time will come when some of the perfumes and candied fruits now imported from this district will be manufactured in California and the Gulf States; in fact, there is no apparent reason why home enterprise should not develop at any time in that direction.

Soap, for many years the standard manufactured article of export from Marseilles, shows a steady decline, due entirely to the growth of manufacture at home in the white and mottled qualities which have so long been a special product of Marseilles.

The item of $20,861 worth of raw sugar among the exports of 1886 has no significance and represents merely the reshipment of a partial cargo of Cuban sugar which, after remaining here for some time, was sent to New York to find a better market.

COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, AND INDUSTRY OF MARSEILLES DURING 1885.

The following comparative tables of the import and export trades of the port of Marseilles during the years 1884 and 1885 will concisely

show the progress of commerce at the principal French port during that period:

IMPORTATION.

Substances	General importation.		Entered for consumption.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Animal	1,781,657	1,984,036	1,511,752	1,685,138
Vegetable	26,905,589	28,163,487	25,472,229	24,995,185
Mineral	10,574,120	10,698,723	7,083,031	6,530,271
Manufactured	2,760,437	2,388,629	2,107,979	1,733,111
Total	42,021,803	43,234,875	36,174,726	34,943,705

EXPORTATION.

Substances.	General exportation.		Domestic.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Animal	931,569	1,032,150	680,903	741,245
Vegetable	6,502,074	6,242,839	3,583,017	3,710,569
Mineral	13,643,573	13,562,000	9,854,091	10,015,194
Manufactured	3,548,333	4,304,273	2,837,896	3,593,005
Total	24,625,549	25,141,262	16,955,907	18,060,013

At first sight, there results from these figures an apparent improvement in the trade of Marseilles over the year 1884, which the first outbreak of the cholera epidemic had made so disastrous to the community at large. Still, the diminution noticeable in the total of merchandise entered for consumption would seem to indicate that the importation somewhat exceeded the demand, and the second visitation of cholera, which came upon the city when hopes were entertained that it might be escaped, added considerably to the difficulties which Marseilles already shared with the commercial world. Under these various influences the prices of all the commodities underwent such a decline that the year 1885 was generally pronounced as bad as its predecessor, and fears were freely expressed that a third recurrence of the Asiatic scourge in 1886 would achieve the ruin of Marseilles.

The condition of navigation has been no less precarious. The rates of freight have continued to decline, and the shipping interests of this port had besides to suffer again from the renewed difficulties created by the second outbreak of cholera.

The diminution in the number of sailing vessels entered and cleared reached, in 1885, a total of 887 vessels measuring 108,451 tons. On the other hand, the French military expedition to Tonquin maintained at this port an accidental but considerable activity, owing to the frequent shipments of men and supplies to the east, and the movement of steam navigation shows an increase of 676 ships and 746,465 tons, in which the French flag figures for 398 steamers and 390,208 tons.

Still the condition of trade could not admit of the creation of any new line of maritime service, and the continuance of some of the old lines has involved the companies engaged in the service in some pecuniary loss.

The merchant fleet of Marseilles stood at the close of the year 1885 as follows:

Nature of service.	Sailing vessels.		Steamships.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Harbor service	19	129	63	2,312
Fishing	166	578	.....	.....
Coasting	132	7,776	13	1,957
Mediterranean voyages	21	1,632	143	113,790
Long sea voyages	57	21,211	72	126,982
Total	395	31,326	291	245,041

As compared with the year 1884, this table shows an increase of 15 vessels and 1,984 tons for sailing vessels and 4 steamers, measuring 3,220 tons. The additions to the sailing fleet consisted mainly of small French-built boats for harbor or coasting service. Only three foreign-built vessels were imported in the course of the year, viz, 2 Austrian, measuring together 914 tons, and an Italian brig of 104 tons. Of the 20 steamers added to the fleet to replace 16 of an aggregate tonnage of 10,377 tons which were condemned, lost, or sold during the year, 2 only, 1 of 929 tons, the other of 113, were built in England; the remaining 18 were all built in France.

The movement of travelers and emigrants showed in 1885 a considerable advance over 1884, without, however, reaching the high figures recorded in years preceding the two cholera epidemics. They were as follows:

Passenger movement.	1884.	1885.
Travelers:		
Arrived	74,410	82,343
Departed	49,059	55,461
Emigrants:		
Embarked here:		
French	277	340
Foreign-born	6,205	7,526
Proceeding by rail to other ports:		
French	195	198
Foreign-born	2,299	3,587
Total emigrants	8,976	11,651

The detailed movement of navigation is given in the table appended to this report.

THE TRADE IN CEREALS.

The harvest of France produced in 1885 318,000,000 bushels of wheat. This was more than 25,000,000 bushels above the average crops of the past ten years, and left only a deficit of 19,720,000 bushels to be filled by importation. Added to this was the enactment of March 28, 1885, imposing an import duty of 3 francs per 100 kilograms on wheat from foreign countries. This, in the existing state of the market, was almost equivalent to a prohibitory tax upon such qualities of foreign wheat as resembled substantially those produced in France. As a result of these two influences, and the high freight tariffs maintained by the railways connecting Marseilles with the interior, the total imports of wheat at this port increased but slightly above the already low figure of 1884, the comparison being: 1884, 14,973,084 bushels; 1885, 15,357,065 bushels; increase, 383,981 bushels. Of this, 824,790 bushels came from the United States, being a loss of 223,062 bushels as compared with the imports of the previous year.

The exports of cereals and flour from this port show a similar decline, the total shipments being 4,629,074 bushels, or a loss of 646,105 bushels, in comparison with the exports of the previous year. It becomes more plain from year to year that under the inflexible policy which governs the freight rates of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, the St. Gothard line between Italy and Switzerland has become a serious menace to the prosperity of Marseilles. Formerly a large part of the breadstuffs imported by Switzerland and Southern Germany were landed at this port and sent to their destination by rail. Now the St. Gothard has brought Genoa and Milan into close and sympathetic relations with Switzerland and South Germany, and the rates on that line are skillfully kept below those of the French railways, which, notwithstanding the protests of Marseilles, make no effort to meet this serious and growing competition.

SUGAR.

In the report of this consulate last year a full explanation was given of the act of July 29, 1884, which added 10 francs per 100 kilograms to the previous import duty on raw sugars. As no part of this tax is refunded upon sugars re-exported after being refined, it was predicted that the influence of the new statute would be detrimental, if not fatal, to the large refining industry of this city. This prediction is being steadily fulfilled. The statistics of 1885 show a decline in each and every phase of the sugar traffic and industry:

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*
1884	101, 140, 000	7, 332, 004
1885	74, 958, 449	3, 419, 447
Decrease in 1885	26, 181, 551	3, 922, 557

Of the raw sugars imported, somewhat less than half came from the French colonies, whereas two years previously considerably more than half of the total imports were of French colonial origin. It does not seem that, under present conditions, the native beet sugar is prosperous. The increased duties of July, 1884, were imposed for the purpose of protecting and stimulating the home sugar product, as had been so successfully done by Germany, but the effect is thus far abortive, since the exports of both raw and refined sugars show a steady and rapid decline.

COFFEE.

The imports of coffee during the year reached 17,857 tons, as compared with 17,113 tons in 1884, and 24,693 in 1883. For the causes already explained in reference to wheat, Marseilles is losing something of her former importance as a mart of coffee trade. Genoa, Trieste, Havre, and Barcelona, which of late years have acquired new and more direct steamship communications with Brazil and other coffee-producing countries, are jointly responsible for this decline.

The coffee market remained comparatively steady at low prices during the year. Of the 17,857 tons imported here during the year, 9,778, or considerably more than half, came from Brazil; of the remainder, the largest contribution was from British India.

OLEAGINOUS SEEDS.

The production of seed oils is not only one of the most important, but apparently the most prosperous branch of manufacture at Marseilles,

and the importation of oleaginous grains and seeds has increased steadily during the past few years. Thus the imports of 1883 reached 3,086,310 quintals of 220 pounds; 1884, 3,245,200 quintals; 1885, 3,267,800 quintals, divided as follows:

Kinds.	Quantity.	Kinds.	Quantity.
	Quintals.		*Quintals.*
Sesame, from the Levant, India, Africa	941, 865	Rape-seed	12, 780
Peanuts	1, 070, 695	Palm-nuts	243, 920
Poppy-seed	55, 725	Castor-oil beans	81, 030
Coprah	394, 590	Cotton-seed	179, 120
Flax-seed	102, 370	Illipe	96, 300
Colza	71, 120	Other oleaginous grains	18, 205

This shows the largest volume of business which has been reached, thus far, during any one year; but the production rather exceeded the demand, and there was a constant struggle against an overstocked and declining market.

The prices of all these oils were from 25 to 30 per cent. lower in December than in January, 1885, and some of the largest manufacturers suffered serious losses.

COTTON.

In this important staple Marseilles imports fell to the lowest stage which has been reached within the memory of the present generation. Ten years ago there were received at this port 126,245 bales. Through the same causes already cited in this report as affecting the imports of wheat and coffee, the receipts had steadily declined to 85,327 bales in 1884, and last year dropped to the almost insignificant figure of 57,184 bales.

There are no manufactures of cotton in this part of France, and the heavy imports of former years were mainly for consumption in Alsace, Switzerland, Central France, and Barcelona. Now, American cotton lands at Havre and ports in the Netherlands, while the Egyptian and Indian staples are debarked at Brindisi and Genoa, and Barcelona imports her supplies in Spanish steamers. The loss of the cotton trade by Marseilles seems therefore to be permanent unless a new and more liberal railway policy may recover for this port the handling of a larger share of the raw material consumed in Switzerland, Alsace, and Central France. The following table shows the receipts of cotton for each month of 1885, the place of origin, the prices realized, and the stock of each grade in store at the close of the year:

Origin.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Jumel	4, 025	3, 305	1, 735	2, 339	2, 314	725	940	163	171	813	1, 160	1, 885	19, 575
Algeria	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Salonica	465	110	280	166	216	179	94	60	55	66	159	396	2, 246
Smyrna	298	92	934	156	390	739	785	144	81	111	430	961	5, 121
Cyprus	354	360	846	407	90	24	25	.....	3	8	86	397	2, 600
Tarsus	916	1, 196	854	1, 231	254	70	.....	.....	.....	117	665	2, 092	7, 395
Idelep and Latakia	133	373	326	1, 847	1, 397	494	203	429	54	27	27	110	5, 420
Dardanelles	25	25	60	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164
Persia	.....	.....	26	.....	40	2	.....	49	38	.....	.....	.....	155
Piræus	60	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	.....	50	100	130	387
India	150	150	343	1, 809	270	2, 500	4, 307	650	2, 265	271	.....	855	13, 570
Tahiti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	451
Other	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	4	.....	26	.....	.....	3	6	64
Total	6, 426	5, 643	5, 404	8, 034	5, 008	5, 037	6, 508	1, 553	2, 667	1, 463	2, 629	6, 832	57, 184

Origin.	Price paid per 50 kilograms.		Stock.
	Francs.		*Bales.*
Jumel	62.50 to	75.00	130
Algeria	90.00	100.00	.....
Salonica:			
American seed	62.50	67.50	270
Native seed	52.50	57.50	
Smyrna	57.50	65.00	.....
Cyprus:			
American seed	60.00	67.50	305
Native seed	55.00	60.00	
Tarsus	55.00	60.00	1,260
Idelep and Latakia	47.50	55.00	76
Dardanelles	57.50	65.00	.....
Persia	45.00	52.50	87
Piræus	65.00	85.00	144
India	42.50	67.50	1,500
Tahiti	100.00	180.00	.....
Other	.....		20
Total	.....		3,792

RAW SILKS.

In this department of trade the year furnished a varied, but on the whole, unsatisfactory record. Notwithstanding a mediocre crop at home and very reduced stocks at the beginning of the year, imports showed no life or activity until November. From January until the close of October, there had been a steady decline of from 10 to 15 per cent. in values, and a large falling off in receipts as compared with the record of previous years. But early in November a syndicate was formed by certain French and Italian merchants to take up all the silk offered at the then ruinous prices, and the manufacturers at Lyons and St. Etienne, finding themselves about to lose control of the market, entered the lists vigorously as buyers. The consequence was a period of intense activity during November and December, which raised the total imports of the year to 2,414,108 kilograms, as against 3,017,743 kilograms received in 1884. It is a generally accepted fact that cocoon growing is no longer profitable in France, and many of the peasants who formerly devoted their otherwise leisure time to this industry are giving up their silk worms and mulberry trees to neglect. The serious fact behind the depression of last year was that the exigencies of fashion had so reduced the consumption of silk that the steady product of Italy and Asia supplied the demand and weighed down the market to a point at which the French peasant with his costly land and conservative ideas could not longer profitably compete.

WOOL.

Marseilles is an important meeting point for the wools of Australia, Africa, Russia and the Levant; and in the class of low-grade or carpet wools, which the Mediterranean countries so largely furnish, the United States have long been a leading, if not the principal, purchaser.

The wool receipts at this port during 1885 reached a total of 128,474 bales, an increase of 15,173 bales over the receipts of the preceding year. Of this amount, 78,794 bales were sold for consumption in France; the remaining 50,680 bales were re-exported, mainly to England and the United States. Prices were low and the market heavy and inert throughout the year; values generally showing a decline of 6 to 7 per cent. over those of 1884. The subjoined table shows the receipts

last year from each source of production and the proportion of each grade consumed in France or reshipped:

Origin.	Home consumption.	In transit.	Origin.	Home consumption.	In transit.
	Bales.	*Bales.*		*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Levant	8,310	598	Italy	457	498
Georgia	14,535	606	Spain	2,643	170
Persia and Syria	30,056	1,254	India	142	.....
Tunis	533	19	Australia	236	39,518
Algiers	1,523	477	England	195	15
Oran	814	72	Other	129	124
Constantine	6,642	4,045			
Morocco	12,445	873	Total	78,794	50,680
River Plate	134	2,411			

Stock on hand December, 1885, 26,852 bales.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

There were imported to this market last year 61,827 cattle, 771,766 sheep, 54,195 lambs and goats, 57,982 hogs, and 16,244 calves, making an aggregate of 962,014 head, and an increase of 60,580 head over the imports of 1884.

Africa, Italy, and Sardinia supply most of the animals imported for slaughter, but these foreign meats are always inferior to the native product. Prices of fresh meat, which in 1884 had risen 7 to 8 per cent. above those of the previous year, declined 10 or 12 per cent. during 1885.

SHEEP AND GOAT SKINS.

The receipts of sheep and lamb skins were 2,330 bales from Buenos Ayres and 104 from Montevideo, the aggregate being two bales less than the receipts from the same points in 1884.

For reasons explained in the report of last year, Marseilles has nearly lost her former large traffic in the skins of the La Plata Valley, which now come by a direct line of steamers to Bordeaux.

The traffic in goat-skins, hitherto an important factor in this market, suffered seriously during both 1884 and 1885 by reason of the cholera during those unfortunate years. Whether justly or not, goat-skins are believed to be ready and effective vehicles of contagion, and the effect of two successive epidemics was to reduce the receipts at this port to the following aggregates:

From—	1884.	1885.	From—	1884.	1885.
	Bales.	*Bales.*		*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Mogador	15,912	17,875	Naples, Sardinia, Trieste	2,036	2,978
Lovant, Tripoli, Bengasi	11,672	11,446	British India	97	5,614
Algiers and Tunis	8,274	9,090			
Cape of Good Hope	1,392	2,471	Total	39,383	49,469

HIDES.

The imports of hides reached a total of 334,510 pieces, of which 11,821 came from New York, 79,296 from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 56,281 from Algiers, 47,449 from Madagascar, 18,525 from China, and the remainder from various countries in nearly every part of the world. Here

again we find a steady and fatal decline in a branch of trade which was formerly important in Marseilles. As recently as 1879 the imports of dry and salted hides at this port amounted to 652,967 pieces, but the competition of the other ports which have more liberal railway facilities has cut this department of imports down to 636,000 pieces in 1883, 436,842 in 1884, and 334,510 in 1885, a clear loss of nearly one-half in three years.

OLIVE OILS.

As was explained in the report of last year the olive oils of commerce are of five grades, the first of which is edible, while the other four are used for burning, cookery, and for various purposes of manufacture.

The imports in these different grades during 1885 were as follows, as compared with receipts of the previous year:

Grades.	Quantity.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Edible olive oil	8, 600, 000	4, 575, 000	.....
"Huiles raffinées"	1, 104, 600	.....	287, 400
Oils of stones and pulps	6, 320, 000	1, 770, 000	.....
Olive oil, "sous-claire"	800, 000	.....	120, 000
Lamp and machine oil	2, 000, 000	.....	700, 000
Total	18, 824, 600	.....	.....

Net increase, 5,237,600 kilograms.

While there is thus apparent a large net increase over the imports of 1884 it will be seen that this augmentation is confined entirely to two classes, the first or edible quality, and the third, which is used in the manufacture of soap. The reason for this is easily explained. The olive crop of 1885 was one of the largest ever grown and prices were correspondingly reduced. Fine olive oil adapted to table use was then and will always be in active demand. It is a luxury, the consumption of which is steadily increasing throughout the world. But with the lower grades, which are fit only for burning, cooking, lubricating, and manufacturing purposes, the case is radically different. Oleo-naphtha has replaced olive oil for lubricating purposes and oleine has fulfilled the same purpose in the manufacture of woolens. Colza, peanut, sesame, cotton-seed, palm, and poppy-seed oils are rapidly being substituted for olive oils in the manufacture of soaps, and some of these are largely used in adulterating even the salad oils of commerce. With the various products of petroleum science has invented new oleaginous compounds equally effective and far cheaper than the olive oils which formerly monopolized a variety of purposes. It is only a question of time when the lowest grades of olive oil will become commercially worthless for any use beyond the immediate district in which they are produced.

SEED OILS.

It was shown on a preceding page of this report that the importation of oleaginous seeds during the past year had exceeded by some 22,000 quintals the receipts of 1884. Still more striking has been the increase in the importation of seed oils, which are coming to be manufactured more and more each year in countries which formerly exported the raw material.

The progress of seed-oil importations at Marseilles during the past four years has been as follows:

Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.
	Kilograms.		*Kilograms.*
1882	12,080,000	1884	21,476,000
1883	16,861,000	1885	24,423,000

To this vast total the United States is the principal contributor, heading the list with 9,240,000 kilograms of cotton-seed oil, an excess of 6,340,000 kilograms over the shipments of the previous year. In respect to quality, American cotton seed-oils are unsurpassed, and their production is so enormous that, like our petroleum, they will in the end dominate and control every market to which they can gain access upon equal terms.

The following table shows succinctly the kinds of seed oils imported here and the origin of each:

Countries.	Kinds of oil.							
	Palm.	Peanut.	Cocoa and other.	Linseed.	Sesame.	Cotton-seed.	Other.	Total.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Italy	.....	58,000	.....	.....	142,000	3,000	179,000	382,000
England	1,600,000	3,000	.....	118,000	.....	1,531,000	8,000	3,260,000
West coast of Africa	5,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,300,000
Other countries in Africa	2,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300,000
French India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,000	42,000
British India	.....	1,000	2,200,000	.....	.....	1,000	63,000	2,265,000
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,240,000	.....	9,240,000
Senegal	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000
Other countries	878,000	402,000	200,000	31,000	43,000	24,000	34,000	1,612,000
Total	10,100,000	464,000	2,400,000	149,000	185,000	10,799,000	326,000	24,423,000

PETROLEUM.

The course of petroleum traffic at this port has been so fully described in special reports to the Department that a mere résumé of the imports of 1885 will be sufficient for the purpose of this review.

Of crude naphtha there was received during the year 56,427 barrels, or 41,746 barrels less than during the previous year. Of refined kerosene the receipts were 4,650 barrels and 12,804 cases of 10 gallons each.

ORDINARY WINES.

The wine crop of France for 1885 was the smallest that has been gathered during the past five years. It measured only 28,536,151 hectoliters, against 34,780,726 in 1884, and 36,029,182 in 1883. This steadily diminishing supply naturally affected the exports of ordinary wines from Marseilles, which reached only 15,496,900 liters, as compared with 17,424,059 liters in 1882 and 18,057,299 in 1883. In the exports of the higher class of wines which are shipped in bottles there was an increase from 1,837,248 liters in 1884 to 2,261,500 liters in 1885. This favorable symptom shows that the restoration of vineyards devastated by phylloxera and mildew by planting American vines grafted with choice native varieties of grapes is beginning to produce the desired result. It will be many years before the vineyards of this district will produce the quantities of wine that they yielded in former days, but there are many

grape farms on which the quality of the wine produced has been improved by the extinction of old vines and the planting of new ones.

The importation of ordinary wines in casks showed likewise a decline in 1885, the figures of the past three years being as follows:

	Liters.
1883	60,720,881
1884	60,375,115
1885	51,504,500

Of these imports of the past year Spain supplied 28,140,600 liters, Italy, 8,302,400, and Algeria, 10,156,000.

The following comparison of imports and exports during the past three years will show how far the total product of wines, brandy, and liqueurs of this part of France falls below its requirements for home consumption:

	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Liters.	*Liters.*	*Liters.*
Imports	68,597,554	68,318,733	61,427,900
Exports	33,417,984	25,358,976	28,062,800
Difference	35,179,570	42,959,757	33,365,100

TOBACCO.

The imports of American tobacco reached 520 hogsheads, or 139 hogsheads less than during 1884. Of Turkish tobacco there were received 2,462 bales, more than half of which came from the single port of Trebizond.

TALLOW AND LARD.

Tallow and lard show a slight diminution compared with the preceding year, the imports having been 5,052,000 kilograms, against 5,819,500 in 1884.

Here, again, the United States are the chief source of supply, the total American proportion of last year's receipts being 4,688,100 kilograms, against 363,900 from all other countries.

MARSEILLES SOAPS.

The statement already made in this report of an immense supply of olive and seed oils at low prices will sufficiently explain the extraordinary activity of the soap manufacture, which has long been the leading industry of this city. Notwithstanding cholera, high and stubborn railway freights, rivalry in other countries, and all other adverse conditions, the soap production of Marseilles has more than held its own, the exports of 1885 having reached the sum of 9,394,100 kilograms, as compared with 6,689,000 kilograms in 1884.

Of the last year's export, the United States purchased 1,055,200 kilograms, being, in this respect, the largest customer of Marseilles, except Algeria.

The general tendency of Marseilles commerce cannot be clearly exhibited by a comparison of the records of two years afflicted, as the past two have been, by the blighting effects of cholera, with its train of quarantines and other misfortunes. For this purpose it is necessary to compare the commerce of 1885 with that of a normal and prosperous year, before the new railways and steamship lines, which now affect the trade of this port, had been established.

For the purpose of this comparison the year 1876 has been chosen, and the contrast in each item of export will show the changes which have been wrought by the commercial and industrial mutations of ten years.

Exports from the port of Marseilles.

PRODUCTS OF MARSEILLES AND ITS IMMEDIATE DISTRICTS.

Articles.	1876.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Wheat ..... tons..	24,350	28,850	4,500	.....	
Flour ..... do...	29,550	25,600	.....	3,950	
Edible pastes ..... do...	1,276	1,442	166	.....	
Cracked wheat ..... do...	2,644	14,629	11,545	.....	
Fish, salt and in oil.... do...	3,708	3,985	277	.....	The exports of this commodity had declined to 2,979 tons in 1884
Hides and skins:					
Raw ..... do...	7,600	7,760	70	.....	
Tanned and otherwise prepared, tons.	2,224	3,172	948	.....	
Wool ..... tons..	3,437	8,925	5,488	.....	
Cattle-hair ..... do...	27	57	30	.....	
Seed oils ..... do...	10,030	24,496	14,466	.....	
Oil-cake ..... do...	34,338	52,246	17,908	.....	
Olive oil ..... do...	4,409	7,601	3,192	.....	
Raw sugars ..... do...	5,699	1,752	.....	3,947	
Refined sugars ..... do...	43,978	23,365	.....	20,613	
Marble ..... do...	1,012	1,078	66	.....	
Cement, lime, plaster... do...	27,749	132,142	104,393	.....	
Bricks, tiles, &c..... M..	33,787	72,903	39,116	.....	
Sulphur, refined ..... tons..	5,101	6,110	1,009	.....	
Mineral oils ..... do...	449	668	219	.....	The high duty imposed on this staple blighted the promising prospects of this industry.
Coals ..... do...	345,259	390,816	45,557	.....	The syndicate created to promote the exportation of French coals succeeded in keeping up shipments abroad; but the competition of English coals in the Mediterranean stands in the way of further advance, which could only be obtained by a reduction in railway freights.
Soap ..... do...	7,041	9,394	2,353	.....	
Candles ..... do...	5,544	3,667	.....	1,877	
Artificial butter (oleomargarine), tons.	38	254	216	.....	This industry is of recent creation.
Wines ..... hectoliters..	225,364	203,773	.....	51,591	The ravages of phylloxera have diminished the export trade, which must be supplied by imported wines.
Alcohol and spirits ..... do...	57,817	62,585	4,768	.....	Imported spirits are here also largely re-exported.
Liqueurs ..... do...	733	480	.....	253	
Beer ..... do...	497	1,267	767	.....	
Fertilizers ..... tons..	1,826	12,889	11,063	.....	This large increase is due to the output of several factories established in the district at a recent date.
Earthenware ..... do...	4,837	7,513	2,675	.....	There is a large increase in the exports of pottery and crockery; the exports of porcelain have decreased.
Chemicals ..... do...	12,284	12,996	712	.....	There is a large increase in the exports of oleic and hydrochloric acids. On the other hand, the exportation of salts of soda has diminished by 2,000 tons; that of chloride of lime by 1,000 tons.
Salt ..... do...	13,188	37,050	23,832	.....	
Hardware ..... do...	7,452	13,185	5,733	.....	
Starch ..... do...	513	505	.....	8	This branch of industry is in a very precarious condition.
Lead ..... do...	9,427	2,692	.....	6,735	The smelting industry is gradually wearing out in this district.
Lead pipes ..... do...	2,746	3,359	613	.....	
Machinery ..... francs..	5,298,000	5,193,000	.....	105,000	
Matches ..... kilos..	719,660	570,324	.....	149,336	This once flourishing industry has been wiped out by the institution of monopoly.
Bottles and glassware. tons..	4,131	4,166	34	.....	This industry is barely holding its own.
Madder and garancine.. do...	3,584	437	.....	3,147	The invention of coal-tar dyes has made away with this industry, which, at one time, was the wealth of this region.

Exports from the port of Marseilles—Continued.

PRODUCTS OF MARSEILLES AND ITS IMMEDIATE DISTRICTS—Continued.

Articles.	1876.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Hogs, living .....head..	3,274	17,790	14,516	.....	The hog-raising industry in this country received an important stimulant from the successive destruction of wine-growing by the phylloxera, of madder-culture by aniline colors, and of silk-worm raising by the depression of the silk trade.

PRODUCTS OF OTHER PARTS OF FRANCE INCLUDING FOREIGN STAPLES.

Butter, cheese, and eggs. tons.	2,843	3,187	344	.....	
Silk and cocoons.....do...	1,555	692	.....	863	In presence of foreign production and competitions, Marseilles is gradually losing its hold of this important branch of trade.
Grease, wax.....do...	2,099	4,045	1,946	.....	
Potatoes, vegetables....do...	23,861	30,287	6,926	.....	The culture of potatoes is spreading considerably in this country.
Raisins.....do...	954	2,554	1,600	.....	This trade has been stimulated by the ravages of the phylloxera.
Capers, cucumbers, &c., pickled, tons.	589	527	.....	62	The variations depend solely on the crop.
Almonds and nuts.....tons.	2,353	3,033	680	.....	The same remark applies here.
Oleaginous seeds.....do..	1,399	3,177	1,778	.....	
Coffee .....do...	13,409	11,945	.....	1,464	
Rags .....do...	1,053	1,440	387	.....	
Iron, pig, bars, &c.....do...	5,121	8,397	3,276	.....	Decrease in the exports of pig iron; exportation of other iron nearly double.
Tobacco, cigars, &c.....do ..	377	582	205	.....	
Mirrors and glass....francs..	1,189,371	807,622	.....	381,749	
Crystal and glassware. tons..	3,431	3,697	266	.....	
Linnen .....do...	1,988	1,010	.....	978	
Cotton fabrics .....do...	10,365	11,924	1,559	.....	
Woolens .....do...	3,278	2,390	.....	888	
Silk fabrics.....do...	173	90	.....	83	
Other fabrics.....do...	179	837	658	.....	
Knittings (cotton and wool), tons.	431	548	117	.....	
Paper and manufactures. tons.	1,900	7,075	1,175	.....	The exports of coarse paper only make up the increase.
Leather manufactures..do...	924	918	.....	6	
Mats .....do...	206	513	307	.....	
Wicker manufactures..do...	320	347	27	.....	
Jewelry, plate.....kilos.	5,402	3,784	.....	1,618	
Toys ..... tons.	1,197	1,171	.....	26	
Buttons .....do...	127	584	457	.....	
Millinery .....france.	845,305	506,805	.....	338,500	
Furniture .....do...	2,847,755	2,982,437	134,682	.....	
Wearing apparel .....tons.	600	1,085	485	.....	
Anchors and chains....do...	187	275	88	.....	
Curiosities.....francs..	644,137	182,827	.....	451,310	
Cutlery.....tons.	121	152	31	.....	
Household articles.....do...	1,848	1,542	.....	306	
India-rubber manufactures, tons.	139	294	155	.....	
Gunpowder .....tons.	38	310	272	.....	
Cordage, hemp.....do...	879	860	.....	19	
Other.....do...	181	160	19	.....	

It is a pleasure to add that, during the intervening period, and notably during the past three months, the commerce of Marseilles, especially with the United States, has attained a volume and activity exceeding those of the same period during any recent year.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, September 20, 1886

Return of trade between Marseilles and the United States for the year 1885.

Articles.	Imports.			Exports.		
	General commerce.	Special commerce.	Value.	General commerce.	Special commerce.	Value.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
Alcohol	67,870	1	$309,643	778	579	$4,863
Allspice	631	171	4,875			
Animals, living	1	1	9	54	54	950
Animal substances (not elsewhere specified)	840	1	5,737	2	2	60
Argols and tartar				2,528	2,454	40,270
Arms and ammunition	4		425	907	904	69,388
Asphalt				7,323	7,323	5,300
Bones and hoofs	3,395	3,395	5,000			
Bran		*8,115		283	283	200
Breadstuffs:						
Oats	14,815	13,830	23,594			
Wheat	442,451	354,484	867,598			
Flour	1,483		3,935	8	1	26
Bread and all other breadstuffs	299	2	748	202	117	569
Building materials:						
Cement and lime				11,043	11,043	3,012
Plaster				40,060	40,060	9,573
Tiles and other	15		3	6,279	6,279	1,530
Capers, cucumbers, and olives pickled				801	577	15,095
Chemicals (not elsewhere specified)				73	73	2,353
Clocks, watches, and clockwork	82	1	16,013			
Coal	11,109	675	3,160			
Coffee	19,334	17,282	247,560	75		898
Confectionery				509	313	11,964
Cordage	316		3,673	431	387	4,900
Cork bark and manufactures				83		3,998
Cotton:						
Raw	3,055		38,795			
Manufactures	44		5,517	15	15	560
Waste				635	635	3,600
Dyeing and tanning stuffs:						
Quercitron	2,949	2,949	5,698			
All other				489	489	4,786
Fish, in oil or canned	6	37	123	211	181	2,911
Flax				591	591	8,426
Fruit:						
Almonds and nuts				15,454	12,781	140,980
All other				2,342	1,250	14,556
Glass bottles and other ware	3	3	2	3,989	3,987	4,888
Glycerine				13,812	13,812	75,045
Gums and balsams				406	370	11,034
Hemp:						
Raw	906	906	8,740	12	12	74
Manufactures				158	129	6,500
Hides and skins:						
Cattle and horse	13,294	13,160	213,000	54	54	1,167
Sheep, rabbit, and hare	454	3	10,668	545	545	15,940
Tanned and leather	11	5	1,865	1,368	1,368	71,924
Dressed furs				142	142	21,150
Horns	808	312	7,268			
India-rubber:						
Crude	175		11,004	318	318	20,343
Manufactures	7		540	141	141	11,000
Iron and steel:						
Pig, bars, &c.				507	3	1,485
Manufactures	893	29	7,858	397	113	2,513
Juniper berries	3,858	3,858	11,917			
Jute manufactures	126		1,100	2,158		19,242
Lard and grease	92,285	91,536	846,208	2	2	25
Liqueurs and spirits (not elsewhere specified)	6		180	407	395	9,448
Machinery:						
Agricultural	1,019	258	22,273			
Other, and parts of	612	39	10,985	87	87	1,283
Manganese				3,492	3,492	6,133
Marble				1,773	1,773	3,115
Medicinal:						
Roots				1,773	1,741	13,606
Leaves, herbs, flowers, &c.	574	515	7,365	1,545	1,545	21,824
Preparations	51		2,601	1,384	1,381	15,000

* Product of imported wheat.

Return of trade between Marseilles and the United States for the year 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.			Exports.		
	General commerce.	Special commerce.	Value.	General commerce.	Special commerce.	Value.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
Mineral water				337	337	$1,544
Ocher and ochery earths				17,961	17,961	13,276
Oil, seeds and nuts	1,600	1,502	$4,736	649	649	1,710
Oils:						
Fish	253		2,075			
Crude	185,586	185,281	250,079			
Mineral:						
Refined	22,819	22,479	39,645	41	1	80
Lubricating	22,058	9,110	127,741	14	4	80
Vegetable:						
Cotton-seed	181,882	92,104	1,141,092	628	125	4,287
Essential	12	9	2,805	1,801	1,780	203,615
Olive				8,997	3,513	141,876
Sesame				7,370	7,370	67,390
All other	9	9	41	441	441	3,218
Opium				17	8	5,224
Paints, colors, and varnish	1	1	8	258	238	2,900
Paper and manufactures	104	65	2,533	48	47	2,357
Pepper	6,082	1,172	111,530	5		100
Perfumery				1,128	1,128	44,737
Pitch	2,008	9,612	2,521	54	12	68
Potash	406	406	2,400			
Provisions:						
Meat:						
Salt pork	999	11	10,891	118	69	1,334
Salt, other	3,382	9	38,413	186	9	2,144
Canned, extract	16	23	270	29	27	684
Pastes, edible				2,405	2,392	17,593
Other, (not elsewhere specified)	10	28	210	1,811	1,687	11,344
Rags, junk, and other waste				14,470	12,196	18,040
Rattan				328	328	2,080
Rosin	4,892	1,338	5,511			
Rum	431		2,460	233	24	1,358
Salt				114,500	114,500	16,839
Seeds:						
Canary and millet				5,100	5,100	13,261
Garden and other	1,067	1,067	12,877	781	781	8,000
Silk:						
Cocoons	3	3	328	708	708	69,044
Waste and floss	35	35	2,392	238	42	17,500
Soap				20,874	20,772	91,614
Staves:						
Oak	6,268	5,619	20,168			
Other	2,287	2,267	7,176			
Sulphur				4,401	4,401	7,805
Tallow	9,052	9,052	63,567	2	2	15
Tar		57		1,037	1,012	1,015
Textile grass and fibers (not elsewhere specified)	1,654	787	8,100			
Tobacco:						
Leaf	57,264	43,529	703,632	90		1,109
Manufactured	23	1	1,600	51	1	2,685
Vegetables, dried, fresh, or canned	5	5	46	1,132	1,109	3,570
Verdigris				272	272	37,102
Wine:						
Ordinary				8,882	6,525	47,653
Vermouth				2,898	2,824	36,671
Wood:						
Box				3,614	3,614	12,749
Cabinet and veneer	118	118	303	2,738	2,738	22,072
Fire	1,378	1,378	310			
Lumber	99,213	99,173	87,092			
Timber	51,024	51,024	19,908			
Walnut				2,540	2,540	11,356
Manufactures (not elsewhere specified)	1,323	1,289	6,917	1,369	1,367	9,607
Wool:						
Raw	2	2	28	43,270	42,327	527,542
Manufactures	22		3,810	21		1,307
Manufactured articles (not elsewhere specified)	278	153	2,257	243	191	6,358
Unmanufactured articles (not elsewhere specified)	80	110	2,663	1,636	1,636	3,060
Total	1,346,427	1,050,398	5,393,809	400,372	380,609	2,178,150

Return of imports and exports at Marseilles for the year ending December 31, 1885.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Duties.	Whence imported.
Acids:	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*			
Citric	14,059	13,978	$169,781	$24 13	Italy, Algeria, England.
All other	3,218	1,471	23,612	676 33	England, Spain, Germany, Italy, Holland.
Alcohol	89,144	1,508	409,733	4,221 04	United States, Turkey, Russia, Roumania.
Alum	8,002	4,689	12,356	413 73	Italy, Germany, Belgium, Turkey, England.
Alkaline salts, crude and refined	21,586	20,912	69,151	347 00	England, Italy, Belgium.
Allspice	4,902	638	37,863	13,052 95	England, United States, Turkey, Spain.
Animals, living:					
Horses, 2,710 head	7,051	6,980	255,917	6,622 81	Italy, Algeria, Tunis, Turkey.
Neat cattle, 30,606 head	209,764	209,764	2,553,106	50,552 68	Algeria, Italy, Morocco, Argentine Republic.
Sheep and goats, 610,340 head	300,301	300,301	721,966	684 18	Algeria, Italy, Argentine Republic.
All others	24,687	8,151	463,181	3,849 38	Italy, Turkey, Russia, India, Egypt.
Animal substances, not elsewhere specified.	7,138	6,233	58,844	13 88	Greece, Algeria, United States, Italy, Egypt.
Antimony:					
Ore	7,387	609	14,261	.....	China, Japan, New Caledonia.
Metal	588	598	5,678	351 91	England, Italy.
Argols:					
Lees of wine	62,861	62,820	303,367	.....	Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey.
Tartar, crude and refined	6,762	6,106	167,815	.....	Italy, Algeria, Portugal, Turkey, Spain.
Arms and ammunition of all kinds.	2,119	45	251,995	1,217 80	Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Germany.
Asphalt and bitumen	325,177	331,240	482,610	.....	England, Spanish America.
Bags and sacks	35,269	1,850	357,436	2,257 84	India, England, Turkey, Belgium, China.
Beer	16,035	3,940	67,292	2,394 90	Germany, England, Belgium, Switzerland.
Bones and hoofs	108,925	107,901	154,051	1 99	Turkey, Algeria, Argentine Republic, Italy.
Bone-black	20,150	19,756	21,556	.....	Uruguay, England, Belgium, Algeria.
Bran	189,553	337,485	182,956	1 54	Algeria, Italy, Roumania, Turkey.
Breadstuffs:					
Barley	336,819	289,795	390,117	7,630 20	Morocco, Algeria, Turkey, Tunis, Russia.
Indian corn	1,310,502	1,258,189	1,781,122	.....	Turkey, Russia, Roumania, Argentine Republic.
Oats	845,521	799,745	1,346,561	46,015 23	Russia, Turkey, Algeria, Roumania, United States.
Rye	6,829	4,358	11,395	59 56	Turkey, Roumania, Uruguay, Greece.
Wheat	8,723,854	6,854,421	15,731,764	960,802 26	Russia, India, Algeria, Turkey, United States.
Flour	49,701	46,092	116,382	812 21	Algeria, Austria, Tunis, United States.
Other meals, bread, biscuit	6,496	6,043	16,830	90 79	Italy, United States, England, Africa.
Semoule (cracked wheat)	6,316	5,216	18,290	965 34	Turkey, Tunis.
All other farinaceous substances not elsewhere specified.	6,081	4,197	33,100	2,297 75	India, Italy, Egypt, England, Turkey.

Return of impo ts and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Duties.	Whence imported.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*			
Brooms and brushes	23, 994	23, 904	$51, 336	$12 06	Italy, Switzerland, Germany.
Building material of all descriptions.	11, 470	9, 601	4, 500	1 13	England, Italy; Austria, Belgium.
Buttons	6, 113	18	583, 241	66 66	England, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy.
Cocoanuts	4, 557	4, 116	81, 370	40, 940 42	Brazil, Guadeloupe, England, New Grenada.
Cocoa, ground, and chocolate	551	279	16, 965	1, 046 36	Switzerland, Algeria, Holland, Germany.
Candles	8, 486	16	155, 622	24 87	Belgium, England, Holland, Switzerland.
Capers, cucumbers, and olives, pickled.	2, 779	2, 435	48, 786	315 97	Algeria, Spain, England, Greece.
Casks and barrels	4, 294	1, 768	7, 226	227 86	Spain, Italy, Corsica, Belgium.
Chemicals, not elsewhere specified.	17, 584	9, 391	147, 642	2, 666 38	England, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Turkey.
Chestnuts	24, 141	13, 782	30, 342	.....	Italy, Algeria, Corsica.
Cinnamon	3, 917	427	48, 203	8, 726 17	England, India, China, Philippine Islands.
Clocks, watches, and clock-work	919	32	674, 675	241 82	Switzerland, Germany, United States, England.
Cloves	2, 631	921	34, 953	18, 778 15	England, Africa, India, Egypt, Réunion.
Coal	5, 864, 244	1, 912, 703	1, 584, 847	22, 503 58	England, United States, Belgium.
Coal tar	43, 681	38, 925	23, 189	.....	England, Egypt.
Coffee	351, 523	155, 543	4, 139, 343	1, 381, 685 18	Brazil, India, Africa, Dutch India, United States.
Confectionery, sirups, molasses, &c.	9, 426	1, 450	153, 426	3, 272 42	Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, England, Italy.
Copper and brass:					
Ore	130, 300	130, 296	169, 370	.....	Spain, Italy, Portugal, Turkey, Dutch India.
Sheet, block, bars, &c	7, 756	2, 026	127, 176	304 32	England, Turkey, Belgium, Germany.
Scrap	7, 455	7, 451	60, 960	.....	England, Turkey, Spain, Italy, Algeria.
All manufactures	2, 042	276	118, 092	533 42	Egypt, Turkey, Belgium, Germany, England.
Coin	98	98	9, 119	2 30	Réunion, Guadeloupe.
Cordage	11, 484	3, 186	103, 208	1, 378 38	Spain, Belgium, Italy, England, Algeria.
Cork:					
Bark	48, 716	47, 930	352, 626	.....	Algeria, Italy, Portugal, Spain.
Manufactures	4, 739	2, 134	206, 750	1, 515 28	Spain, Algeria.
Cotton:					
Raw	200, 676	151, 600	2, 225, 682	5 96	Egypt, Turkey, India, Italy, Spain, United States.
Manufactures:					
Calico, printed	77, 069	645	3, 715, 875	5, 474 74	England, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany.
Calico, bleached, dyed, &c	24, 071	1, 185	1, 114, 250	9, 309 97	Switzerland, England, Germany, Belgium.
Thread and yarns	17, 202	140	543, 687	733 33	England, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy.
All other	5, 923	479	545, 543	5, 103 13	Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, England.
Waste	3, 109	3, 067	17, 000	.....	Spain, England, Italy.
Drugs, not elsewhere specified	1, 611	1, 119	72, 035	498 99	Italy, Turkey, England, Germany, India.
Dyeing and tanning stuffs, crude and prepared:					
Coal-tar dyes	1, 272	4	155, 064	37 41	Germany, Switzerland.
Cochineal	2, 694	2, 554	91, 014	50 79	Spain, England, Turkey.

Returns of imports and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Duties.	Whence imported.
Dyeing and tanning stuffs, crude and prepared—Continued.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*			
Dividivi	7,982	7,057	$23,113	.....	Venezuela.
Gall-nuts	15,735	12,012	192,433	$6 30	Turkey, China, Egypt, Austria, Japan.
Gambier	56,484	50,775	327,110	66 64	India, England.
Indigo	15,243	12,099	1,839,041	107 68	India, Spanish America, Dutch India.
Lichens	8,494	8,221	106,581	825 81	Africa, England, Egypt, Réunion, India.
Logwood, whole and ground	258,942	252,170	424,882	71 58	Mexico, Hayti, Turkey, Guadeloupe, Venezuela.
Quercitron	2,949	2,949	5,693	.....	United States.
Saffron	426	211	1,232,796	.....	Spain, Cochin-China.
Sumac, leaves, and ground	104,789	104,067	348,694	.....	Italy, Turkey, Austria, Spain.
Tanning barks, not specified	31,520	26,386	103,437	.....	Italy, Algeria, Australia, Spain.
Turmeric	19,670	18,619	115,410	212 48	India, England, French India.
All other, crude	10,006	7,415	29,695	512 62	Turkey, England, Egypt, Morocco, Holland.
All other prepared	947	150	14,507	1 45	Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Guadeloupe.
Earthenware:					
Crockery	30,947	352	200,285	307 37	Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland.
Porcelain	3,785	318	60,584	722 45	Germany, China, Japan, England.
Pottery	7,072	805	14,420	146 45	Germany, Belgium, Italy, England.
Fancy articles	4,606	487	483,018	3,700 97	China, Japan, Cochin-China, India.
Feathers and plumes	504	380	364,271	289 93	Tripoli, Russia, China, Turkey, Egypt.
Felt	445	144	7,348	362 92	England, Germany.
Fish:					
Cod and stock fish	133,995	131,117	743,487	3,948 28	French fisheries, Italy, Norway, England.
In oil	14,693	10,679	299,407	1,029 62	Algeria, Spain, India, Italy, England.
Fresh, including shell-fish	4,753	4,636	42,346	1,716 86	Algeria, Italy, Spain, England, Turkey.
Salt, smoked, and canned	11,661	9,756	101,307	380 86	Algeria, Spain, England, Italy.
Fodder	27,316	27,158	31,383	.....	Algeria, Turkey, Tripoli, Uruguay, Italy.
Fruit:					
Almonds and nuts	109,296	95,505	867,704	859 14	Italy, Spain, Turkey, Morocco, Algeria.
Figs	218,999	218,410	1,068,030	344 26	Italy, Turkey, Algeria, Spain, Austria.
Oranges and lemons	199,862	185,071	448,358	21,430 36	Algeria, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Greece.
Raisins	1,092,166	1,034,140	4,111,220	608,616 83	Greece, Turkey, Spain, Italy, Austria.
Other, dried	12,191	8,455	47,400	1,260 75	Algeria, Tunis, England, Egypt, Italy.
Other, fresh or canned	27,922	26,417	179,294	798 88	Algeria, Italy, Spain, French West Indies.
Furniture	4,510	1,454	87,064	2,411 31	Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Austria.
Glass:					
Bottles	5,335	2,147	5,807	632 33	Italy, England, Austria, Belgium, Germany.
Ware	16,097	1,751	217,501	772 42	Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain.
All other manufactures	5,696	2,758	56,705	1,576 67	Italy.
Gold:					
Ore	2	2	637	.....	Philippine Islands.

Return of imports and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Duties.	Whence imported.
Gold—Continued.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*			
Leaf, lace, &c., 105 ounces	.....	.....	$1,933	$0 63	Germany, Switzerland.
Bullion, 4,230 ounces	2	2	79,625	2 28	Turkey, Spain, West Coast of Africa, Philippine Islands.
Coin, 692.641 ounces	387	335	12,320,348	83 03	Greece, Egypt, Australia, Italy, Turkey.
Goldsmiths' cinders	4,915	4,915	95,890	.....	Italy, Portugal, Egypt, Spain, Malta.
Graphite	2,830	2,748	8,200	.....	Italy, England, Germany.
Gums and balsams, not elsewhere specified.	48,038	21,296	1,138,988	739 51	England, Dutch India, British India, Egypt.
Hair:					
Human	482	481	94,902	.....	Italy, China, Turkey, Spain, England.
Cattle, raw	13,575	11,881	201,518	152 16	Turkey, Morocco, Argentine Republic, Italy.
Cattle, all manufactures	53	17	10,132	380 17	Austria, Germany, England, Italy.
Hats, of all description	1,849	1,690	274,447	1,800 20	Dutch India, Italy, British India, Germany.
Hemp and flax:					
Raw	176,740	72,496	1,849,653	219 07	Italy, Philippine Islands, China, Turkey.
Thread and yarns	10,231	263	316,666	410 58	Belgium, Italy, England, Russia, Switzerland.
All other manufactures	1,496	92	120,492	336 58	Belgium, England, Italy.
Hides and skins:					
Fresh, salt, dried—					
Cattle and horse	172,280	91,556	2,772,590	224 36	China, India, Argentine Republic, Australia, United States.
Goat and kids	138,204	128,610	2,955,016	548 03	Morocco, Turkey, Algeria, Italy, England.
Sheep and lamb	45,511	41,499	1,070,875	548 03	Australia, Italy, Argentine Republic, Turkey, Russia.
Rabbit, hare, and furs	2,424	1,187	191,400	56 85	Turkey, China, Argentine Republic, Australia.
Tanned or otherwise prepared leather.	7,311	4,626	775,815	4,598 08	India, Germany, Turkey, England.
All manufactures of	843	90	145,890	984 94	Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Austria.
Horns	34,825	34,055	352,942	189 28	India, Turkey, Algeria, Italy, Uruguay.
India-rubber:					
Crude	7,437	4,643	466,561	14 52	Africa, British and Dutch India, Nossi Bi.
Manufactured	655	250	69,731	878 44	Switzerland, England, Italy, India.
Instruments:					
Musical	472	58	14,401	252 46	Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium.
All other	1,588	103	185,150	80	England, Germany, Belgium.
Iron, steel and manufactures:					
Iron—					
Ore	2,349,694	2,347,922	136,076	.....	Algeria, Spain, Greece, Italy, Turkey.
Pig	38,460	20,679	149,465	3,042 54	England, Italy, Spain, Greece.
Bars	88,738	25,867	211,702	12,680 70	Sweden, Belgium, England, Cochin-China.
Coated, galvanized, &c	3,280	3,561	14,074	4,189 92	England.
Hoop	12,374	332	28,360	195 18	Belgium, England, Spain.
Sheet	4,250	29	12,307	20 06	England, Belgium.
Wire, blocks, blooms, &c	11,026	2,612	33,532	1,290 06	Sweden, Belgium, England.
Steel, all shapes	4,584	235	10,500	210 90	Austria, England, Belgium, Italy.

Return of imports and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Duties.	Whence imported.
Iron, steel, and manuf's—Cont'd.					
Iron—Continued.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*			
Iron and steel, scrap and dross.	28,617	19,665	$15,125	$1,973 52	Egypt, Algeria, Argentine Republic, England.
Manufactures—					
Castings	6,149	5,142	9,624	1,761 45	England, Belgium, Germany, Egypt, Italy.
Forgings	22,705	92	76,736	72 23	Belgium, England, Germany, Italy.
Household articles	5,527	1,638	66,684	2,366 07	England, Germany, Belgium, Italy.
Pipes	14,812	12,283	66,455	18,604 42	England, Belgium, Germany, United States.
Tools	2,888	125	54,614	172 86	Germany, Belgium, England, Switzerland.
Nails, bolts, &c.	20,898	660	91,717	518 30	Belgium, England, Norway, Germany.
All other, not elsewhere specified.	8,222	1,141	92,630	778 57	England, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland.
Jewelry and plate	140	2	977,201	63 74	Germany, Greece, Italy, Switzerland.
Jute:					
Raw	1,599	1,558	5,927	.....	England, Italy, Spain, British India.
Yarns	766	599	5,178	336 22	England, Belgium, Holland, United States.
Other manufactures, not elsewhere specified.	19,089	11,493	166,960	12,577 95	England, Spain, Belgium.
Juniper berries	13,918	14,050	42,889	46 13	Italy, United States, Turkey, Austria.
Lard and grease	99,448	94,533	911,880	41 55	United States, Australia, England, Italy.
Lead:					
Ore	41,686	41,686	50,294	.....	Spain, Algeria, Turkey, England.
Pig	264,578	261,631	702,270	.....	Spain.
All other, including manufactured.	2,061	527	9,465	8 81	Italy, Algeria, Belgium, England.
Licorice:					
Juice and paste	2,704	2,526	33,925	994 39	Turkey, Italy, Germany.
Root	15,193	15,168	41,060	51 22	Spain, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Austria.
Liqueurs and spirits, not elsewhere specified.	15,319	5,452	90,392	4,001 38	Italy, Russia, Switzerland, Algeria, England.
Machinery:					
Agricultural	3,061	686	49,894	415 28	United States, England, Switzerland, Algeria.
Steam	5,721	5,366	47,318	3,226 59	England, Germany, Belgium.
All other	11,668	9,943	143,710	7,177 11	England, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium.
Parts of	15,217	8,195	196,994	7,462 45	England, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany.
Manganese	118,162	118,162	205,291	.....	Russia, Turkey, Italy, Austria, Portugal.
Manure of animal substance	30,230	29,112	45,060	39 60	England, Italy, Turkey, Germany, Algeria.
Marble and alabaster	112,509	95,256	242,482	1,866 54	Italy, Algeria, Belgium, West coast of Africa.
Matches	4,962	.....	60,253	.....	Italy, Sweden.
Mats and braids of straw, grass, fibers, &c.	23,175	14,595	375,152	1,421 29	Tunis, China, Spain, India, Italy, Turkey.
Medicinal:					
Roots, leaves, fruits, &c.	57,417	47,971	1,207,456	590 38	Turkey, India, Martinique, Italy, Portugal.
Preparations	4,140	5	203,311	40 27	England, Belgium, Italy, United States.

Return of imports and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Duties.	Whence imported.
Metals and ores:	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*			
Not elsewhere specified	19,369	19,349	$35,503	.....	Turkey, Greece, Austria, England, Germany.
Manufactures	92	17	6,897	$129 61	Germany, Switzerland, England, Austria.
Mineral water	6,415	6,222	25,969	.....	Austria, Spain, Germany, Belgium.
Musk	32	31	947,340	01	China, Egypt, India, Tunis, Germany.
Nacreous and tortoise shell, coral, ivory, &c.	6,260	5,118	388,263	3 44	India, Australia, Algeria, Italy, Africa.
Nickel, ore and metal	6,389	.....	195,550	.....	New Caledonia, Mauritius.
Nitrate of potash	28,677	28,495	131,476	.....	India, Italy, Belgium, Germany.
Nitrate of soda	16,900	16,833	44,858	.....	Peru.
Ochery earths	12,752	12,404	23,175	2 90	Turkey, Italy, England, Holland.
Olive pulps and stones	365,028	365,028	299,477	.....	Tunis, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Algeria.
Oil cake	24,315	24,421	19,246	2 43	Egypt, India, Roumania, Italy.
Oil-seeds and nuts:					
Colza	169,044	162,239	570,545	.....	India, Japan, Russia, Argentine Republic.
Coprah-nuts	434,900	434,900	1,767,435	.....	British, Dutch, and French India, Africa.
Cotton-seed	546,072	538,819	843,310	.....	Egypt, New Caledonia, Turkey, India.
Linseed	223,597	216,044	604,283	.....	India, Turkey, Algeria, Russia, Argentine Republic.
Palm kernels	399,378	399,378	1,272,583	.....	India, West coast of Africa.
Peanuts	2,211,417	2,191,184	6,403,380	1 43	British and French India, Senegal, Africa.
Poppy-seed	118,708	118,320	343,730	.....	India, Turkey, Egypt, Africa.
Sesame-seed	2,067,022	2,066,898	7,182,315	1 10	British India, Turkey, French India, Africa.
All other	805,288	796,770	2,214,890	814 54	West coast of Africa, India, Portugal, Roumania.
Oils:					
Fish oil	18,264	14,172	172,750	2,992 12	Cochin China, Japan, Turkey, French fisheries.
Mineral:					
Crude	218,066	217,817	294,670	384,404 95	United States, Russia, England.
Refined	33,734	30,407	58,609	74,536 48	United States, Russia, Italy.
Lubricating	112,176	80,677	649,634	31,789,56	Russia, United States, England.
Vegetable:					
Cocoanut	47,941	16,223	347,045	1,590 61	India, Germany, Cochin China, Spain.
Cotton-seed	212,578	118,517	1,333,673	69,731 40	United States, England, Egypt, Belgium.
Essential	1,270	752	245,074	4,389 71	Italy, Algeria, China, Japan, Spain.
Olive	316,181	171,736	4,577,674	38,931 91	Spain, Italy, Algeria, Turkey, Morocco, Tunis.
Palm	198,809	100,175	1,343,243	9,791 18	West coast of Africa, England, Portugal.
All other	23,317	3,571	150,515	553 80	Belgium, Italy, England, Holland.
Opium	1,006	19	494,031	441 79	Turkey, Greece.
Oxides	7,310	6,281	26,168	.....	Belgium, Germany, England, Holland.
Paints, colors, and varnishes, not elsewhere specified.	6,929	870	76,577	728 63	Germany, Belgium, England, Switzerland.

Return of imports and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Duties.	Whence imported.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*			
Paper:					
Pasteboard	2,190	746	$36,492	$1,996 42	Italy, Austria, Belgium, Germany.
All kinds of paper	8,666	1,503	74,033	1,433 08	Italy, Belgium, England, Germany.
Manufacturers' books, engravings, &c.	2,340	370	282,309	.....	Italy, England, Spain, Algeria, Belgium.
Pepper	33,794	13,927	619,723	284,051 08	British and Dutch India, United States, England.
Pitch	8,833	10,187	11,083	1,997 54	England, United States, Austria.
Potatoes	42,827	42,483	33,069	.....	Algeria, Malta, Italy, Belgium, Tunis.
Potash	2,550	1,202	15,089	.....	Italy, United States.
Preparations, not elsewhere specified.	5,657	3,913	156,442	200 96	Italy, Turkey, England, Germany, Belgium.
Provisions, not elsewhere specified:					
Butter, fresh, salt, artificial	1,154	99	21,620	11 12	Italy, Switzerland, Turkey, England, Germany.
Cheese	39,833	17,957	633,422	10,148 52	Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Belgium.
Eggs	27,368	27,261	382,078	98 92	Italy, Turkey, Germany, Tripoli, Algeria.
Honey	2,262	1,616	29,789	132 03	Turkey, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Germany.
Meat:					
Salt pork	7,350	3,696	80,164	1,634 35	Italy, England, United States, Germany.
Salt, other	4,830	22	55,114	10 83	United States, Uruguay, Italy, Australia.
Fresh or canned, extract	3,208	451	53,637	312 61	Australia, England, Germany, United States.
Pastes, edible	15,827	13,069	99,295	815 26	Algeria, Italy, Switzerland.
Pyrites	96,147	96,147	46,400	.....	Spain, Portugal, Morocco.
Rags, junk and waste, not elsewhere specified.	43,231	36,066	45,588	.....	Algeria, Turkey, Spain, Greece, Italy, Egypt.
Rattan, reeds, &c	46,679	41,178	292,856	36 70	Algeria, Belgium, India, Tunis, Italy.
Rice	350,130	247,511	1,114,220	945 54	Italy, India, Siam, England, Cochin China.
Rosin and turpentine	6,417	1,447	9,785	283 80	United States, England, Italy, Austria.
Rum	86,023	61,381	490,625	6,346 20	Martinique, Mauritius, Réunion, Guadeloupe.
Salt	7,526	7,510	1,111	441 41	French fisheries, England, Turkey.
Seeds, not elsewhere specified:					
Anise	20,779	20,418	127,925	.....	Turkey, Spain, Italy, Greece, Malta.
Canary	27,321	26,151	69,285	.....	Turkey, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco.
Garden	9,379	8,595	113,158	2 43	Morocco, Italy, England, United States.
Millet	90,625	86,161	113,712	.....	Turkey, India, Russia, Roumania, Algeria.
Ships and boats, 3,443 tons	33,907	33,726	192,789	1,313 90	England, Italy, Austria, Holland.
Silk-worm eggs	13	10	12,255	.....	Italy, Japan, Turkey, China, Russia.
Silk:					
Cocoons	6,134	5,530	532,882	3 84	Russia, Turkey, China, Greece, India, Italy.
Raw	50,470	47,532	14,617,758	18 78	China, Japan, Turkey, Italy, India.
Waste and floss	58,938	53,786	3,929,300	55 46	China, Japan, Turkey, Russia, India.
All manufactures	3,412	1,912	2,712,770	152 43	China, India, Switzerland, Germany.
Silver:					
Bullion, lace, leaf, &c., 123,941 ounces.	69	67	121,885	16 58	Turkey, Spain, Algeria, Tunis, Switzerland.

Return of imports and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Duties.	Whence imported.
Silver—continued.	*Ost.*	*Ost.*			
Coin, 5,099,712 ounces	2, 846	1, 842	$5, 301, 598	$180 58	Australia, Greece, Tunis, Morocco, Philippine Islands.
Soda, caustic	9, 563	8, 058	24, 921	5, 135 50	England, Switzerland, Spain.
Spices, not elsewhere specified:					
Crude	601	153	152, 501	5, 149 24	Mauritius, England, Holland, India.
Prepared	15, 163	647	568, 037	355 29	England, Belgium, China, Japan, Turkey.
Sponges	7, 044	1, 484	1, 236, 620	5, 266 07	Greece, Tunis, Turkey, Morocco, Tripoli.
Starch	6, 374	4, 243	27, 684	1, 765 76	Belgium, Italy, Germany, England.
Staves:					
Oak	284, 049	283, 386	923, 381	6 41	Austria, Russia, United States, Italy.
Other	54, 125	54, 105	160, 785	.....	Austria, United States, Italy.
Stones and earths:					
Used in arts and trades:					
Emery	2, 421	2, 421	7, 064	.....	Turkey, Italy.
Pumice	19, 230	17, 830	7, 790	.....	Italy, Spain.
All other	18, 919	17, 296	43, 564	.....	Greece, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Algeria.
All other, not elsewhere specified.	50, 181	49, 896	7, 223	7 51	Italy, Switzerland, Germany.
Sugar:					
Raw	1, 405, 415	1, 423, 895	4, 555, 124	3, 310, 292 87	Dutch India, Guadeloupe, Réunion, Martinique.
Moist and refined	19, 164	3, 234	70, 630	18, 836 29	England, Germany, Italy, Algeria, Belgium.
Sulphur:					
Crude	585, 470	583, 460	593, 350	.....	Italy, Spain.
Refined	5, 485	4, 070	9, 613	.....	Italy, Algeria, Belgium.
Talc	5, 624	3, 271	6, 515	.....	Italy, Algeria.
Tallow	37, 271	27, 202	280, 725	.....	Australia, United States, South America.
Tar	19, 253	6, 410	46, 460	1, 256 93	Sweden, Italy, Norway, England.
Tea	54, 551	1, 539	2, 106, 093	32, 084 55	China, England, Japan, East Indies, Belgium.
Textile grass and fibers, not elsewhere specified.	102, 146	99, 024	496, 774	.....	Algeria, India, England, United States, Spain.
Tin	29, 753	28, 683	646, 500	149 77	Dutch and British India, England, Holland.
Tobacco:					
Leaf	152, 366	76, 070	1, 852, 104	.....	United States, Turkey, Algeria, Switzerland.
Manufactured	11, 229	15	590, 088	4, 533 47	Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Algeria.
Toys	3, 642	181	225, 950	1, 065 54	Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Turkey.
Vegetables:					
Dried (peas, beans, &c.)	655, 680	629, 306	1, 534, 857	79	Turkey, Roumania, Egypt, Italy, Russia.
Fresh	80, 153	79, 688	234, 533	.....	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Italy, Spain, Greece.
Pickled or canned	2, 008	300	19, 386	88 08	Germany, Italy, England, Turkey.
Vegetable substances, not elsewhere specified.	2, 438	1, 567	34, 596	83 98	Algeria, Germany, Italy, Switzerland.
Wax, bee's	10, 984	10, 045	353, 370	26 54	Morocco, Africa, Turkey, Algeria, Tunis.
Wearing-apparel	957	93	151, 017	902 02	England, Spain, Germany, Switzerland.
Wicker manufactures	3, 071	1, 293	23, 700	587 62	Spain, Italy, Algeria, Switzerland, India.

Return of imports and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Duties.	Whence imported.
Wine:	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*			
Ordinary	1,167,963	1,130,007	$3,935,472	$162,589 36	Spain, Algeria, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Portugal.
Alcoholized (more than 14 per cent. alcohol).	71,830	59,553	1,104,047	11,166 96	Spain, Italy, Portugal, Turkey, Greece.
Wood and manufactures:					
Box wood	29,449	28,701	96,640	.....	Turkey, Venezuela, Russia, Morocco, Italy.
Cabinet and veneer	24,297	22,553	161,219	574 01	West coast of Africa, Italy, Hayti, Mexico.
Charcoal	232,776	232,776	175,247	.....	Italy.
Fire-wood	25,394	25,177	5,508	.....	West coast of Africa, Italy, Spain, United States.
Oak	701,908	701,720	454,556	.....	Italy, Austria, Russia, Turkey.
Walnut	11,063	9,567	10,066	.....	Turkey, Russia, Italy, Spanish America.
Lumber	593,839	592,284	529,210	12	Sweden, Russia, United States, Austria.
Timber	214,587	213,780	83,800	7 21	Austria, United States, Sweden, Russia.
Partly manufactured:					
Hoop	30,712	30,522	136,840	126 97	Italy, England, Switzerland, Algeria.
Oars	4,200	4,154	17,026	.....	Austria, Italy.
Other	2,734	2,714	5,843	3 64	Italy, Austria.
Manufactured:					
Flooring	11,810	11,117	16,128	567 62	Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria.
All other, not elsewhere specified.	4,022	2,402	24,028	421 28	United States, Switzerland, Germany, Italy.
Wool:					
Raw	322,020	220,557	5,020,905	723 48	Australia, Turkey, Russia, Morocco, India.
Manufactures:					
Cloth	7,182	649	878,650	8,587 00	Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, England.
Yarns and worsted	185	8	12,945	34 43	Switzerland, England, Germany.
All other	5,152	564	578,803	8,193 82	Switzerland, Germany, England, Turkey.
Zinc	6,483	2,973	24,325	211 88	Belgium, Algeria, Turkey, Spain, Guadeloupe.
Total	43,234,875	34,943,705	186,014,093	8,878,886 14	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Whither exported.
Acids:	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*		
Hydrochloric	27,712	27,712	$13,514	Algeria, Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Tunis.
Oleic	55,276	26,307	366,618	Italy, England, Algeria, Belgium, Spain, Germany.
Sulphuric	22,246	22,217	20,347	Italy, Algeria, Russia, Turkey, Spain, Egypt, Tunis.
All other	11,659	9,019	273,923	Italy, England, Turkey, Russia, Algeria, Tunis.

Return of imports and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Whither exported.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*		
Alcohol:				
Spirits of wine	91, 243	84, 790	$572, 231	Algeria, Argentine Republic, west coast of Africa, Tunis.
All other	86, 603	5, 847	402, 235	Spain, west coast of Africa, Italy, Tunis, Turkey.
Alkaline salts, crude and refined.	3, 538	2, 893	13, 064	Spain, Guadeloupe, Italy, Egypt, Algeria, Turkey.
Allspice	4, 335	346	33, 825	Turkey, Algeria, Tunis, Italy, Egypt, Chili.
Alum	5, 664	2, 239	9, 428	Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Tunis, Roumania, Greece.
Animals, living:				
Hogs, 17,801 head	52, 532	52, 532	355, 824	Spain.
Horses, mules, and asses, 2,052 head.	12, 102	12, 027	371, 324	Algeria, Tunis, Egypt, Russia, Spain, Morocco.
Neat-cattle, 1,168 head.	6, 699	6, 699	72, 714	Algeria, China, Cochin China, Argentine Republic.
Sheep and goats, 8,143 head.	3, 914	3, 914	67, 860	Spain, China, Cochin China, New Caledonia, Tonkin.
Poultry and game	18, 013	1, 499	342, 601	Spain, Cochin China, New Caledonia, Tonkin, China.
All other	6, 445	6, 429	33, 765	Spain, Algeria, India, Egypt, Tunis, Cayenne.
Animal substances, not elsewhere specified.	4, 480	3, 165	75, 847	Spain, Algeria, Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Belgium.
Argols, tartar and lees of wine.	9, 754	8, 506	225, 790	England, United States, Australia, Russia, Turkey.
Arms and ammunition:				
Gunpowder	6, 103	5, 951	89, 754	Africa, New Grenada, Greece, Algeria, Brazil, Turkey.
Fire-arms	2, 843	1, 221	460, 400	Algeria, United States, Turkey, Egypt, Italy, Africa.
All other	2, 715	2, 438	112, 601	United States, Algeria, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Greece.
Asphalt and bitumen	76, 318	72, 381	66, 136	England, Roumania, United States, Turkey, Italy.
Bags and sacks	38, 297	9, 856	392, 216	Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Russia, Tunis, Roumania.
Beer	31, 099	19, 558	109, 201	Algeria, Tunis, Senegal, Spain, Italy, Tonkin, Turkey.
Blacking (for shoes)	10, 768	10, 697	84, 026	Turkey, Italy, Algeria, Roumania, Greece, Egypt.
Bones and hoofs	8, 554	7, 530	10, 431	England, Italy, Spain, Algeria.
Bran	47, 405	46, 616	46, 237	Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Tonkin, Senegal, Dutch India.
Brandy	41, 740	41, 624	373, 958	Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Italy, India, Tunis, Tonkin.
Bread and breadstuffs:				
Barley	06, 083	32, 429	78, 152	Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Tonkin, Algeria.
Indian corn	105, 679	53, 364	130, 176	England, Algeria, Switzerland, Malta, Gibraltar, Italy.
Oats	33, 579	8, 553	54, 603	Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Guadeloupe, Algeria.
Wheat	567, 840	5, 707	1, 035, 286	Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Algeria, Germany.
Other cereals	2, 588	813	3, 827	Belgium, Switzerland, England, Greece, Algeria, Tunis.
Flour:				
Of wheat	503, 638	66, 470	1, 601, 404	Spain, Turkey, Switzerland, Algeria, Tunis, Malta.
Of other grains	1, 442	1, 137	2, 911	Algeria, Spain, Cochin China, New Caledonia, Austria.
Bread and biscuit	17, 605	17, 285	59, 027	Cochin China, Tunis, Turkey, Tonkin, Italy.
Semaile (cracked wheat).	299, 110	101, 875	875, 217	Algeria, Switzerland, Germany, Tunis, Italy, England.
All other	2, 771	1, 903	12, 956	Turkey, Algeria, Spain, Italy, Greece, Tunis, Egypt.
Brooms	4, 941	4, 906	5, 000	Algeria, Egypt, Turkey, Tunis, Spain, Russia.
Brushes	2, 142	2, 071	105, 573	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, China, Spain, Italy.
Building material:				
Bricks	357, 031	356, 566	156, 706	Tunis, Argentine Republic, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria, Uruguay.
Tiles	1, 097, 126	1, 097, 126	267, 524	Algeria, Turkey, Argentine Republic, Italy, Brazil, Uruguay.

Return of imports and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value general commerce.	Whither exported.
	General commerce.	Special commerce.		
Building material—Cont'd.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*		
Other clay manufactures.	545, 241	545, 241	$215, 339	Argentine Republic, Algeria, Italy, Uruguay, Tunis, Turkey.
Cement	1, 139, 041	1, 139, 087	478, 097	Algeria, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, Argentine Republic.
Lime	1, 239, 675	1, 239, 675	302, 285	Algeria, Egypt, Roumania, Greece, Russia, Turkey.
Plaster	221, 598	221, 468	53, 014	Algeria, Egypt, United States, Tunis, Italy, Uruguay.
All other	150, 753	150, 366	20, 752	Algeria, Senegal, Tunis, Turkey, Italy.
Buttons	11, 483	4, 862	604, 395	China, Australia, Turkey, Italy, Algeria, India.
Cacoanuts	2, 156	1	38, 920	Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Algeria, Greece, Argentine Republic.
Cacoanuts, ground, and chocolate.	1, 714	835	50, 446	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, Belgium, Malta.
Candles	70, 353	26, 315	1, 308, 780	Egypt, Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Tunis, Australia.
Capers, cucumbers, and olives, pickled.	10, 620	9, 938	193, 864	England, Algeria, Egypt, United States, Turkey.
Casks and barrels	60, 097	56, 785	114, 676	Spain, Algeria, Turkey, Russia, Italy, Roumania.
Chalk	14, 060	14, 060	9, 650	Algeria, Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Spain, Greece, Austria.
Chemicals, not elsewhere specified.	26, 168	21, 519	267, 690	Algeria, Italy, Turkey, Tunis, Spain, Egypt, Greece.
Chestnuts	14, 160	13, 847	33, 143	Algeria, Tunis, Spain, Australia, Egypt, West Indies.
Chloride of lime	50, 431	50, 214	109, 341	Spain, Italy, Algeria, Russia, Argentine Republic.
Cinnamon	4, 166	1	52, 828	Spain, Algeria, Italy, England, Turkey, Malta, Gibraltar.
Clocks, watches, and clockworks.	7, 285	6, 508	1, 200, 951	Spain, India, Algeria, Japan, China, Turkey, Egypt.
Coal	7, 693, 241	4, 405, 957	2, 101, 032	Ship's fuel, Italy, Africa, Turkey, Tonkin, China, Algeria.
Coal-tar	5, 954	1, 199	3, 195	Egypt, west coast of Africa, Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Tonkin.
Coffee	235, 139	11	2, 796, 020	Turkey, Italy, Algeria, Tunis, Greece, Belgium, Egypt.
Coke	70, 846	58, 031	24, 126	Italy, Belgium, Egypt, Algeria, Turkey.
Confectionery, sirups, molasses.	26, 579	18, 934	496, 610	Algeria, Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Tunis, Spain, England.
Copper, ore	1, 899	1, 894	3, 744	England, Italy.
Copper and brass:				
Bars, sheet, &c	25, 009	19, 524	604, 183	Italy, Turkey, Algeria, Spain, Greece, Tunis, Egypt.
Scrap	4, 080	4, 037	33, 826	Italy, England, Germany, Spain, Tunis.
Manufactures	13, 274	12, 402	1, 062, 069	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Spain, Greece, Russia.
Copper coin	6	6	579	Algeria.
Cordage	22, 598	11, 597	252, 315	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Greece, Cochin China.
Cork:				
Bark	2, 635	1, 848	19, 375	Turkey, Belgium, Greece, Italy, Egypt, Roumania.
Manufactured	4, 319	2, 201	221, 915	Italy, Egypt, Argentine Republic, Mauritius, India.
Cotton:				
Raw	81, 183	32, 107	1, 062, 128	Spain, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Algeria, Morocco.
Manufactures:				
Calico, printed	79, 363	5, 290	3, 811, 014	China, Australia, Turkey, Dutch and British India, Greece.
Calico, bleached, dyed, &c.	126, 924	98, 939	5, 084, 747	Algeria, Dutch India, Turkey, Spain, Australia, Italy.
Knittings	7, 595	6, 515	1, 069, 061	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Spain, Tunis, Italy.
Thread and yarns	20, 780	2, 175	730, 207	China, Australia, Turkey, Algeria, Spain, Dutch India.
All other	26, 687	21, 627	2, 563, 235	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Egypt, India, Tunis.
Waste	1, 612	1, 597	9, 122	United States, Algeria, Egypt, Spain, Malta, Gibraltar.

Return of imports and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Whither exported.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*		
Drugs, not elsewhere specified.	1,050	343	$50,875	Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, South America.
Dyeing and tanning stuffs, crude or prepared:				
Coal-tar dyes	2,351	887	276,180	China, Japan, Italy, British and Dutch India, Spain.
Cochineal	2,498	2,362	86,173	Turkey, Algeria, Tunis, Egypt, Italy, England, Roumania.
Dividivi	5,270	4,344	15,422	England, Algeria, Spain, Argentine Republic, Austria.
Gall-nuts	5,361	1,538	67,262	England, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Algeria.
Gambier (catechu)	7,184	1,828	42,050	England, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Russia.
Indigo	4,446	1,369	531,410	Italy, Algeria, Russia, England, Turkey, Tunis, Spain.
Leg-wood, whole and ground.	63,082	55,767	107,590	Italy, Spain, Austria, England, Egypt, Turkey.
Madder	8,522	8,515	38,791	England, Holland, Germany, United States, Italy, Belgium.
Saffron	442	228	263,005	India, Italy, Tunis, Egypt, Japan, England, Algeria.
Sumac, leaves and ground.	9,187	8,465	31,035	England, Argentine Republic, Algeria, Spain, Australia.
All other tanning barks.	37,094	31,960	124,293	Italy, Algeria, England, Russia, Turkey, Spain.
All other, crude	5,866	2,049	28,786	Algeria, Italy, England, Austria, Tripoli, Spain.
All other, prepared	8,236	7,665	111,234	Spain, Italy, Australia, Algeria, Turkey, Belgium.
Earthenware:				
Crockery	67,328	36,958	389,621	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Russia, Tunis.
Porcelain	15,931	13,450	292,500	Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Greece, England.
Pottery	67,088	60,734	157,276	Egypt, Turkey, Algeria, Italy, Malta, Gibraltar, Spain.
Fancy articles	6,918	2,384	1,574,423	England, Italy, Algeria, Egypt, Turkey, Spain.
Feathers and plumes	189	62	127,808	Germany, England, Algeria, Spain, Italy.
Felt	1,403	1,087	60,260	Algeria, Egypt, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Austria.
Fish:				
Cod and stock fish	67,308	64,576	391,537	Italy, Algeria, Greece, Spain, Réunion, Turkey.
In oil	14,181	10,597	288,464	Egypt, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Algeria, England.
Fresh, including shell-fish.	6,130	4,117	48,820	Italy, Algeria, Greece, Egypt, Turkey, Tunis.
Salt, dried, smoked, &c.	2,926	2,832	17,022	Algeria, Tunis, Turkey, Spain, Italy, Egypt.
Fodder	13,939	13,784	9,268	Tonkin, Turkey, Egypt, New Caledonia, Tunis, Algeria.
Flax	58,341	55,503	837,930	Italy, Russia, Belgium, Germany, England, Greece.
Fruit:				
Lemons and oranges	14,207	665	34,310	England, Italy, United States, Belgium, Switzerland.
Nuts and almonds	59,696	46,454	470,650	United States, England, Algeria, Belgium, Italy, Holland.
Raisins	50,261	960	193,030	Switzerland, Algeria, Germany, England, Italy, Spain.
Other, dried	8,925	5,507	65,923	Algeria, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Belgium, Germany.
Other, fresh or canned.	17,749	15,343	165,580	England, Belgium, United States, Tonkin, Holland.
Furniture	32,879	29,631	602,813	Algeria, Turkey, Tunis, Egypt, Spain, Italy.
Glass:				
Bottles, empty or filled	166,926	164,174	203,515	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Spain, Tunis, Greece.
Ware	72,767	58,231	993,642	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Egypt.
Window-panes	13,525	12,518	46,172	Algeria, Turkey, Greece, Tunis, Spain.
All other manufactures.	19,090	16,763	278,350	Algeria, Egypt, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Argentine Republic,

Return of imports and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Whither exported.
	cwt.	*cwt.*		
Glue	8,481	7,982	$76.850	Russia, Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Italy, England.
Glycerine	24,268	23,686	177,532	United States, Belgium, Holland, Germany, England.
Gold:				
Bullion, 7,408 ounces	4	4	139,246	Tunis, Egypt, England, Tripoli.
Leaf, lace, &c., 62,931 ounces.	35	35	180,890	Egypt, India, Turkey, Australia, Malta, Spain.
Coin, 584,318 ounces	326	274	10,230,722	Greece, Turkey, England, Egypt, India.
Gums and balsams, not elsewhere specified.	37,800	16,547	996,068	Italy, Spain, Algeria, Austria, England, Russia.
Hair, human	32	31	10,514	Spain, Turkey, Algeria, England, Italy.
Cattle, raw	18,206	16,455	195,118	England, Turkey, United States, Italy, Belgium.
Cattle, all manufactures.	129	94	24,220	Spain, Italy, India, Brazil.
Hats:				
Straw	1,808	1,564	847,674	Algeria, Turkey, Mauritius, Greece, Egypt, India.
All other	1,000	940	219,800	Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Tunis, Egypt, Greece.
Hemp:				
Raw	111,105	3,774	1,004,280	Spain, England, China, Algeria, Belgium, Egypt.
Manufactures of hemp and flax:				
Thread	10,514	3,524	329,392	Italy, Spain, Algeria, Turkey, Tunis, Egypt, Greece.
All other	10,462	9,258	442,203	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Spain, Austria.
Hides, skins, and leather:				
Fresh, salt, or dried:				
Cattle and horse	140,869	60,330	2,335,770	England, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Algeria, Greece.
Sheep	6,307	2,219	141,478	Italy, England, Austria, Spain, Morocco, Algeria.
All other, including furs.	13,343	2,442	369,442	Italy, Spain, United States, England, Turkey, Austria.
Prepared:				
Tanned	18,889	18,471	949,436	Turkey, Algeria, Italy, Greece, United States, Tunis.
Leather	41,302	40,874	4,529,244	Turkey, Algeria, Italy, Greece, Argentine Republic, Spain.
Otherwise prepared	8,829	6,829	1,558,201	Turkey, Spain, Italy, Algeria, Egypt, Greece.
Manufactures of:				
Boots and shoes	14,078	13,700	2,746,240	Algeria, Egypt, Tunis, Mauritius, Turkey, Greece.
All other	7,805	7,411	892,445	Algeria, Turkey, Tunis, Egypt, Spain, Greece, Italy.
Horns	2,206	1,433	19,140	Italy, Algeria, Spain, England, Germany.
Ice	54,019	54,019	26,345	Algeria, New Caledonia, Tonkin, Cochin China, Tunis.
India-rubber:				
Crude	3,840	1,385	243,378	England, Germany, Italy, United States, Algeria.
Manufactured	2,546	2,195	228,580	Algeria, Italy, Spain, Turkey, United States.
Ink	5,559	5,447	108,452	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Spain, Tunis.
Instruments:				
Musical	9,857	9,454	283,228	Algeria, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, Australia.
All other	3,554	1,929	423,000	Egypt, Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Australia, Greece.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:				
Iron ore	5,004	3,232	305	England, Spain, Portugal, Turkey.
Pig-iron	41,880	38,482	31,722	Belgium, England, Russia, Algeria, Italy, Austria.
Bars	115,837	61,319	213,306	Algeria, China, Turkey, Italy, Tunis, Egypt.
Rail and T	15,765	15,725	31,833	Algeria, Turkey, Tonkin, Italy, Greece, Tunis.
Hoop	20,684	10,454	45,433	Algeria, China, Turkey, Africa, Greece, Italy.

Return of imports and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Whither exported.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—Cont'd.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*		
Sheet	9,855	7,110	$29,036	Algeria, Russia, Egypt, Italy, Guadaloupe, China.
Wire, drawn, galvanized, coated, &c.	9,349	7,510	36,125	Algeria, Tunis, China, Turkey, Australia, Italy.
Manufactures of iron:				
Anchors and chains.	5,415	3,734	23,240	Algeria, Egypt, Italy, Turkey, Spain, India, Tunis.
Castings, not elsewhere specified.	84,530	78,707	163,362	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Italy, Greece, Mexico, Spain.
Forgings	97,601	75,002	333,188	Algeria, China, Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, Italy, Roumania.
Household articles.	30,356	26,747	355,340	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Italy, west coast of Africa. Spain.
Locks	14,594	10,349	213,514	China, Turkey. Italy, Egypt, Algeria, Australia, Greece.
Nails, bolts, &c.	56,175	33,563	279,300	Algeria, Egypt, Turkey, China, Italy, Tunis, Greece.
Tools	15,677	12,957	309,442	Algeria, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Russia, Greece, Egypt.
Steel:				
Rails	16,687	13,417	32,551	Algeria, Italy, Switzerland, Senegal.
Hoop, bars, plates, &c.	17,755	7,824	42,110	Algeria, Italy, Spain, China, Germany, United States.
Manufactured cutlery.	2,936	2,655	206,023	Algeria, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Tunis, Turkey.
All other manufactures of iron and steel, not elsewhere specified.	21,990	13,926	262,617	Algeria, Russia, Egypt, Italy, Turkey, Spain.
Scrap iron and steel	59,263	24,325	32,122	Italy, Spain, Russia, Algeria, Morocco, Tunis.
Jewelry and plate	1,068	882	1,798,670	Spain, Tunis, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, India.
Jute, and other textile grass:				
Raw	630	356	2,707	Germany, Italy, Spain, England, Algeria.
Manufactured, not elsewhere specified.	10,096	2,444	93,626	Turkey, Algeria, United States, Roumania, Egypt.
Lard and grease	33,273	27,344	308,306	Algeria, Spain, Egypt, Tunis, Italy, Mauritius.
Lead:				
Ore	10,358	9,849	12,642	Italy, Holland, Algeria, Africa, Belgium, England.
Pig and other	60,955	57,356	166,673	Italy, Russia, Greece, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt.
Manufactures	66,116	65,229	456,113	Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Tunis, Roumania.
Liecorice:				
Juice and paste	3,294	3,148	41,760	England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy.
Root	3,074	3,043	8,406	Holland, England, Italy, Algeria, United States.
Liquors, not elsewhere specified.	12,600	11,969	285,148	Algeria, Roumania, Tunis, Turkey, Egypt.
Machinery:				
Agricultural	11,478	8,667	152,835	Algeria, Italy, Turkey, Tunis, Spain, Russia.
Steam	5,200	5,026	50,651	Algeria, Turkey, Spain, Tunis, Italy, Russia.
All other	30,678	28,006	362,592	Algeria, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, Roumania.
Parts of	37,798	26,807	436,634	Algeria, Spain, Russia, Egypt Turkey, Italy.
Manganese	24,027	6,902	42,176	England, United States, Algeria, Italy.
Manure, of animal substance.	253,710	252,598	370,439	Spain, Mauritius, Italy, Algeria, Réunion, Switzerland.
Marble and alabaster	22,047	11,261	142,000	Australia, Algeria, United States, England, Turkey.
Matches	11,089	5,804	152,440	Algeria, Tunis, Portugal, Mauritius, Morocco.
Mats and braids of straw, grass, or fibers.	12,015	3,471	204,568	England, Algeria, Italy, Spain Germany, Greece.
Medicinal:				
Roots, not elsewhere specified.	8,850	6,648	144,221	England, United States, Algeria Germany, Egypt.

Return of imports and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Whither exported.
Medicinal—Continued.	*Ost.*	*Ost.*		
Leaves, flowers, peels, &c.	27,257	20,283	$395,888	Italy, Algeria, England, Spain, United States, Russia.
Preparations	16,813	12,691	633,070	Algeria, Turkey, China, Australia, United States.
Metals and ores, not elsewhere specified.	9,709	2,905	14,054	England, Belgium, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Spain.
Millinery and artificial flowers.	1,261	1,258	97,644	Algeria, Turkey, Spain, Egypt, Italy, Malta, Greece.
Mineral substances, not elsewhere specified.	373	292	6,169	Spain, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Algeria, Italy.
Mineral water	57,002	56,580	221,332	Algeria, Italy, Tonkin, Egypt, Russia, Turkey.
Nacreous and tortoise shells, coral, ivory, &c.	1,398	253	107,865	Italy, India, Algeria, China, England, Japan.
Nitrates of soda and of potash.	5,759	5,530	22,195	Italy, Spain, Algeria, Guadeloupe, Greece, Turkey.
Nickel:				
Ore and metal	6,389	.....	195,550	England.
Manufactures	41	26	4,010	Algeria, Italy, Spain, Turkey.
Ocher and ochery earths	89,055	88,705	54,784	Russia, United States, Germany, Italy, Turkey.
Oil-cake	1,030,049	1,029,656	966,945	Germany, England, Holland, Sweden, Denmark.
Oil seeds and nuts:				
Colza	6,864	59	20,016	England, Belgium, Holland, Tunis.
Cotton-seed	7,256	2	10,837	Germany, England, Italy, Russia, Spain.
Linseed	12,200	4,646	33,315	Spain, England, Italy, Algeria, Egypt, Tunis.
Peanuts	30,552	20,241	89,409	Spain, Algeria, England, Egypt, Holland, Turkey.
All other	33,746	25,056	92,277	Italy, England, Spain, Belgium, Algeria, United States.
Oils:				
Animal:				
Fish	3,815	1,144	36,244	England. Italy, Turkey, Spain, Algeria, Greece, Egypt.
Other	2,546	2,546	23,590	Italy, Turkey, Spain, Greece, Austria, Algeria.
Mineral:				
Crude and refined	13,146	679	22,960	Algeria, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey, Malta.
Lubricating	49,871	10,647	291,851	Italy, Algeria, Spain, Egypt, England, Austria.
Vegetable:				
Cocoanut	45,352	17,370	331,763	Spain, Italy, Russia, Switzerland, India, Algeria.
Cotton-seed	32,635	10,520	220,495	Italy, Algeria, Turkey, Belgium, Austria, Holland.
Essential	2,855	2,479	449,047	United States, England, Spain, Algeria, Italy, India.
Linseed	12,079	9,573	58,911	Algeria, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Tunis, Spain.
Olive	153,479	48,404	2,339,031	Italy, French West Indies, Argentine Republic, United States.
Palm	6,412	1,903	43,776	Spain, Italy, Algeria, Austria, Turkey.
Peanut	74,777	56,147	547,008	Italy, Holland, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, England.
Sesame	212,046	205,487	1,455,288	Holland, Algeria, Italy, Austria, Belgium, England, United States.
All other	120,436	112,666	766,440	England, Belgium, Spain, Germany, Russia, Italy.
Opium	1,752	15	546,778	England, China, Belgium, Spain, Germany, United States.
Oxides	10,482	9,345	40,000	Turkey, Egypt, Algeria, Italy, Spain, Roumania.
Paints and colors, not elsewhere specified.	25,747	20,004	255,456	China, Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Italy, England.
Paper, and manufactures of:				
Pasteboard	15,236	13,674	270,881	Algeria, Turkey, Spain, Tunis, Italy, Greece.
Wall paper	75,125	72,074	549,970	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, Greece, Spain.

Return of imports and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Whither exported.
Paper, and manufactures of—Continued.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*		
Writing paper and other.	43,701	39,400	$390,643	Algeria, Turkey, Spain, Egypt, Tunis, Portugal.
Paper manufactures: books, engravings, labels, &c.	10,555	8,865	786,887	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Spain, Tunis, Greece.
Pepper	22,250	20	412,332	Italy, Algeria, Turkey, Spain, Greece, Egypt.
Perfumery	6,421	5,974	242,426	Algeria, United States, Turkey, England, Egypt, Spain.
Pitch	48,413	3,105	61,387	Russia, Italy, Roumania, Algeria, Egypt.
Potatoes	393,884	393,624	310,544	Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, Italy, Algeria.
Preparations, not elsewhere specified.	5,293	4,894	120,742	French West Indies, Algeria, Spain, Italy, England.
Provisions:				
Butter:				
Artificial	5,002	5,002	78,053	Algeria, Italy, Cayenne, Tunis, Turkey.
Fresh and salt	10,991	10,274	259,445	Algeria, Tunis, Turkey, Australia, Tonkin, Brazil.
Cheese	50,337	28,672	855,028	Algeria, Argentine Republic, Egypt, Tunis, Spain.
Meat:				
Salt pork	21,049	17,154	242,570	Algeria, Spain, Tunis, Cochin China, Egypt, Turkey.
Salt, other	5,010	1,105	57,661	Spain, Algeria, Brazil, Italy, Turkey, Argentine Republic.
Fresh or canned	7,656	5,279	167,714	Algeria, Cochin China, Cayenne, Tonkin, India, Italy.
All other, not elsewhere specified.	3,355	2,211	47,346	Algeria, Spain, Cochin China, Turkey, New Caledonia.
Pastes, edible (macaroni), &c.	28,402	25,662	180,064	Algeria, Spain, United States, Tonkin, Australia.
Rags, junk, and other waste.	40,820	34,691	55,337	United States, Spain, England, Italy, Algeria, Germany.
Rattan, reeds, &c	9,618	6,262	61,005	England, Germany, Italy, Holland, United States.
Rice	137,150	26,301	446,066	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Spain, England, Uruguay.
Rosin and turpentine	12,722	4,760	38,873	Russia, Algeria, Egypt, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Tunis.
Rum	15,925	10,637	95,550	Algeria, Italy, England, Tunis, Austria, Egypt, Turkey.
Salt	729,323	729,301	107,264	Brazil, French fisheries, United States, Africa, Norway.
Seeds not otherwise specified:				
Anise, and juniper berries.	4,092	3,731	23,624	Algeria, Italy, United States, England, Austria, Germany.
Canary	8,187	7,017	20,763	United States, England, Spain, Italy, Denmark, Germany.
Garden	7,706	6,923	90,203	England, Germany, Algeria, Austria, United States.
Millet	6,864	2,401	9,030	Spain, Algeria, England, United States, French West Indies.
Ships and boats, 87 tons	608	608	6,500	West coast of Africa, Italy, Senegal, Greece, Holland.
Ships' sails	748	699	26,730	Brazil, Turkey, Spain, Senegal, Malta.
Silk-worm eggs	260	258	261,836	Turkey, Egypt, Tripoli, Italy, Greece, Russia.
Silk:				
Cocoons	4,013	3,408	385,506	Italy, United States, Turkey, Austria, Spain, England.
Raw	7,647	4,873	2,246,688	England, Morocco, Spain, Italy, Tunis, Turkey, Algeria.
Waste	8,285	3,175	576,721	England, Austria, Italy, Belgium, United States, Spain.
All manufactures	3,302	1,814	2,549,055	Spain, Turkey, Egypt, India, Algeria, Tunis, Italy.
Silver:				
Bullion, lace, &c. 117,971 ounces.	66	64	116,627	Tunis, England, Malta, Spain, Tripoli.
Coin, 8,798,893 ounces	4,910	3,906	9,147,220	Cochin-China, Tonkin, Greece, England, Italy, Spain.

Return of imports and exports at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value general commerce.	Whither exported.
	General commerce.	Special commerce.		
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*		
Soap	184, 924	184, 618	$820, 108	Algeria, United States, Belgium, Mauritius, Senegal.
Soda and potash	17, 161	13, 528	29, 251	Italy, Algeria, Spain, Tunis, Holland, Egypt.
Soda, carbonates of, crude and refined.	96, 375	96, 324	175, 973	Italy, Algeria, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Tunis, Egypt.
Spices, not elsewhere specified:				
Crude	1, 784	1	143, 788	Algeria, Tunis, Turkey, England, Spain, Italy.
Prepared	17, 635	3, 121	645, 010	Egypt, China, Australia, Turkey, Algeria, Mauritius.
Sponges	5, 540	182	1, 011, 720	England, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Algeria, Morocco.
Starch	9, 952	7, 572	43, 680	Egypt, Algeria, Turkey, Greece Spain, Tunis, Italy.
Staves:				
Oak	8, 238	7, 421	26, 783	Algeria, Italy, Portugal, West coast of Africa.
Other	3, 561	3, 540	11, 300	Algeria, Guadeloupe, Spain, Japan, Egypt.
Stones used in arts and trades:				
Lithographic	21, 906	21, 689	36, 323	Russia, Algeria, Brazil, Tunis, Spain, Italy, Turkey.
Millstones	18, 684	18, 605	76, 528	Algeria, Egypt, Italy, Greece, Turkey.
All other	190, 948	187, 833	252, 568	Germany, Italy, Holland, Russia, Sweden, Spain.
Sugar:				
Raw	34, 490	709	169, 955	Italy, Tunis, Algeria, Turkey, Switzerland, Tonkin.
Moist	40, 971	32, 821	199, 810	Algeria, Tunis, Switzerland, Italy, Japan, Tonkin.
Refined	462, 373	448, 447	2, 492, 186	Algeria, Turkey, Morocco, Spain, Egypt, Tunis.
Sulphate of iron	13, 703	13, 175	11, 400	Algeria, Turkey, Tunis, Italy, Greece, Tripoli.
Sulphate of baryta	14, 420	14, 420	11, 252	Turkey, Russia, Italy, Spain, Greece, Roumania.
Sulphur:				
Crude	26, 711	24 701	27, 355	Algeria, Spain, Russia, Portugal, Australia, Greece.
Refined	120, 285	118, 871	208, 938	Algeria, Spain, England, India, Brazil, Mauritius.
Talc	6, 306	4, 953	7, 380	Tunis, Uruguay, Italy, Algeria, Greece, Roumania.
Tallow	43, 245	37, 192	329, 000	Spain, Italy, Holland, Egypt, French West Indies.
Tar	13, 473	10, 782	33, 142	England, Egypt, United States, Algeria, Africa, Turkey.
Tea	52, 214	2	2, 079, 562	England, Spain, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Switzerland.
Tin:				
Block and other	6, 465	5, 353	153, 042	Italy, Spain, Algeria, China, Turkey, Austria.
Manufactures	1, 520	1, 490	126, 021	Spain, England, Algeria, Italy, Turkey, Russia.
Tobacco:				
Leaf	75, 323	808	917, 053	England, Algeria, Germany, Holland, Gibraltar, Greece.
Manufactures	11, 767	679	631, 824	Algeria, China, Tonkin, Egypt, Australia, Cochin-China.
Toys	23, 055	19, 813	1, 960, 602	Algeria, Turkey, Spain, Italy, Egypt, Tunis.
Umbrellas	2, 738	2, 713	148, 948	Algeria, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, India, Tonkin, Tunis.
Varnishes of all kinds	2, 746	2, 522	66, 253	Algeria, Italy, Egypt, Australia, Greece. Spain.
Vegetables:				
Fresh, pickled, or canned.	31, 524	29, 327	297, 470	England, Algeria, Tonkin, Belgium. Turkey, Egypt.
Dried (peas, beans, &c.)	202, 327	177, 232	473, 614	Spain, Algeria, Italy, Tunis, Switzerland, Cochin-China.
Vegetable substances, not elsewhere specified.	3, 953	3, 080	200, 298	Algeria, Spain, England, Belgium, Tonkin, Russia.
Vehicles of all description	15, 479	15, 248	216, 614	Greece, Algeria, Egypt, Turkey, Portugal, Spain.
Verdigris	3, 404	3, 349	47, 396	Russia, Turkey, Italy, United States, India, England.
Vinegar	7, 023	7, 004	23, 695	Algeria, Spain, Italy, Egypt, Germany, Russia.

Return of imports and exports at Marseillee, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity. General commerce.	Quantity. Special commerce.	Value general commerce.	Whither exported.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*		
Wax (lees')	3,101	2,406	$97,797	Italy, Egypt, Spain, Germany, Algeria, Austria.
Wearing apparel	21,494	20,733	4,225,193	Algeria, Turkey, Tunis, Greece, Egypt, Italy, Tonkin.
Wicker manufactures	6,808	5,031	52,241	Italy, Algeria, Greece, Spain, Germany, Malta.
Wine:				
Ordinary	402,010	360,741	2,026,615	Tonkin, Algeria, Tunis, Egypt, Italy, China, Australia.
Alcoholized, vermouth, &c.	60,206	49,981	832,758	Algeria, Argentine Republic, Spain, United States.
Wood:				
Box-wood	9,549	8,210	31,804	United States, England, Italy, Switzerland, Holland.
Cabinet and veneer	16,324	13,902	56,526	Italy, Algeria, United States, England, Spain, Belgium.
Fire-wood and charcoal	2,323	2,303	1,374	Algeria, Senegal, Italy, Cochin-China, Tunis, New Caledonia.
Oak	11,535	11,437	10,731	Algeria, Greece, Egypt, Turkey, Italy, West coast of Africa.
Walnut	8,228	6,693	16,796	Germany, United States, Algeria, Africa, Turkey, England.
Lumber	33,385	32,301	16,960	Algeria, Africa, Spain, Italy, Greece, Germany.
Timber	88,051	86,328	89,460	Algeria, Tunis, Italy, Greece, Morocco, Senegal.
Partly manufactured	3,005	2,622	5,270	Algeria, Spain, Africa, Turkey, Tunis, Russia.
All manufactures not elsewhere specified.	35,032	32,966	194,570	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Greece, United States, Tunis.
Wool:				
Raw	177,492	77,286	2,098,516	England, United States, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Algeria.
Manufactured:				
Cloth	27,774	20,219	3,630,189	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Greece, Egypt, Tunis.
Yarns and worsted	775	568	53,238	Tunis, Spain, Algeria, Italy, Morocco, Tripoli.
All other	32,416	27,502	4,962,771	Turkey, Algeria, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Tunis, Greece.
Zinc:				
Ore	11,128	11,128	7,067	Belgium, Holland.
Block, sheet, &c.	14,111	11,077	63,132	Italy, Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Belgium, Tunis.
All manufactures of	1,857	1,825	126,760	Algeria, Japan, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Tunis.
Total	25,141,262	18,000,013	148,319,661	

Navigation at the port of Marseilles for the year ending December 31, 1884.

From or to—	Entered.								Cleared.							
	Steamers.				Sailing vessels.				Steamers.				Sailing vessels.			
	Cargoes.		Ballast.		Cargoes.		Ballast.		Cargoes.		Ballast.		Cargoes.		Ballast.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Europe.																
Austria	38	31, 588			39	15, 629			46	33, 474	1	623	14	4, 519	10	4, 620
Belgium	22	18, 756	1	2, 662					34	29, 197						
Denmark									3	1, 286						
Germany	15	11, 572	1	2, 509					37	27, 878			13	3, 319		
Great Britain	205	195, 738			40	10, 432			168	253, 917	72	98, 656	2	699	4	1, 985
Gibraltar							1	114			3	3, 379	1	281	3	2, 063
Malta	29	26, 043			1	190			34	30, 225	15	16, 834	4	553	3	980
Greece	16	7, 762			115	17, 796			4	2, 362	7	4, 438	38	7, 437	11	2, 575
Holland	20	32, 363							54	90, 117			3	1, 172		
Italy	275	157, 984	27	33, 866	405	54, 103	13	3, 366	441	269, 223	78	53, 400	421	58, 155	65	14, 923
Norway															7	1, 958
Portugal	9	3, 573			5	1, 925			8	3, 022	1	604	11	3, 158	2	1, 199
Roumania	43	45, 515			11	2, 723			34	36, 792	8	7, 301	3	715	2	428
Russia:																
Baltic Sea	2	1, 401			19	7, 536							4	727		
Black Sea	173	195, 493			133	45, 783			62	85, 930	33	32, 898	52	16, 155	56	18, 297
Spain	212	141, 810	18	14, 029	160	17, 649	30	4, 726	333	218, 498	89	86, 951	160	17, 880	49	10, 595
Sweden	2	1, 471			38	14, 285			8	6, 038			2	399	1	240
Turkey	145	176, 648			69	19, 508			166	199, 088	50	46, 360	76	17, 937	19	6, 697
Africa.	1, 206	1, 047, 767	47	53, 066	1, 035	207, 563	44	8, 206	1, 432	1, 287, 047	352	351, 444	804	133, 126	232	66, 560
British colonies	23	19, 230	1	131	20	8, 165			4	3, 405	1	609	4	2, 277		
Mauritius									4	7, 344			6	3, 168		
Egypt	95	121, 108			1	229			87	112, 295	2	2, 248	25	8, 062		
Morocco	45	33, 144							49	34, 730			1	155	1	133
Tripoli	70	71, 251			1	75			70	70, 216	4	2, 622			2	926
Tunis	98	82, 492	1	255	26	5, 755			100	84, 382	1	1, 239	36	8, 423	4	1, 854
West coast	1	302			35	10, 538							24	7, 594		
Other countries	7	6, 551			14	4, 477			3	3, 426			7	2, 665		
	339	334, 078	2	386	97	29, 239			317	315, 798	8	6, 718	103	32, 342	7	2, 913
Asia, Australasia, Polynesia.																
China	41	94, 322							30	68, 542						

India:																
British	156	266,960			12	7,508			8	20,416						
Dutch	62	105,276			28	16,818			22	88,927						
Japan	2	4,898														
Philippine Islands					1	226										
Australasia					3	1,666										
Polynesia					6	2,895										
	261	472,951			50	29,113			61	127,885						
America.																
Argentine Republic	34	64,731			5	1,978			17	30,468			49	20,334		
Bolivia					1	434										
Brazil	4	5,708			1	162							30	11,449	1	515
British America					7	3,212			1	1,246					3	1,595
Port-of-Spain					2	787							4	1,273		
Chili													1	355		
Ecuador													2	510		
Hayti					8	2,587			3	1,696			8	1,910	1	466
Mexico					33	9,755			1	1,068			6	1,607		
New Granada									1	852			2	901		
Peru					1	595										
St. Thomas					1	355							1	563		
Spanish West Indies	1	1,076			2	717			1	1,029			7	3,256		
United States	46	79,249			51	28,245			23	42,875	5	7,081	28	18,144	20	15,397
San Francisco													1	837		
Uruguay	2	2,112			2	817			2	2,830			15	6,496		
Venezuela					5	825							3	704		
	87	152,876			119	50,464			49	82,064	5	7,081	159	69,339	25	17,973
French colonies.																
In Africa:																
Algeria	865	696,017	2	1,163	34	6,901	2	251	1,029	837,844	71	65,338	80	15,714	8	1,928
East Coast									1	622			1	376		
Réunion	6	9,169			6	2,251			6	7,450			7	3,520		
Senegal and West Coast	14	10,696			37	15,509			11	10,740			33	13,485		
In America:																
Cayenne													11	4,310		
Martinique					19	6,158							19	4,924		
Guadeloupe	1	952			41	12,415							10	3,327	1	184
In Asia:																
Pondicherry	14	23,082							3	4,796						
Saigon									4	8,091			2	966		
Tonkin	1	2,789							2	723						
In Polynesia:																
New Caledonia	13	34,865							13	34,896						
Other islands					4	1,954										
	914	778,520	2	1,163	141	45,188	2	251	1,069	905,162	71	65,338	163	46,622	9	2,112

Navigation at the port of Marseilles for the year ending December 31, 1884—Continued.

RECAPITULATION BY FLAG.

From or to—	Entered.								Cleared.							
	Steamers.				Sailing vessels.				Steamers.				Sailing vessels.			
	Cargoes.		Ballast.		Cargoes.		Ballast.		Cargoes.		Ballast.		Cargoes.		Ballast.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American					5	2,796							4	2,603	1	664
Austrian					93	36,452	2	507					59	20,270	28	14,524
Belgian	1	1,007									1	1,007				
British	516	599,081	6	4,258	27	12,308			205	256,959	323	354,487	9	3,377	13	7,010
Danish	2	1,307			14	8,131	1	161	3	1,605	1	685	15	3,068	1	153
Dutch	77	128,416			1	999			75	127,352	3	2,559	1	227		
French	1,854	1,733,194	25	24,270	155	42,698	10	1,809	2,183	1,952,051	47	23,204	139	39,448	10	1,579
German	43	38,903	2	967	33	14,731			41	34,622	11	8,685	25	9,901	7	5,406
Greek	17	12,096	3	2,253	265	63,881	1	288	5	4,091	16	11,267	204	46,281	72	21,518
Italian	156	179,963	7	17,344	613	136,215	9	3,736	164	185,863	11	14,707	562	118,749	73	21,069
Norwegian	29	14,924	3	1,068	63	21,276			11	5,206	19	10,064	42	14,040	27	9,812
Portuguese	7	2,419			3	1,351			8	2,652			3	1,247		
Roumanian	2	1,662							1	813	1	831				
Russian					14	5,947	1	296					5	1,497	7	3,426
Spanish	102	67,917	5	4,455	127	10,894	22	1,660	224	140,686	3	3,035	139	13,033	28	2,123
Swedish	7	5,303			25	8,131			8	6,038			17	5,427	6	2,274
Tunisian					1	120							1	99		
Turkish					3	642							4	1,162		
	2,807	2,786,192	51	54,615	1,442	361,572	46	8,457	2,928	2,717,956	436	430,531	1,227	280,429	273	89,558
Foreign, French ports			*191	144,453			*119	26,468			*49	54,755			*30	14,073
French:																
French ports			*1,482	688,649			*1,749	141,928			*1,126	487,797			*1,739	146,986
French fisheries							*31	4,294							*10	1,904

* Cargoes and ballast together.

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTRIES.

Europe	1,206	1,047,767	47	53,066	1,035	207,568	44	8,206	1,432	1,787,047	352	351,444	804	138,126	232	66,560
Africa	339	334,078	2	386	97	29,239	.....	.....	317	315,798	8	6,718	103	32,343	7	2,913
Asia and Australasia	261	473,931	.....	.....	50	29,113	.....	.....	61	127,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
America	87	152,876	.....	.....	119	50,464	.....	.....	49	82,064	5	7,031	157	68,339	25	17,973
French colonies	914	778,520	2	1,163	141	45,188	2	251	1,069	905,162	71	65,338	163	46,622	9	2,112
Total	2,807	2,786,192	51	54,615	1,442	361,572	46	8,457	2,928	2,717,956	436	430,531	1,227	280,429	273	89,558
French ports and fisheries	.....	.....	*1,673	833,102	.....	.....	*1,899	172,690	.....	.....	*1,175	542,552	.....	.....	*1,779	162,963

* Cargoes and ballast.

NANTES.

Report of Consul Shackelford on the commerce of the consular district of Nantes for the years 1885 *and* 1886.

Registered vessels belonging to the ports of Nantes and St. Nazaire, January 1, 1886.

Tonnage.	Nantes.		St. Nazaire.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
800 tons and over	7	6,960	10	16,605
700 to 800	2	1,524	.....	.....
600 to 700	4	2,468	2	1,233
500 to 600	11	5,886	3	1,500
400 to 500	19	8,527	2	813
300 to 400	42	14,853	4	1,469
200 to 300	48	11,575	2	488
100 to 200	107	15,126	1	101
Below 100	165	6,926	65	1,530
Total	405	73,845	89	23,828

Registered vessels belonging to the above ports—	No.	Tonnage.
January 1, 1885	525	102,860
January 1, 1886	494	87,673
Decrease	31	15,187

Arrivals and clearances during the year 1885.

Condition.	Arrived.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Loaded	2,661	773,292	1,684	279,940
In ballast	391	40,811	1,322	502,434
Total	3,052	814,103	3,006	782,374

Arrivals and clearances from the ports of the Loire to the ports of Europe during the year 1885, *with the nationality of the vessels.*

Countries.	Arrived.				Cleared.			
	French vessels.		Foreign vessels.		French vessels.		Foreign vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
England	365	151,199	485	271,227	134	42,479	176	46,069
Belgium	10	2,137	9	4,197	1	571	5	1,983
Holland	.....	.....	2	996	1	203	5	2,750
Sweden	3	454	52	17,429	.....	.....	1	179
Norway	2	312	35	11,426	.....	.....	2	406
Russia	1	184	24	12,536	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	.....	.....	41	13,947	.....	.....	3	467
Spain	87	40,146	32	15,944	13	2,160	4	1,383
Denmark	.....	.....	1	956	.....	.....	2	461
Portugal	25	10,828	4	477	2	245	.....	.....
Italy	11	3,778	2	1,155	4	784	1	372
Austria	.....	.....	2	821	.....	.....	3	1,826
Turkey	.....	.....	2	1,000	.....	.....	3	2,641
Greece	.....	.....	1	815	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total loaded	504	209,338	692	352,924	155	46,442	295	58,537
Total ballast	19	6,132	11	2,866	258	144,701	515	307,627

The importance to Europe, and particularly to England, of the trade with the western section of France is clearly shown in the above table. Of the 1,196 arrivals, loaded, all cleared in ballast except 360; and of this number 310 cleared for England, comprising the regular steamers that ply between Nantes, Liverpool, and London; thus showing but 50 return cargoes or exports against 836 of imports.

Arrivals from the United States from July 1 to December 31, 1886.

Name of vessel.	Nationality.	Character.	Tonnage.	Cargo, wheat.	From what port.
				Tons.	
Helena	British	Steamer	1,037	1,800	Philadelphia.
Suez	French	do	1,400	2,384	Do.
Albania	British	do	1,211	2,100	Do.
Cairo	do	do	1,105	2,050	Do.
St. Andrew's Bay	do	do	1,134	2,000	Do.
Neunham	do	do	1,296	2,600	Baltimore.
Tetartos	German	do	1,570	2,800	Newport News.
Empire	British	do	1,375	2,400	Do.
Ocean Prince	do	do	1,119	2,000	Baltimore.
Iernnes	do	do	1,288	2,330	Do.
Resolute	do	do	1,280	2,100	Philadelphia.
Weatherby	do	do	1,361	2,400	Newport News.
St. Andrew's Bay	do	do	1,134	2,150	Philadelphia.
Louvain	do	do	1,232	2,200	Baltimore.
Gealia	Italian	Sailing	600	1,120	Do.
Moskwa	Russian	Steamer	1,750	2,600	San Francisco.
Total				35,034	

SHIP-BUILDING.

The Compagnie des Chantiers de la Loire have built during the year 1885 and part of 1886, for the French Government, two transport steamers for New Caledonia, the Caledonia and Magellan, each 260 feet in length, 55 feet beam, and 4,000 horse-power, one steel cruiser, the Milan, 313 feet in length and 33 feet beam (this vessel, on her trial trip, developed a power of 4,100 horses, and a speed of 18½ knots), three torpedo boats, 125 feet in length, and six of 105 feet in length.

At the yard of the Transatlantic Company two passenger steamers, the Champagne and the Bretagne, now on the line between Havre and New York, each 514 feet in length, 7,500 tons burden, and 4,000 horse-power.

At the yard in the city of Nantes and its suburb, Chantenay, the Porthos, small steamer of 85 tons, and the Marie Ange, of 21 tons, the Raoul and Fernand, three-masted sailing vessel of wood, and three fishing boats of 7, 11, and 13 tons.

At the yard Trintemoult one three-masted wooden vessel of 409 tons.

IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION JANUARY 1, 1887.

By the Chantiers de la Loire, one steel cruiser, 515 feet in length, 60 feet beam, 7,045 tons, and 8,115 horse-power, and one screw transport, 300 feet in length, of 1,500 horse-power, both for the French Government; one steel cruiser for the Russian Government, 340 feet in length, 45 beam, 5,029 tons, and 8,260 horse-power; two screw steamers, 315 feet in length, for the Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis of Havre.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Value of imports and exports for the year 1885.

Description.	General commerce.	Special commerce.	Total.
Dutiable imports*	$8, 245, 589	$7, 638, 935	$15, 884, 524
Exports	2, 171, 500	1, 488, 350	3, 659, 850

*Duty collected on imports, $2,521,642. Excess of imports, $12, 224, 674.

Imports for 1885, *showing an increase.*

Articles.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Whence imported.
Coffee .....kilograms..	1, 329, 749	1, 506, 492	171, 703	England, Belgium, Mexico, South America.
Pepper.....do....	106, 959	241, 653	134, 693	India.
Rice.....do....	2, 086, 732	7, 928, 053	5, 841, 321	England, Belgium, British India.
Olive oil.....do....	1, 314, 079	2, 452, 558	1, 138, 079	England, Spain, Portugal, Italy.
Iron ore .....do....	71, 423, 550	76, 149, 715	4, 726, 160	Spain, Algiers, Greece.
Jute.....do....	819, 416	1, 313, 598	494, 182	England.
Wine.....liters..	6, 694, 453	6, 753, 911	59, 453	Portugal, Spain, Italy, Algiers.
Porcelain clay (kaoline), tons.	3, 837, 328	4, 853, 922	1, 016, 594	England.
Petroleum....kilograms..	509, 752	646, 796	137, 044	England, Spain, United States.
Machinery .....tons..	545, 609	638, 438	92, 829	England, Belgium.

Imports for 1885, *showing a decrease.*

Articles.	1884.	1885.	Decrease.	Whence imported.
Sugar .....kilograms..	22, 005, 374	19, 529, 303	2, 466, 071	French colonies.
Cocoa .....do....	3, 099, 163	1, 776, 228	1, 322, 935	Venezuela, Brazil.
Wheat .....do....	18, 453, 390	17, 931, 569	521, 821	Russia, United States.
Iron castings.....do....	20, 863, 495	16, 742, 847	4, 219, 648	England, Spain, Germany.
Coal. .....do....	658, 491, 291	652, 396, 185	6, 004, 106	England.
Wood for building .....do....	60, 073, 175	58, 591, 614	1, 481, 561	Sweden, Norway, Russia, Canada, United States.
Tar and pitch .....do....	12, 025, 076	9, 219, 046	2, 806, 030	England.
Arachides (peanuts).....do....	3, 714, 051	535, 008	3, 179, 043	Africa.
Lead ore and lead.....do....	14, 892, 855	12, 797, 517	2, 095, 338	England, Italy, Spain.
Guano .....do....	15, 688, 609	2, 153	15, 686, 456	Belgium.
Manufactures of cotton....do....	606, 291	354, 768	251, 523	England, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland.

Exports for 1885, *showing an increase.*

Articles.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Whither exported.
Rice (flour) .....kilograms..	456, 287	1, 017, 947	561, 660	England, Mexico, Venezuela, French colonies.
Wine..... .....liters..	2, 772, 472	3, 501, 795	629, 323	England, Mexico, French colonies.
Iron castings....kilograms..	2, 612, 544	4, 725, 565	2, 113, 021	Switzerland, Italy.
Pottery .....do ...	2, 664, 630	2, 806, 635	142, 005	Brazil, Hayti, French colonies.
Canned vegetables ....do....	699, 952	892, 870	192, 918	England.
Tools..... .....do....	2, 025, 837	2, 405, 135	377, 293	Mexico, French colonies, Switzerland.
Oil-cake from arachides and sesame, kilograms.	1, 839, 398	3, 035, 474	1, 196, 076	England, Denmark, Norway.
Liquors ....liters..	465, 639	1, 034, 396	568, 757	England, Mexico, Venezuela, French colonies.

Exports from the consular district of Nantes to the United States for the years 1885 *and* 1886.

Articles.	1885.	1886.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Sardines	$134, 282 56	$153, 197 61	+$18, 915 05
Canned vegetables	38, 431 49	10, 356 92	—28, 074 57
Wool, carpet yarn	7, 276 78	38, 275 30	+30, 999 43
Hair, horse and cattle	.....	5, 600 52	+ 5, 600 52
Twine	428 47	1, 067 87	+ 639 40
Plants and seeds	15, 812 40	38, 452 90	+22, 640 50
Cigarette paper	309 69	1, 822 09	+ 1, 512 43
Stained glass	812 60	316 13	— 496 47
Leather	2, 371 40	1, 013 70	— 1, 357 70
Guano	8, 276 50	.....	— 8, 276 50
Stereotype plates	.....	2, 895 00	+ 2, 895 00
Wine	1, 111 48	119 32	— 992 13
Musical instrument, organ	.....	308 80	+ 308 80
Machinery	192 73	130 51	— 62 22
Umbrellas	32 92	.....	— 32 92
Shoes	183 35	.....	— 183 35
Wooden shoes	75 77	20 80	— 54 97
Total	209, 598 14	253, 577 47	

The above table embraces the entire exports to the United States from the consular district, showing an increase for the past year of $43,979. This increase is in the large shipments of low grades of wool from Orleans and of sardines from Lorient. The trade of the city of Nantes is far below that of former years, and the annual decline for the past ten years in the commerce and industries of the once famous old city still continues.

The table giving the value of the imports and exports is confined to those countries having direct water communication with Nantes and the ports of the Loire, and does not embrace the entire commerce of the district. The shipments to the United States via Havre, or Bordeaux, and Liverpool are not included.

The completion of the railway from Paris via Chateaubriant to St. Nazaire has added largely to the commerce of the latter. It is now the nearest port of entry to the large flour-mills in Western France, and cargoes formerly landed at northern ports are now discharged there.

H. A. SHACKELFORD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nantes, March 1, 1887.

ST. NAZAIRE.

Report of Consular Agent Sutton.

The gross return of shipping of all nations for the year 1885 shows a decrease of 19,168 tons as compared with the preceding year, which is attributable to the falling off in Norwegian and Swedish vessels.

During the last five years there has been a great falling off in French shipping at this port, especially in sailing vessels employed in the foreign trade. In former years a very considerable trade was carried

on between this port and the French colonial ports in the West Indies and the Indian Ocean, but since the stoppage of the principal refineries at Nantes this trade has greatly diminished.

IMPORTS.

Coal.—There was a considerable increase in the importation of this article; over 628,000 tons of coal (principally Welsh) were landed here during the year 1885.

In fifteen years from 1865 to 1879 (inclusive), the importation of coal brought in British vessels increased by 153,781 tons, being at the rate of 10,252 tons increase each year, and from 1880 to 1885, both years inclusive, there was a further increase of 186,347 tons, which shows an annual increase of 31,057 tons per year.

Grain.—The imports of grain show a decrease of 5,461 tons compared with the previous year.

Of the 7,582 tons of wheat which arrived during the year 4,200 tons were from Bombay and 3,382 tons from the United States.

Pig-iron and bars.—The importation of pig-iron has increased, while iron rails and bars have decreased.

Timber.—There was a considerable falling off in the importation of timber; only 25,286 tons arrived, against 636,226 tons of the previous year.

Guano.—The importation of guano from Peru has entirely ceased; no cargoes arrived during the year, and there is at the present several thousand tons in store at this port and Nantes, for which there is but little demand.

EXPORTS.

There was a falling off in the exports from this port during the year 1885.

Flour and grain.—The export of grain and flour decreased by 3,156 tons as compared with the previous year.

There was also a considerable decrease in the exportation of potatoes and preserved vegetables, and an increase in sardines, salt butter, wine, brandies, coffee, and glass.

Steel rails.—Over 6,000 tons of steel rails, manufactured by the Compagnie des Forges de St. Nazaire, were shipped from here for Salonica and Algiers.

Return of all shipping at St. Nazaire in 1885.

Nationality.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
French	168	15,753	428	260,188	596	275,942	160	14,666	428	260,186	588	274,852
British	2	1,091	512	299,860	514	300,951	2	1,091	510	299,045	512	300,136
Norwegian	24	10,553	4	2,626	28	13,179	24	10,553	4	2,626	28	13,179
Swedish	6	1,868	3	2,749	9	4,617	6	1,868	3	2,749	9	4,617
German	9	3,912	7	4,706	16	8,618	9	3,912	7	4,706	16	8,618
Other nations	10	3,727	8	6,471	18	10,198	10	3,727	8	6,471	18	10,198
Total	219	36,907	963	570,598	1,181	613,505	211	35,817	960	575,783	1,171	611,600

Principal articles exported.

Articles.	1885.	1884.	Articles.	1885.	1884.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*		*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Eggs and poultry	2,983,671	2,848,381	Toys	862,925	455,500
Sardines	2,110,462	2,658,698	Ready-made clothes	285,384	466,344
Salt butter	410,022	589,156	Paper	340,080	1,529,469
Preserved meat	567,415	252,484	Machinery	150,340	375,485
Bone dust	135,510	393,820	Coffee	245,806	138,642
Grain and flour	5,999,200	9,155,200	Ironmongery	368,268	501,477
Potatoes	875,212	1,717,022	Glass	2,279,233	2,177,983
Dried vegetables	344,255	420,146	Leather	167,552	186,636
Prepared dyes	551,192	1,649,000	Steel rails	6,540,000	4,081,814
Wine (ordinary)	8,007,696	2,524,025	Chemicals	944,290	826,533
Brandies	900,598	404,169	Other merchandise	85,508,155	.....

Principal articles imported.

Articles.	1885.	1884.	Articles.	1885.	1884.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*		*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Coal	628,000,000	570,000,000	Lead	9,859,470	6,082,373
Grain	7,582,000	13,043,200	Cotton stuffs	332,449	564,332
Manure	1,982,543	16,327,020	Coffee	310,503	235,142
Rice	7,767,705	2,175,220	Oil	267,012	157,903
Sesame seed	3,454,962	2,537,331	Jute	1,313,518	760,869
Timber	25,283,160	36,226,000	Hemp	70,715	99,018
Cement	2,366,661	3,590,900	Wine (ordinary)	1,154,307	1,091,016
Pitch	8,036,080	8,252,673	Machinery	452,487	240,354
Iron ore	75,773,230	62,764,560	Other merchandise	15,387,361	.....
Iron bars	185,924	658,915			

INDUSTRIES.

Two large four-masted steamers of 150 meters long and 7,000 tons burthen were launched from the yard of the Transatlantic Company, and are intended for their line between Havre and New York.

These vessels are built of steel and have tanks to contain 650 tons of water ballast. The boilers are of steel and the engines are of 3,000 horse-power.

The steel plates for the hull were manufactured by the Compagnie des Forges de St. Nazaire; the boiler plates were made at Les Forges de la Terre Noire; the engines were built at the company's works here; the propeller shafts are from the Forges du Creusot; and the stern-posts were forged at the Mersey Iron Works.

The Compagnie des Chantiers de la Loire are building a protected iron cruiser for the French Government of 7,045 tons displacement and 8,115 horse-power, and another of 5,029 tons displacement and 8,260 horse-power for the Russian Government.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A stone tower has been built on the end of the Penhouet Rocks, which are situated about half a mile above the entrance to the docks.

A light-house, which will cost 60,000 francs, is being built on the Charpentier Rocks, at the entrance of Loire, and when completed it will be of great assistance to vessels entering the river.

The Legislative Chambers have authorized the municipal authorities to contract for a loan of 1,785,000 francs, which is to be laid out in improving the town.

HENRY P. SUTTON,
Consular Agent.

ST. NAZAIRE.

NICE.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Nice, France, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	
Art, works of	.....	.....	$48 25	.....	$48 25
Furniture, cabinet-woods, and household goods	.....	$1,300 00	193 00	.....	1,493 00
Glass, porcelain, and potteries	.....	443 80	340 07	$65 62	[illegible] 49
Oils, except essential (olive oil)	$3,785 81	3,741 04	6,193 86	3,202 23	16,[illegible]94
Preserved fruits and vegetables	1,101 02	.....	.....	619 60	1,720 62
Silk, manufactures of	.....	386 00	.....	.....	386 00
Toilet articles and perfumery	103,339 67	40,131 25	39,432 23	61,327 93	244,231 08
Total in United States gold	108,226 50	46,002 09	46,207 41	65,215 38	265,651 38
Total for preceding year	.....	.....	.....	.....	236,779 00
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,872 38

Amount and value of merchandise imported into Nice, France, during the year ending September 30, 1886.

Commodities.	1886.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	
Wheat and corn	10,595,124	$295,680
Increase over preceding year	.....	75,540
Pitch-pine lumber	.....	7,470
Increase over preceding year	.....	522

ALBERT N. HATHEWAY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nice, France.

ROUEN.

Report of Consul Williams.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

The manufacturers of every description of cotton goods have had a profitless year, the cause for which they attribute to the difficulty of finding any outlet for their production on account of their commercial treaties, which do not expire until 1892, and the duties which their colonies exact on their goods.

France claims that she has given more than she has received, being overgenerous through want of foresight.

The machine shops have so few orders that they can only retain their workmen on short time. One cause of this is that the machinery for manufacture of wool, cotton, and almost every industry comes from England or elsewhere. A small but very complete cotton-spinning

factory of 10,000 spindles, just started here, presents to view every machine stamped "Oldham, Eng.," except its steam-engine, which is of Rouen manufacture. The nine electric lamps which afford a brilliant light to this establishment were brought, with their appurtenances, from Germany. Another similar factory of 30,000 spindles, in process of erection, procures its machinery in the same manner.

The French machinists state that competition with the English in this machinery is useless, as their facilities are greater and their skill, patterns, and experience enable them to comprehend and satisfy the requirements of these manufacturers.

The persons above cited as investing in cotton machinery are capitalists, who assure me of their full confidence in the future of the cotton trade. Nevertheless it is claimed that the number of cotton spindles in the department of the Seine-Inférieure has been reduced by 150,000 since the year 1878.

GRAIN.

Large quantities of American wheat continue to arrive in France, and the French agriculturists of the north are dissatisfied with the present tariff, and are continually urging their claims for further protection. The Rouen Chamber of Commerce has signified its consideration of the interests of workmen and distillers by its disapproval of increased duties upon grain.

The wheat crop of this part of France in the early part of the season was promising, but the harvest proved unsatisfactory as regarded quantity and quality.

The result of the harvest in the district can be briefly summarized as follows: *Wheat:* Ordinary number of hectares sown. The ripening slow, and under unfavorable circumstances; straw, black; grain, light; returns per hectare, 15 hectoliters (about 36 bushels); weight in hectoliter only 75 kilograms. *Maslin:* Not much sown. *Rye:* Half a crop, inferior quality; 7 per cent. less than ordinary weight. *Barley:* Tolerable. *Oats:* Very good. *Rape:* Failure. *Potatoes:* Raised only for home consumption; blighted. *Buckwheat:* Failure. *Flax:* Good crop, averaging 600 francs per hectare.

There will be, therefore, no abatement probably in the receipts during the coming year, and but little increase. But if the receipts of wheat are to be limited, there is a future only partially developed in regard to Indian corn, in the production of which the United States stands unrivaled. Although rice has been substituted to a certain extent in the distillation of *eau-de-vie* (whisky or brandy), yet corn is acknowledged to be preferable. It is sought for eagerly as horse food, but as yet it has remained untouched and untasted for human food. That the task of introducing it to the working class and demonstrating its nutritive qualities, and familiarizing them with its preparation, would be difficult, no one who knows anything of the French character would deny. Yet it is far from impracticable, and would repay the effort. A few tons properly prepared and distributed gratuitously to the visitors of some of the agricultural or other assemblages so frequent in France, with directions for its preparation, and some carefully prepared packages of the meal, would open the way for its introduction and cause an inquiry regarding its comparative economic value. Again it could be made into bread with wheat flour. An objection which would prevail to its general use occurs in the fact that the working class are obliged to economize greatly in the use of fuel. The French,

who can afford it, although frugal and never wasteful, do not economize in their food, and they might soon cultivate a taste for some of the many palatable preparations founded on corn meal; for while we admit their claims for good cooking, neither the variety nor the quality of their food equals that of America. This taste once aroused would lead to the sale of increased quantities of tinned green corn.

APPLES.

The apple crop, although this is an off year, promises very fairly in this region, which is an apple country. This insures a plentiful supply of cider, and furnishes material for much brandy. The remainder of cider from last year's crop is large. Although the apple crop is enormous it is only fit for making cider. The supply of table apples is very small and their flavor inferior to the American. American apples at Rouen and other rich cities could be readily introduced, and meet with the same favor shown for them in London.

France produced last year 19,950,000 hectoliters of cider, and will doubtless yield an equal amount this year. Without replacing wine as an article of consumption, and above all as an article of export, cider occupies a position of great importance among the products of France. It is the workman's wine, and assists him in conveying into his stomach the vast amount of dry bread which forms his principal food. Much care has been given and skill exercised in the manufacture of cider, and a natural result, the market is greatly extended, and the orchards prove remunerative.

SEWING-MACHINES.

The sale of American sewing-machines is so well established that it is very slightly affected by competition, although the German manufacturers require constant watching. The sales have been limited by the general stagnation.

HORSES.

The purchase of horses for breeding purposes by Americans has been large, and the selections have been very carefully made by the buyers, and no better horses were ever sent to America than those which have gone and are about to be sent.

WOOLEN GOODS.

The frequent reports upon this trade of woolen yarns and fabrics, as given from time to time, leave but little to add. The last few months have witnessed a favorable change for the French home trade, and a better export demand.

PETROLEUM.

Increased amounts of petroleum are brought from the United States, and no arrivals from other countries are noted at this port.

CHEMICALS.

The manufacture of chemicals is carried on to a considerable extent in Rouen, and has met with profitable sales during the past year, especi-

ally of sulphuric and nitric acids and chlorate of lime. It labors under the disadvantage in the price of coal and the duty on salt.

One establishment at Rouen keeps four custom-house officers employed in inspecting salt at their works. The salary paid by the Government to these employés is 7,000 francs; the sum paid for tax on salt is 45,000 francs per year. This establishment affords 100,000 tons of freight in its consumption and manufacture, and contributes 16,000 tons to the exports.

THE PORT.

The arrivals and departures from this port vary but little from those of last year, and are therefore, considering the dullness of general business, an indication that this port is growing in favor.

The mayor of Montreal was received by the chamber of commerce and the city authorities a few days since, the object of his mission being the establishment of a line of steamers between Montreal and Rouen. Very little doubt is felt about the carrying out of the scheme.

In view of the increasing importance and continued amelioration of the condition of this port and its approaches, the advantage of an early establishment of a regular line of steamers for passengers and freight between this port and an American port at the North, cannot be overestimated.

The list of ships entered at the port of Rouen for the first six months of the year 1886 shows an increase of more than 60,000 tons over the corresponding period of 1885. The movement has been as follows: 2,153 ships for 1886, carrying 831,180 tons, at which rate the arrivals for the whole year would be 4,306 ships, carrying 1,661,000 tons, or 14 per cent. increase.

It is worthy of note that, compared with other French ports, Rouen and Dunkirk are the only ports which have increased their foreign trade.

The improvements progressing will render the port of Rouen accessible at all times to ships drawing 24 feet, and even more.

Receipts of customs at the port of Rouen.

Description.	1885.	1884.	1883.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Customs duties	18, 023, 812. 07	15, 720, 545. 93	15, 850, 951. 27
Sailing duties*	376, 745. 46	368, 530. 64	355, 464. 83
Salt duties	27, 582. 20	28, 375. 61	35, 610. 78
	18, 428, 139. 73	16, 117, 452. 18	16, 242, 026. 88

* Dock, discharging, and permit dues.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rouen, France, September 27, 1886.

Navigation at the port of Rouen for the year 1885.

ARRIVALS.

Nationalities and destination.	Ships with cargo.				Ships in ballast.				Total.	
	French.		Foreign.		French.		Foreign.			
Nationalities.	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Russia:										
Baltic Sea	.....	.....	69	44,977	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	44,977
North Sea	.....	.....	9	6,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6,723
Sweden	.....	.....	40	21,765	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	21,765
Norway	.....	.....	8	2,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,029
Denmark	.....	.....	5	1,257	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,257
England	63	21,056	662	243,482	.....	.....	7	1,742	732	266,230
Germany	.....	.....	29	9,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	9,803
Portugal	6	902	9	1,721	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2,623
Spain	34	13,231	119	68,643	.....	.....	1	620	154	82,494
Austria	.....	.....	18	15,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15,107
Italy	1	1,055	48	39,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	40,093
Greece	.....	.....	29	10,501	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	10,501
Turkey	3	743	14	13,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	13,927
Egypt	.....	.....	2	1,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,573
India English possessions	1	550	4	2,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,365
Australia	.....	.....	16	13,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	13,121
United States and Atlantic Ocean	.....	.....	47	47,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	47,592
Argentine Republic	1	470	43	24,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	24,703
English possessions in North America	.....	.....	1	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	262
Total	109	38,007	1,172	567,776	.....	.....	8	2,362	1,289	608,143
In 1884	128	47,209	1,272	581,541	.....	.....	7	3,774	1,407	632,524

DEPARTURES.

Destinations.										
Russia, Baltic Sea	6	1,008	11	3,843	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4,851
Sweden	2	404	7	2,096	.....	.....	2	739	11	3,239
Norway	.....	.....	6	1,201	.....	.....	10	4,556	16	5,757
Denmark	.....	.....	4	1,899	.....	.....	5	3,397	9	5,296
England	43	12,787	503	160,822	30	13,016	490	298,304	1,066	484,929
Germany	2	339	7	3,292	.....	.....	8	6,071	17	9,702
Netherlands	.....	.....	13	5,804	.....	.....	8	4,356	21	10,160
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4,108	6	4,108
Portugal	4	675	12	3,656	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	4,331
Spain	39	12,773	75	40,535	.....	.....	20	12,446	134	65,754
Austria	.....	.....	2	1,639	.....	.....	1	885	3	2,524
Italy	.....	.....	11	8,469	.....	.....	2	1,068	13	9,573
Egypt	.....	.....	1	835	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	835
United States, Atlantic Ocean	.....	.....	8	6,937	.....	.....	11	9,888	19	16,825
New Granada	1	207	1	211	.....	.....	1	279	3	697
Ecuador	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	480	1	480
English possessions in North America	.....	.....	1	609	.....	.....	2	1,321	3	1,930
Total	97	28,193	662	241,848	30	13,016	567	347,898	1,356	630,955
In 1884	125	40,342	870	306,757	20	9,695	472	288,646	1,487	645,440

* D'après les états de la Douane.

Comparative movement of merchandise by water and rail at the port of Rouen for the year 1885.

Articles.	Ocean navigation.				River navigation.	
	Long voyage.		Coasting.			
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Raw materials, textile and animal, cotton, wool, flax, hemp, &c	3,545	1,401	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animal products:						
Products and skins of animals	797	1,352	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suet and fat	106	312	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fish and products of fishery	435	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetable matter:						
Wheat, cereals, and flour	239,062	2,329	.....	.....	2,683	196,570
Seed and berries	711	1,451	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay, straw, and forage	4,703	1,047	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oleaginous fruits and grains	11,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil of olives, linseed, rape, &c	1,484	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonial products, spices, sugar, coffee	6,608	11,862	.....	.....	23,446	43,027
Green and dry fruits and vegetables	6,405	953	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building-timber	35,049	287	.....	.....	13,034	32,444
Dye-woods and vegetables for sugar	4,067	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral matter:						
Marble, granite, and cut stone	153	3,700	.....	.....	19,026	11,117
Plaster and building-material	10,551	48,018	.....	.....	63,468	227
Earth and arts for manufacture	15,835	13,687	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal	393,402	17,243	.....	.....	24,236	85,980
Fuel, other than coal	1,675	.....	.....	.....	932	.....
Rough and smooth castings	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rough and wrought iron	1,842	1,719	.....	.....	25,055	11,479
Other metals than iron	11,287	2,149	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral and natural products	24,104	140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures:						
Chemical products	15,288	7,634	.....	.....	23,771	51,746
Prepared dyes and tanning colors	1,411	5,243	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manures	4,294	205	.....	.....	231	6,418
Rags, paper, and card-board	100	3,506	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine	55,782	570	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	974	55	.....	.....	1,956	129,858
Cider and beer	59	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottery and glassware	901	928	.....	.....	16,292	.....
Machines and instruments	2,270	287	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ship-builders' material	3	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread of all sorts	3,122	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tissues of wool	1,185	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tissues of cotton	1,416	212	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tissues of miscellaneous	400	177	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchandise not classified	3,784	15,472	.....	.....	12,637	8,697
Coasting	.....	.....	96,868	80,044	.....	.....
Total, 1885	864,812	142,275	96,868	80,044	225,767	577,563
Total, 1884	1,072,404		172,716		816,425	

Comparative movement of merchandise by water and rail at the port of Rouen, &c.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Railroad.				Total.	
	North.		West.			
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Departed.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Raw materials, textile and animal, cotton, wool, flax, hemp, &c	735	1,216	6,784	2,571	11,064	5,188
Animal products:						
Products and skins of animals	257	236	521	1,055	1,575	2,642
Suet and fat	461	124	1,594	462	2,161	898
Fish and products of fishery	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	135
Vegetable matter:						
Wheat, cereals, and flour	3,705	2,001	9,814	8,785	255,264	209,775
Seed and berries	1,466	3,673	21,097	48,010	33,274	53,135
Hay, straw, and forage	186	37	1,589	149	6,428	1,235
Oleaginous fruits and grains	1,023	403	7,624	3,129	20,364	3,532
Oil of olives, linseed, rape, &c	1,622	654	4,520	9,853	7,626	10,533
Colonial products, spices, sugar, coffee	1,990	1,362	11,796	7,928	43,840	64,179
Green and dry fruits and vegetables	1,138	667	13,986	3,840	21,529	5,460
Building timber	6,773	3,415	15,552	3,017	70,408	39,163
Dye-woods and vegetables for sugar	155	522	12	39	4,234	615
Mineral matter:						
Marble, granite, and cut stone	3,051	164	9,069	3,112	30,299	18,093
Plaster and building-material	8,372	3,723	9,492	2,031	91,883	53,999
Earth and arts for manufacture	952	222	.....	.....	16,787	13,909
Coal	24,901	7,945	29,475	63,455	472,014	174,623
Fuel, other than coal	991	212	3,023	726	6,621	938
Rough and smooth castings	320	868	3,616	3,129	.....	.....
Rough and wrought iron	13,357	846	9,218	5,873	68,280	28,692
Other metals than iron	1,091	844	2,209	2,285	.....	.....
Mineral and natural products	57	77	.....	.....	24,161	217
Manufactures:						
Chemical products	4,512	6,432	4,007	35,467	47,578	101,279
Prepared dyes and tanning colors	122	446	3,306	3,502	4,839	9,191
Manures	574	871	1,504	12,458	6,603	19,952
Rags, paper, and card-board	2,097	3,003	3,419	5,596	10,616	12,105
Wine	549	18,081	15,143	11,586	.....	.....
Spirits	2,044	1,481	2,786	12,720	79,531	174,618
Cider and beer	238	262	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottery and glassware	3,070	313	2,372	1,587	22,635	2,828
Machines and instruments	2,151	681	1,726	2,556	6,147	3,524
Shipbuilders' material	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	71
Thread of all sorts	761	1,493	7,906	10,387	11,789	11,908
Tissues of wool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tissues of cotton	3,420	4,092	16,480	27,488	22,901	31,985
Tissues of miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchandise not classified	6,656	1,302	29,803	64,335	52,880	89,806
Coasting	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,868	80,044
Total, 1885	98,747	67,260	254,443	357,131	1,540,637	1,224,273
Total, 1884	165,121		649,868		2,876,524	

Imports and exports between Rouen, France, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.
	Kilos.
Wheat	2,224,700
Indian corn	39,146,500
Oats	1,143,800
Cotton	77,200
Petroleum	16,053,200

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Laces and tulles	$613,344 48	Musical instruments	$3,007 99
Ladies' dress goods	31,516 05	Silk velvet	82,560 38
Rags	57,814 03	Toilet soaps	4,432 80
Horses	54,260 00	Willows	1,376 06
Empty oil-casks	30,502 00		
Miscellaneous	17,316 67	Total	896,130 46

Exports between the consular district of Rouen and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Chemicals	$29,797 35	Rags	$82,764 38
Empty oil casks	150,407 00	Toilet articles	7,150 14
Flax	37,706 00	Upholstery goods	82,561 38
Furniture	51,725 00	Willows	2,256 00
Breeding horses	119,975 00	Wool	532,147 00
Ladies' dress goods	103,173 77	Woolen cloth	484,123 28
Laces and tulles	1,171,093 45		
Linen goods	12,134 29	Total	2,902,033 78
Miscellaneous	35,019 74		

PORT OF ROUEN.—RIVER BASIN.

Comparison of the movement of ships during the years 1871–1885.

Year.	Entered.			Departed.		
	Merchandise discharged or transferred.		Total.	Merchandise discharged or transferred.		Total.
	Coming from above.	Coming from below.		Coming from below.	Coming from above.	
1871	62.121	42.289	104.410	8.807	123.532	132.339
1872	99.206	18.268	117.474	14.547	49.042	63.589
1873	112.230	41.983	154.213	21.613	99.321	120.934
1874	107.987	34.131	142.118	16.262	105.158	121.420
1875	50.371	24.981	84.352	13.878	56.721	70.599
1876	56.573	35.009	91.582	8.728	65.537	74.265
1877	82.817	69.202	152.019	31.327	83.720	115.047
1878	73.222	86.827	160.049	34.352	99.848	134.380
1879	65.684	64.054	129.738	26.568	76.644	103.212
1880	62.106	50.615	112.721	21.878	65.349	87.227
1881	65.935	50.457	116.392	13.919	80.625	94.544
1882	67.017	58.467	125.484	16.109	87.297	103.406
1883	57.873	41.661	99.534	14.249	99.176	113.425
1884	74.692	38.037	112.729	18.071	112.305	130.376
1885	78.040	44.614	122.654	18.766	103.231	121.997

Comparison of the movement of ships during the years 1871–1885.

Year.	Merchandise passing through.			Merchandise discharged in the Maritime Basin.		
	Ascending.	Descending.	Total.	Ascending.	Descending.	Total.
1871	75.609	26.499	102.108	97.346	53.226	150.572
1872	59.176	37.066	96.242	72.652	85.153	157.805
1873	88.072	57.767	145.839	60.206	61.258	121.464
1874	77.303	47.913	125.216	68.235	93.157	161.392
1875	78.261	42.331	120.592	145.225	178.972	324.197
1876	66.728	39.167	105.895	196.160	144.712	340.872
1877	59.444	38.752	98.196	164.646	126.512	291.158
1878	86.243	30.992	117.235	245.701	130.568	376.269
1879	63.761	26.010	89.771	300.231	103.407	403.638
1880	72.568	27.411	99.979	349.374	141.181	490.555
1881	72.714	26.060	98.774	340.357	127.085	467.442
1882	65.827	17.260	83.774	355.259	110.833	466.092
1883	80.879	21.778	102.657	380.840	126.016	506.856
1884	64.185	19.682	83.867	419.851	125.710	545.561
1885	65.469	23.527	88.996	408.413	124.200	528.613

Prices of coal delivered on the quay or on waggons at Rouen for each month in 1885.

Description.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Frs.	*Frs.*	*Frs.*	*Frs.*	*Frs.*	*Frs.*	*Frs.*	*Frs.*	*Frs.*	*Frs.*	*Frs.*	*Frs.*
Belgian:												
Fine	18.75	18.25	18.25	18.75	19.25	18.75	18.50	18.75	19.00	18.75	18.75	48.75
Unselected	21.00	20.75	20.25	20.25	20.35	20.75	20.75	20.75	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75
Larger	28.50	28.25	27.75	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75
Large	29.50	29.25	28.75	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75
French:												
Fine	16.25	16.00	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.50	14.50
Unselected	21.25	21.00	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.00	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50
Larger	27.25	27.00	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.00	26.00	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Large	29.25	29.00	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.00	28.00	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50
English and Scotch and North of England:												
Fine	15.75	15.25	15.75	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.50	16.50	16.00	16.00	15.50	15.50
Unselected	18.75	18.75	18.75	19.00	19.00	18.50	18.50	18.50	19.00	19.50	19.00	19.00
Large	21.75	21.75	21.75	22.00	22.00	21.75	21.75	21.75	22.00	22.50	22.50	22.00
English, South:												
Fine	16.75	16.25	16.75	17.25	17.00	16.75	16.75	16.75	17.00	17.25	17.00	17.00
Unselected	20.25	20.00	20.00	20.50	20.50	20.25	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.25	20.00	20.00
Large	24.00	23.50	23.50	24.00	24.00	23.75	23.50	23.50	23.50	24.00	24.00	24.00

Comparison of the price per ton of unselected coal during the years 1884 *and* 1885.

Description.	1884.	1885.
	Francs.	*Francs.*
Belgian, on wagon	21.50	20.65
French, on wagon	21.40	20.05
English, Scotch, and North of England, on wagon or on cars	19.60	18.85
South of England, on wagon or on cars	20.85	20.15

CALAIS.

Imports at Calais for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
	Tons.		
Wool	20,818	$2,000,000	England.
Preserved meat	104	25,000	Do.
Wheat	1,498	89,500	Russia.
Preserved fish	103	22,000	England.
Sugar	9	1,800	Do.
Oil	64	10,000	Do.
Cotton	66	26,000	Do.
Coals	66,763	200,000	Do.
Pig-iron	26,772	160,000	Do.
Iron	401	12,000	England and Sweden.
Steel	700	27,000	Do.
Beer	297	25,000	England.
Yarn and thread (silk, cotton, wool)	117	500,000	England and Italy.
Tissues	4,016	80,000	England.
Machinery	334	52,000	Do.
Silk, raw	55	10,000	England and Italy.
Jute and hemp	3,800	70,000	England.
Yeast	997	20,000	Do.
Ice	3,492	45,000	Norway.
Timber	616,250	500,000	Norway and Sweden.
Sundries (about)	3,000	100,000	England and Germany.

Total of duties paid, 2,206,569.89 francs, or $425,867.98.

Exports from Calais for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Fowls	125	$25,000	England.
Wool and wool waste	687	15,000	Do.
Eggs	568	120,000	Do.
Flour	6	350	Do.
Potatoes	72	1,200	Do.
Fruit and vegetables	2,000	400,000	Do.
Seeds	5	1,300	Do.
Sugar, refined and raw	679	135,000	Do.
Nails	120	10,000	Do.
Wine	2,463	490,000	England, Sweden, and Russia.
Glass	3,151	98,000	England.
Tissues	1,200	110,000	Do.
Lace	246	950,000	Everywhere.
Basket work	258	50,000	England.
Skins	19	3,500	Do.
Haberdashery	22	19,000	Do.
Copper and brass (worked)	45	7,000	Do.
Straw	6,000	150,000	Do.
Clover	4,000		
Hay	4,500		
Sundries, about	2,000	400,000	Do.

Lace to the value of $556,749.38 and linen to the value of $34,000.49 were exported to the United States.

Navigation at the port of Calais for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Flag.	Entered.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
French	565	222,831	39	3,695	604	226,526
English	1,261	263,871	62	9,502	1,293	2,643,273
German	6	264	7	1,813	13	4,434
Austrian	.....	.....	1	260	1	260
Danish	.....	.....	2	688	2	688
Dutch	.....	.....	1	71	1	71
Russian	1	431	16	4,588	17	5,019
Norwegian	3	1,175	81	26,544	84	27,619
Swedish	7	2,308	18	4,866	25	7,174

J. P. VENDROUX,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Calais, September 27, 1886.

DUNKIRK.

Imports at Dunkirk for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
	Kilograms.			
Cheese	430,267	$96,055	4 per cent	Holland.
Hides, skins	1,374,920	.....	Free	Russia, River Plate.
Wool	61,406,083	22,106,189	Free	Russia, River Plate, Ireland, Australia.
Guano	752,588	30,105	Free	Chili.
Nitrate of soda	80,770,000	3,715,420	Free	Chili, Peru.
Codfish	4,711,936	2,924,649	Free	Iceland.
Wheat	24,823,239	943,284	3 per cent	East Indies, Oregon.
Maize	145,402,100	3,489,649	Free	Danube, River Plate, United States.
Oats	11,660,993	373,152	1.50 per cent.	Russia.
Barley	36,521,154	876,508	Free	Russia, Algeria.
Rice	5,212,935	187,666	Free	East Indies.
Dry fruit	1,919,043	287,456	6 per cent	Italy, Spain.
Ground-nuts	10,590,446	614,246	Free	East Indies, West Coast of Africa.
Oil-seeds	113,881,204	6,145,185	Free	East Indies, Russia, Roumania.
Molasses	80,279,210	2,087,256	.....	Germany, Black Sea, United States.
Tobacco	3,176,284	222,340	Prohibited	East Indies, Africa.
Fish oil	835,519	167,102	6 per cent	United States, Newfoundland.
Palm oil	2,545,470	432,730	1 per cent	West Coast of Africa.
Petroleum oil	30,167,528	1,025,696	6 per cent	United States.
Wood	64,748,581	.....	Free	United States, Norway, Canada.
Flax	19,361,377	3,291,434	Free	Russia.
Mineral ores	277,063,686	5,541,274	Free	Russia, Spain.
Coals	128,467,901	513,872	0.12 per cent.	England.
Bricks, cement	9,613,148	153,810	Free	Do.

Exports from Dunkirk for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Straw forage ..... kilograms	19, 112, 129	$286, 682	United Kingdom.
Oil-cakes ..... do	11, 662, 342	373, 195	Germany.
Iron, steel, metals ..... do	7, 416, 747	.....	Italy, Algeria.
Empty casks ..... do	6, 894, 478	179, 257	United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Black Sea.
Manure, guano ..... do	4, 342, 236	191, 058	United Kingdom, Mauritius.
Potash ..... do	4, 280, 331	368, 108	United Kingdom.
Glassware, crystal ..... do	3, 758, 209	.....	United Kingdom, Russia.
Oils ..... do	3, 534, 048	670, 869	United Kingdom, Holland.
Rags ..... do	3, 120, 295	124, 812	United Kingdom, United States.
Jute yarn ..... do	2, 891, 458	375, 890	United Kingdom.
Slates ..... pieces	2, 076, 400	.....	United Kingdom.
Peas, beans ..... kilograms	1, 476, 633	114, 505	United Kingdom.
Tissues ..... do	1, 447, 185	2, 894, 370	United Kingdom, Russia.
Wines ..... liters	1, 061, 897	84, 952	United Kingdom, Russia.
Metallic works ..... kilograms	1, 064, 372	.....	Algeria, River Plate.
Machinery ..... do	1, 042, 047	.....	Algeria.
Beet-root sugar ..... do	480, 300	41, 306	United Kingdom.
Toys ..... do	90, 705	90, 705	Algeria.
Hardware ..... do	28, 042	16, 830	Russia.
Wheat, in flour ..... do	10, 961	548	United Kingdom.
Total	.....	5, 813, 087	

Navigation at the port of Dunkirk for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
French	397	236, 563	601	91, 625	400	238, 933	596	94, 341
English	800	481, 410	407	102, 517	806	485, 390	469	92, 573
German	61	30, 447	81	17, 258	55	28, 136	80	16, 886
American	.....	.....	3	1, 993	.....	.....	5	2, 907
Belgium	28	7, 281	1	743	26	7, 307	2	874
Danish	40	26, 897	30	4, 150	39	25, 331	35	5, 266
Dutch	55	8, 987	14	1, 300	53	7, 630	13	1, 127
Italian	6	9, 340	16	8, 120	7	9, 682	17	8, 688
Norwegian	8	2, 277	65	26, 200	8	2, 576	68	27, 620
Russian	5	2, 905	27	9, 884	5	3, 255	23	8, 529
Swedish	2	668	12	4, 578	2	609	13	5, 096
Austrian	1	812	2	943	1	812	2	943
Spanish	8	7, 725	.....	.....	9	10, 052	.....	.....
Greek	1	898	.....	.....	1	898	.....	.....

Imports and exports between Dunkirk and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.			*Kilograms.*	
Maize	66, 982, 415	$1, 606, 401	Wood	2, 249, 500	.....
Petroleum	30, 167, 528	1, 025, 696	Fish oil	269, 535	$53, 907
Molasses	6, 822, 083	177, 399	Salt meat	2, 578	.....
Wheat	5, 027, 547	191, 046	Total	111, 473, 136	3, 054, 449

Imports and exports between Dunkirk and the United States, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.			*Kilograms.*	
Empty petroleum-barrels	3,274,250	$109,885	Bread	4,250	.....
Rags and wrappers	541,679	28,875	Paint	2,345	.....
Guano	303,429	2,382	Cordage, manilla	1,930	.....
Wool	24,439	5,807	Cordage, hemp	1,729	.....
Coals	23,200	.....	Salt meat	884	.....
Potatoes	20,960	.....	Salt pork	492	.....
Pipes	14,906	.....			
Oils	5,557	.....	Total	.....	$141,949

BENJ. MOREL,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Dunkirk, September 27, 1886.

ST. ETIENNE.

Report of Commercial Agent Coleman.

The great local industry of St. Etienne is the ribbon industry, almost as important as all the rest combined. This industry, introduced into St. Etienne in the tenth century, was for a long time inferior to that of St. Chamond, where at present, however, are made only special articles, such as braids, for example. It is at St. Etienne exclusively that has existed for forty years the public test for silk destined to be manufactured into ribbons. The manufacture of velvets and ribbons absorbs annually from 5,000 to 6,000 kilograms, about 10,000 or 12,000 pounds of silk, representing from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 francs, or about $7,000,000. The value of ribbons manufactured is from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 francs, or $16,000,000. The "rubanerie" or ribbon industry of St. Etienne is carried on by about 250 manufacturers, who are engaged in making many different articles, such as plain black, colored, and figured ribbons, velvets, elastic goods, trimmings, braids, cravats, cords, galoons, &c. These manufacturers employ 18,000 looms and 50,000 workmen. The greater part of the looms of St. Etienne are worked by hand and belong to the workmen themselves, who own small factories of from 2 to 4 looms. Generally these looms are very well arranged and perform wonders. The manufacturers of St. Etienne, in view of the constant changes in style, find a great advantage in this arrangement, which, however, seems little in keeping with our age. A manufacturer who creates a new article finds looms to produce it at smaller cost than if he had extensive works and were obliged to change all his machinery. Looms for velvet generally belong to the manufacturer, as well as those for the fabrication of elastic ribbons, braids, &c. It is estimated that the number of looms worked by steam or water power amounts to 2,000 or 3,000. The number has of late years diminished, but this year has a tendency to increase again, work being cheaper in the country than in the city. There is no fixed rate of wages for workmen. They vary according to the demand, and each ribbon requires a special agreement between employer and employé. While one workman with a loom able to produce the article in vogue will gain from 10

to 20 francs—about $2 to $4 per day—another with a loom producing a less stylish fabric will make but 2 or 3 francs—say from 40 to 60 cents per day. Till the year 1872 work was regular enough at St. Etienne. Economical workmen grew rich, and most of the houses in the city were built by them. Since then the condition of workmen has been less favorable, wages have been smaller, and many have been out of employment. The manufacturer, too, has suffered, and now that business has revived it is hard to find the skilled labor which is needed. The ribbon production of St. Etienne formerly amounted to 110,000,000 francs ($25,000,000) yearly; this included braids also, which are now principally manufactured at St. Chamond. To-day the combined production of St. Etienne and St. Chamond is estimated at not above 90,000,000 francs—say $18,000,000 yearly. Till the year 1872 two-thirds of the ribbons manufactured were for exportation. To-day those destined for exportation do not exceed one-third. It is alleged by the manufacturers that this great change is due to the policy of the United States in imposing such an enormous tariff upon their productions. It is stated by the president of the chamber of commerce that the exportation of ribbons to the United States formerly ran as high as 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 francs. If this be true, there is certainly a very great change from the past to the present figures.

From publications made by the "chamber of textiles," an approximate estimate has been made of the total ribbon production of St. Etienne for the years 1881, 1882, 1883. A table is hereto annexed and made a part of this report. This table shows that, unfortunate as was the year 1881 for the ribbon department, still the total valuation of the ribbon production for that year was 63,400,000 francs. This was 4,210,000 francs more than the production of 1882. I cannot give more accurately than I have the ribbon production of St. Etienne for the years 1884 and 1885. The only official figures for these years must be taken from the declared export tables from this consular district to the United States. From the table given below it will be seen that the total ribbon exportation to the United States for 1884 was $576,243.02, and for 1885 was $498,323.57, the decrease for 1885 being $77,919.45. The total exportation of ribbons to the United States for the year 1886 is $793,271.60, showing an increase of $294,948.03 over the year 1885. Thus it will be seen that there is a very decided improvement this year in the ribbon exports to the United States.

Articles.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Silk ribbons	$675,735 25	$307,109 02	$215,556 50	$316,965 51	$541,609 32
Velvet ribbons	105,182 05	771,160 34	252,517 47	113,341 64	157,511 68
Elastic ribbons	1,797 78	1,678 99	3,656 09	4,802 23	3,471 74
Cravats	13,143 40	2,758 50	.....	.....	.....
Trimmings, &c	61,868 90	102,512 20	84,512 96	63,214 29	90,678 85
Total	857,727 38	1,185,218 75	576,243 02	498,323 57	793,271 60

METALLURGY.

In the report of my predecessor for the calendar year 1881 the condition of French metallurgy is stated to have been in that year exceptionally good. During the year 1882 its condition was still prosperous, notwithstanding the disastrous monetary crisis, which seriously affected every other branch of trade. The metallurgic industry, however, remained intact, and kept up firm and remunerative prices. The French

iron trade in 1882 proved to be, on the whole, unusually steady, the quotations throughout the year being nearly the same. Prices for merchant iron in the Paris market ranged from 21 to 19 francs per 100 kilograms, and although a considerable competition by foreign producers began to make itself seriously felt during the latter part of the year, the market continued remarkably firm to the end of the year. Building operations in Paris being very active during this year, transactions in every description of iron—bars, plates, slit iron, angles, hoops, &c.—remained numerous and fairly remunerative. In the beginning of 1882 many orders taken in 1881 remained to be filled, and the great activity which prevailed in the construction of public works and in the carrying through of the so-called Freycinet schemes caused many new ones. To satisfy the demand thus created numerous plants were erected or brought near completion during this year, among which may be mentioned several converters intended for the production of steel by the dephosphorizing process, in addition to the five already in operation in France. As to novelties in the manufacturing of iron the year 1882 has no more showing than its predecessor. It is perhaps of interest to mention that a discovery of iron ore has been made at Heywien, in the department of the Isère, belonging to this consular district, by a company searching for coal-measures. They met, instead, with a large bed of hematite iron of about 5 meters' thickness. This discovery will no doubt prove in the end an important accession to the metallurgy of the Loire district. The total output of French metallurgy in 1882 was 3,570,296 tons against 3,070,036 tons in 1881, showing an increase of 500,260 tons. The district of the Loire had its due share in that increase, although I am unable to state in exact figures the percentage of its increase.

But favorable as 1882 proved to be for the French metallurgist, an ominous symptom, indicating even worse consèquences in store for the future, showed itself at the end of that year. On the 7th of May, 1882, one year after the promulgation of the revised French general tariff, the new treaties and connections with the different European powers had come into operation. As the duties on articles of the metallurgic line had been reduced, the importation of materials, especially those needed for railroad building, such as axles and tires, naturally increased. The result was that after a seven months' trial of the new legislation the balance of trade was, at the close of 1882, already in favor of foreign producers, thus proving that the new commercial treaties did not work well as far as the interests of French metallurgy were concerned. Still, it was hoped that the completion of the important public improvements would be steadily carried on by the Government, so as to secure at least a modest number of orders to the French metallurgist. The new year of 1883, therefore, brought expectations not oversanguine, it is true, as all hope for a continuance of the great commercial revival of 1879 had been long abandoned, yet presaged no gloomy prospects for the future. But in the course of events 1883 proved a most deplorable year for all concerned in metallurgy. Financial embarrassments consequent upon the foreign policy of the French Government caused the secretary of public works to curtail or postpone metallurgical orders. The financial crisis of 1882 had already put a stop to many private enterprises. Now, the straightened condition of the national budget and the subsequent withdrawal of aid by the Government could not but inflict a blow to French metallurgy as severe as it was sudden. In addition to this, the great railway companies of the country, almost equal in monetary importance to the state itself, followed the example of retrenchment set

by the state. Being under the apprehension that a repurchase of their roads by the state—provided in the different charters and warmly advocated by influential political parties—might be carried, they proceeded to apply for a revision of the old charters. In the mean time they restricted their orders to their most pressing needs, prudently conforming themselves to the marked decline in their receipts.

Besides this, the crisis, already bad enough, was aggravated by the competition of the large metallurgical establishments which had been erected at St. Nazaire, at Bayonne, and in other parts of the country. The new plants had raised the producing capacity of French metallurgy to 600,000 tons per year, while the home consumption did not exceed 250,000 or 300,000, leaving thereby on the hands of the manufacturer a surplus of at least 300,000 tons, which could not be sent abroad, save at prices almost ruinous. Thus was exportation, which means successful competition with England, Belgium, and Germany, rendered impossible. Under such circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that stocks accumulated and prices, from the beginning of 1883 to the close of the same year, went gradually but steadily down. Merchant iron, bars, plates, &c., decreased from 195 francs in January to 160 in December in the Paris markets. Bessemer steel rails were, in December, worth 160 francs, while in the flush times, before the crisis, 180 was the minimum price, and the cost price in the Loire district exceeded 160 francs. Hence further manufacturing of this article became impossible. To sum up, the year 1883 was characterized by overproduction and low prices, such as generally did not pay the producer, and feverish and uncertain trade. Furnaces had to be put out of blast in the north and Moselle region, as well as in the Loire district, and mills had to be stopped in order to check overproduce. Many workmen were dismissed, wages were reduced, and, as a matter of course, strikes followed, and up to the end of the year the crisis remained in full force. The total production of French metallurgy, foundry-iron, forge-iron, and steel included, amounted to—

	Tons.
1881	3,070,036
1882	3,570,296
1883	3,524,500
1884	2,759,318

showing at the end of 1882 an increase of 500,260, and at the close of 1883 a decrease of 45,796 tons, leaving to the year 1883 an excess of production over 1881 of 454,464 tons.

The following figures show to what degree the metallurgical portion of this district—the departments of the Loire and the Isère—took part in the general production. Participating with 299,949 tons in a total production of 3,524,500, the two departments represented in 1883 about 8½ per cent. of the general output, while in 1881 they shared in it with a little more than 10 per cent. It may not be amiss to add that some orders given in July, 1883, to works in the Loire region by the war and marine department greatly aided the district and helped to keep up its activity. This region still maintains its supremacy in finished products, especially in war and marine materials. It stands at the head of all the French metallurgical districts in the production of steel, and although the manufacturing of steel rails no longer pays and must be abandoned, still its steel may be destined to bring relief to its metallurgical interests, as, to all appearances, it is to the steel that belongs the coming age.

Production of iron and steel in the departments of the Loire and Isère; also the production for France entire during the year 1884.

Description.	Production of iron.			Production of steel.		
	Isère.	Loire.	Total France.	Isère.	Loire.	Total France.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Rails	.....	.....	15,668	.....	19,033	376,924
Merchant and special iron	7,436	41,046	734,113	4,709	35,689	103,096
Sheet-iron	291	14,008	126,970	.....	12,419	21,888
Total	7,727	55,054	876,751	4,709	67,141	502,908

MANUFACTURE OF ARMS.

Closely connected with this branch of industry (metallurgical) is the manufacture of arms, which has its seat at St. Etienne and its environs. The most important establishment engaged in the fabrication of weapons of every description for the army, the so-called "National Factory" has, during the years 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885, continuously pursued a downward course. As far as I can learn, from private sources, official statements regarding this Government institution have at no time been published, but, on the contrary, have been guarded with strictest secrecy. I have made several attempts to obtain information, especially at St. Chamond, but every effort to visit the works or to obtain information has been unavailing. As far as I can ascertain, the number of hands employed in the national factory at this place for the last three or four years, say 1883, 1884, and 1885, have not averaged more than 1,500 or 2,000, while at the end of 1881 there was still a working force of about 4,000 men. It is not surprising, then, that with the gradually diminishing demand for work during this period wages went down to an almost starving rate, the wages of ordinary laborers being one franc or one franc and a half, say 30 or 40 cents, a day, and those of skilled workmen not more than two or two and a half francs, say 50 cents, per day.

It is rumored lately, however, that something like a revival of its former activity will soon spring up, as the army gun now in use is to pass through a process of remodeling; that work will doubtlessly be done by the national factories, among which that of St. Etienne is the most important.

What has been said of the Government factories of arms and the distressing condition of their employés, applies with equal force to the private branches of this industry. From the very fact that this branch has for its exclusive specialty the fabrication of "arms of luxury," it is to be inferred that it must have suffered, even more than many other branches, from the financial crisis and the consequent industrial stagnation of the last few years. Although I have not been able to obtain statistics giving the exact or even the approximate estimate of the number of arms produced here, I feel sure that the St. Etienne manufacture of fancy arms, from information I have gained, is losing ground from year to year, and is becoming less and less able to compete with the factories of other countries, where progress in that line is so marked.

MINING.

We will pass now to the mining industry of this consular district. As a matter of course, its prosperity depends mainly upon the wants of the metallurgic trade. As shown above, the production of its iron

industry, 1882 and 1883, was about half a million of tons larger than in 1881, in consequence of which the demand for the universal fuel increased proportionably. A statistical table published in the *Écho des Mines*, by Mr. F. Laur, gives the quantity of coal mined in the Loire region as amounting to 3,620,550 tons for 1882, and to 3,651,860 tons for 1883. It may be said, therefore, that, as to the quantity of coal mined, these years cannot be accounted unsuccessful, yet the general calamity brought on by the financial and industrial crisis in metallurgy had a damaging effect upon mining interests, resulting in the retrenchment of wages of employés. The following table shows the production of coal in this consular district for the year 1884:

Consular district.	Tons.	Value.
Department of the Loire	3,152,184	$9,573,420 80
Department of Isère	158,494	31,698 00

The following will show the production of coal in the department of the Loire for the respective years:

	Tons.
1881	3,479,356
1882	3,568,909
1883	3,586,802
1884	3,152,184

The decrease for the year 1884 from 1883 being 499,676 tons.

The following translation of an extract from the *Écho des Mines* by Mr. F. Laur, engineer of mines, is interesting for the information contained in it on the subject of mines and metallurgy.

Output of coal from the basin of the Loire in 1883.

[Result of semi-annual reports of our five principal companies in 1883.]

	Tons.
Firminy and Roche-la-Molière	585,444
Montrambert-Beraudière and Montcel	591,675
Loire	460,998
Mines of St. Etienne	577,110
Rive-de-Gier companies	204,932
Total output from the basin of St. Etienne	3,110,910
Rive-de-Gier	488,143
Total	3,599,053
The total output had been St. Etienne	3,055,718
Rive-de-Gier	513,191
Total	3,568,909

The output, then, of 1883 exceeded that of 1882 by about 30,000 tons.

The *Écho* gives the production of the two basins of the Nord and of the Pas-de-Calais, making together 10,051,459 tons.

On the metallurgic production of the Loire we have interesting figures. From official statistics we could not get so much in six months.

The production of the Loire in 1883, compared with that of 1882, is the following:

Products.	1882.	1883.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Ore	58,547	62,396
Iron	84,290	73,768
Steel	133,405	118,290
Total	276,242	254,454

As can be seen, there is a decrease of 25,000 tons in the manufactured article, iron and steel about 10 per cent. If the ore has suffered a diminution of only 4,000 tons, it is because there must have been introduced into the department foreign ore, which is again a bad symptom.

THE METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION IN AMERICA.

The condition of metallurgy in America is analogous to that in Europe. In 1883, if the production was not diminished, the prices, on the other hand, were sensibly lowered. Many owners of foundries put out their fires because the future promised no more remunerative prices. The year 1883 produced, in round numbers, 4,948,000 tons of ore; in 1882, the yield had been 4,623,000, say an increase of 325,000 tons. The production of steel rails in 1883 was inferior, by 100,000 tons, to that of the preceding year. To sum up, it is to be seen that our neighbors, the American iron-men, cannot congratulate themselves more than their European brethren on the results of 1883. On the other side of the Atlantic they allege excess of production as the principal cause of this state of things. It is the same on this side. Metallurgy realizes, to some extent, Pharaoh's dream of seven fat kine always followed by seven lean kine; the number seven varies, but the succession of the kine remains invariable.

For any information about the glove business of Grenoble, the lace industry of Le Puy, the cotton goods of Terare, the "Chartreuse" of Voiron, and the glass manufactories of St. Just, I have to rely exclusively on the table of declared exports, herewith inclosed, being left absolutely without any other statistical information.

DANIEL COLEMAN,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
St. Etienne, January 1, 1887.

A.—*Total ribbon production of St. Etienne during the years* 1881, 1882, 1883.

Products.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Pure silk, black	.....	10,000,000	9,000,000
Pure velvet, one color	.....	15,000,000	16,000,000
Pure silk, figured	30,300,000	8,600,000	1,600,000
Silk and cotton mixed:			
Black	.....	2,130,000	2,550,000
One color	.....	5,200,000	10,200,000
Figured	12,200,000	3,000,000	2,500,000
Velvet:			
Pure silk	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Silk and cotton mixed	2,400,000	4,000,000	15,000,000
Cravats:			
Pure silk	2,600,000	1,350,000	1,000,000
Silk and cotton mixed	1,700,000	3,000,000	1,600,000
Trimmings, braids, fringes, &c	5,000,000	2,330,000	700,000
Hat ribbons	4,000,000	3,400,000	3,500,000
Elastic ribbons	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000
Total	63,400,000	59,210,000	68,650,000

Declared value of exports from the consular district of St. Etienne to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	December 31, 1886.	
Cotton goods	$4,902 64	$4,860 49	.....	$2,288 85	$12,051 98
Elastic ribbons	2,218 46	307 73	$352 92	592 63	3,471 74
Gloves	217,421 48	136,332 67	226,786 73	205,362 49	785,903 32
Laces	4,012 87	2,262 08	.....	1,007 14	7,564 06
Liquors	4,195 25	7,905 99	1,903 94	4,391 86	18,397 04
Silk and mixed ribbons	130,305 48	159,161 06	158,391 97	93,750 81	541,609 32
Silk and velvet piece goods	1,381 29	5,178 98	8,038 46	13,145 99	27,744 72
Tanned hides	.....	.....	1,679 14	.....	1,679 14
Trimmings and braids	26,351 91	20,954 88	26,723 81	16,648 25	90,678 85
Velvet ribbons	47,626 05	29,783 01	43,847 73	36,254 90	157,511 69
Sundries	605 69	963 05	1,888 76	569 44	4,026 94
Total	439,021 12	367,704 94	469,895 43	374,012 31	1,650,638 79
Total for preceding year	306,396 39	200,475 30	411,393 08	97,765 65	1,016,030 42
Increase	132,624 73	167,229 64	58,502 35	276,246 66	634,608 37

Declared exports from the consular district of St. Etienne to the United States for the years 1884, 1885, 1886.

Articles.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Cotton goods	$2,363 26	$18,204 59	$12,051 98
Elastic ribbons	3,656 09	4,802 23	3,471 74
Gloves	442,049 85	447,392 24	785,903 32
Laces, &c	15,397 13	26,976 93	7,564 06
Liquors	.....	.....	18,397 04
Silk and velvet piece goods	29,782 59	11,168 42	27,744 72
Silk and mixed ribbons	225,556 50	316,965 41	541,609 32
Trimmings, braids, &c	84,512 96	63,214 29	90,678 85
Tanned hides	8,828 33	2,461 21	1,679 14
Velvet ribbons	262,517 47	113,341 64	157,511 68
Miscellaneous	22,069 39	11,503 46	4,026 94
Total	1,096,728 57	1,016,030 42	1,650,638 79

CORSICA.

Report of Consul Mason, of Marseilles.

The island of Corsica, with an area of 3,377 square miles and a population of about 272,000, has three principal sea-ports—Ajaccio, the capital, on the western coast; Calvi, on the north, and Bastia, the principal commercial port, on the northeastern shore, where the long-projecting promontory of Cape Corte joins the mainland.

The imports and exports of Bastia comprise two-thirds of the entire foreign commerce of Corsica. Eight hundred and sixty-five vessels, of 194,351 tons aggregate burden, entered and cleared there during 1885, a large proportion of which were the regular steamers which ply between Marseilles, Nice, and Leghorn. Six hundred and fifty-five of these vessels were under the French flag; the remaining two hundred and ten represented, mainly, Italy, Austria, Greece, and Great Britain.

The foreign commerce of Bastia during the past year presents the following exhibit:

Articles.	France.	All other countries.	Articles.	France.	All other countries.
Exports.			*Imports*—Continued.		
Citrons in brine....tons..	.....	1,828	Coal .....tons..	351	628
Candied citron.....do...	.....	422	Paper ..... .do ..	162	.....
Chestnuts ..... .do...	1,360	819	Leather..... .....do...	166	.....
Tanning extracts...do ..	308	5	Salt fish.....do..	234	.....
Tan-bark ....do ..	.....	195	Potatoes .....do...	272	.....
Wood .....do...	1,185	.....	Soap .....do...	553	.....
Mineral waters ....do...	1,350	156	Cotton fabrics .. .do..	282	145
Olive oil.....do...	540	216	Woolens .....do...	56	.....
Ore of antimony.....do...	387	461	Glass .....do...	862	.....
Charcoal pig-iron...do...	2,441	.....	Petroleum .....do...	.....	150
Cork..... .....do ..	299	.....	Iron ore (Ella) .....do..	.....	4,946
Wine .....gallons..	560,000	.....	Hay and straw.....do...	.....	1,039
			Tobacco and cigars .do...	.....	134
Imports.			Coffee.....do...	.....	215
Steel .....tons..	915	.....	Rice .....do...	.....	105
Bar iron .....do...	1,418	.....	Sugar.....do...	1,152	.....
Starch ..... do...	17	.....	Spirits .....gallons..	160,000	.....
Flour .....do...	1,330	544	Machinery .....value..	.....	$79,860

Among the above imports the petroleum was nearly or quite all of American origin, and the machinery was mainly engines and mining apparatus imported from England by a British company which is preparing to work the copper mines in the neighborhood of Ile Rousse.

RAILROADS.

Hitherto Corsica has struggled under the disadvantage of being entirely without other means of transportation than carts drawn by mules or the small wiry horses peculiar to the island. Some years ago a system of narrow-gauge railways was projected to connect, when completed, Bastia, Corte, Ajaccio, Bonifacio, and Calvi. The main line from Bastia to Ajaccio passes through Corte, and crosses a mountain range by a tunnel at an elevation of nearly 5,000 feet.

The work of construction has been difficult and costly, but it has been admirably done, and the long tunnel which will complete this branch of the system is well under way.

It is expected that with the opening of its railroad Corsica will make rapid and important progress in agriculture, mining, and general industry, and the English companies which are opening new mines of copper and antimony and establishing coal yards at the principal ports are spreading their sails for this expected breeze of prosperity. Whether these expectations will be realized the event only can determine. It will be two or three years before the first or main line of the railway can be opened, and meanwhile the wants of the Corsicans are few and simple and their purchasing power limited almost to the actual necessaries of life. Such manufactured goods as they use are imported mainly from France and from Belgium, Holland, and Germany, where manufacturers use the same units of weight, measure, and value that prevail in Corsica. It is only for tobacco, flour, and petroleum that the Corsicans look to the United States, and even these are generally purchased in bond at the docks of Marseilles.

In deference to their limited purchasing power the people of Corsica are favored with a schedule of import duties about one-half less than

those imposed on the same goods in continental France, and it will need only increased prosperity on the island to greatly enhance the range and quantity of its imports.

WINES.

But there are two articles of Corsican export in which American importers are directly interested and concerning which there should be a better understanding as to the present conditions of production and export. These are the wines which are produced along the northern and western coasts of the island and the *cedrat* or citron which grows from Cape Corse to Aleria, on the eastern shore. It is only within a few years that the wines of Corsica have received the recognition that they merit. They are mainly white or yellow, and the finer qualities resemble somewhat Marsala and Madeira. Such as are exported are brought for the most part to Nice and Cette to be mixed with the lighter wines of the coast region to produce the desired standard of alcoholization. Large quantities of grapes are also brought from Corsica to Nice to be used in wine manufacture. As the Corsican wines are of fine flavor, sufficiently strong to bear exportation, and withal cheap, as compared with Spanish and other Mediterranean wines of similar merit, it would seem inevitable that sooner or later an important outlet must be found for them in the United States.

CITRON.

But it is the candied citron which, of all Corsican products, is the most important and best known to American importers. For many years Corsica has produced two-thirds of the entire crop of citron grown in the Mediterranean, the remaining third, commercially of quite inferior quality, coming from Sicily, Algiers, and the Greek Archipelago. Until quite recently it has been the custom of the Corsican farmers to sell their fruit green to confectioners in Leghorn or to export it packed in casks with sea water to London, where it has been preserved for the British trade. A full crop in a good year is 3,000 tons or 6,000,000 pounds; but the supply often falls below two-thirds of that amount. This has been the case during the present season, the crop just gathered being estimated at not more than 1,800 tons. The United States consume annually about 1,000 tons of candied citron, the larger part of which has been hitherto purchased at Leghorn, and is, therefore, generally supposed to be of Italian origin. This is true only as regards the preserving process; the fruit, as already stated, comes from northern Corsica. The citron (*cedrat*) grows on a shrub 4 or 5 feet in height. This is grown from slips or cuttings, and reaches full-bearing capacity the fourth or fifth year. The shrub is exceedingly sensitive to cold, one degree below freezing point being fatal to it; but otherwise its culture involves no difficulty. Corsica is of volcanic origin and its soil shows remarkable fitness for citron culture, the fruit being firm, free from blemish, and full-flavored to a degree rarely realized in Sicily or elsewhere.

There are undoubtedly districts in California and Texas where it could be grown with entire success, though of course no Corsican will be likely to admit this until it is proven by experience. The world's consumption of citron increases steadily but very slowly. A full crop

overloads the market and breaks prices ruinously; a short yield sends values up again, and thus fortunes are lost and won.

The tendency has therefore been to concentrate the citron manufacture and trade in the hands of a few firms having sufficient capital to preserve and pack away their stock in seasons of plenty to await the almost invariable short crop of the succeeding year. There are two of these firms now established in Bastia who buy the green fruit as it comes in from the farms, pickle it a month in sea water, crystallize it in dense sirups of nearly white sugar, and pack it in the peculiar oval-shaped boxes which are preferred in the American market. These two houses have already built up an extensive direct trade with the United States, and the future tendency will undoubtedly be to take this manufacture and traffic more and more from Leghorn and restore it to Corsica.

Quite fortuitously for this purpose there has been recently established a bimonthly steamship service between Bastia and London.

The vessels of the General Navigation Company, coming from Alexandria, Naples, and Leghorn, stop now at Bastia, and, as this company has excellent facilities for transshipment at London, it offers practically a direct service between Corsica and New York.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATE CONSULATE,
Marseilles, November 30, 1886.

GERMANY.

Report of Consul-General Raine, of Berlin.

The universal complaint of German trade and industry in 1885 was caused less by stagnation and decline of business than by low and unprofitable prices. It will appear from the subjoined comparative table that the commercial balance against Germany in 1885 was higher by about $14,000,000 than in 1884, while the year 1883, showing the largest amount of exports, closed with an excess of about $3,000,000 exports over imports. Official returns give the following figures of Germany's special commerce (exclusive of goods in transit) in the last fourteen years:

Years.	Imported.	Exported.	Years.	Imported.	Exported.
1872	$825, 498, 000	$586, 574, 000	1879	$926, 534, 000	$671, 160, 000
1873	1, 013, 666, 000	592, 620, 000	1880	913, 920, 000	723, 520, 000
1874	874, 174, 000	599, 046, 000	1881	871, 080, 000	709, 240, 000
1875	851, 295, 000	605, 820, 000	1882	744, 940, 000	759, 220, 000
1876	931, 365, 000	606, 750, 000	1883	775, 880, 000	778, 260, 000
1877	947, 240, 000	657, 451, 000	1884	781, 830, 000	778, 022, 000
1878	885, 995, 000	640, 220, 000	1885	711, 620, 000	693, 770, 000

GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS DURING THE LATTER HALF OF THE CENTURY.

A comparison of the state of industry twenty-five years ago with that of the present time is quite instructive. Taking standard conditions as

100, the upward tendency will be seen by the figures, put in juxtaposition, for the latest years reported:

		Standard conditions and proportionate increase.
Population	100 in 1860	: 124.1 in 1885
Output of coal	100 in 1861	: 412.5 in 1885
Pig-iron produced	100 in 1861	: 617.1 in 1885
Sugar produced	100 in 1871-72	: 602.3 in 1884-'85
Beer produced	100 in 1872	: 152.8 in 1884-'85
Total imports for home consumption	100 in 1872	: 131.2 in 1884
Exports	100 in 1872	: 190.7 in 1884
Length of railroads	100 in 1868	: 214.3 in 1883
Number of post-offices	100 in 1874	: 167.9 in 1883
Number of telegraph offices	100 in 1874	: 225.4 in 1883
Goods traffic on large rivers and canals	100 in 1860	: 370.0 in 1884
Sea trade in German ports	100 in 1874	: 181.0 in 1884
Pig-iron consumed	100 in 1872	: 155.6 in 1884
Coal consumed	100 in 1872	: 177.5 in 1884
Petroleum consumed	100 in 1866	: 141.8 in 1884
Cotton consumed	100 in 1866	: 346.6 in 1884
Jute consumed	100 in 1866	: 3276.7 in 1884
Chili saltpeter consumed	100 in 1872	: 624,0 in 1884

Though, to judge from the figures first above given, it must be granted that, generally speaking, a great change, beginning 1872, has taken place, viz., decreased imports and increased exports. It will be observed that 1885 shows a sudden decline by $84,000,000 as compared with exports in 1884.

The causes of this decline may be attributable partly to the appearance of the cholera last year both in Italy and Spain, where stringent preventive measures were taken, which materially affected importation. Another cause consisted in the unfavorable economical condition of France, England, the United States, and of large portions of South America; while Russia's almost prohibitive rates of duty did not foster the importation of German articles. But the principal cause of the decrease of imports by 316.4 million marks ($75,400,000) and of exports by 344.7 millions ($82,000,000) in value during the year 1885 as against 1884 must be ascribed to the steady decline of prices both of raw material and manufactured articles.

A.—*Average wholesale prices of chief articles in the German Empire during the years* 1880–1885 *and in the month of August*, 1886.

Articles, measures, and names of market.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	August, 1886.
Wheat (per 1000 kilograms = 22 cwt.):							
Berlin, good quality	$51.8	$52.2	$48.5	$44.8	$38.5	$38.3	$37.24
Dantzic (province of West Prussia)	49.9	50.1	46.7	43.4	37.4	34.1	33.45
Cologne-on-the-Rhine	55.7	56.3	54.0	48.5	42.8	41.3	40.34
Lindau (Bavaria)	62.1	61.5	57.5	54.2	49.9	46.6	49.20
Rye (per 1,000 kilograms = 22 cwt.):							
Berlin, good quality	44.7	46.4	36.2	34.4	34.1	33.4	30.59
Dantzic	43.1	44.8	33.0	32.4	33.0	31.2	27.84
Cologne	48.6	51.8	42.4	37.3	36.4	35.9	33.76
Lindau (Hungarian rye)	50.3	52.3	45.7	42.5	43.5	42.3	39.86
Barley (per 1,000 kilograms = 22 cwt.):							
Dantzic	37.0	36.2	31.5	31.5	32.9	31.5	28.09
Lindau	50.4	50.7	46.5	44.5	45.3	42.5	41.41
Magdeburg	46.2	44.6	43.1	39.5	41.9	37.9	35.12
Munich	45.3	45.5	44.4	40.5	42.3	38.6	38.67
Oats (per 1,000 kilograms = 22 cwt.):							
Berlin	35.2	35.8	31.5	30.5	31.2	31.9	29.11
Dantzic	35.3	37.4	29.9	30.2	31.3	31.3	29.50
Cologne	36.3	39.5	37.0	34.7	34.3	33.9	32.87
Lindau	36.7	37.8	39.3	32.4	35.7	35.7	35.10
Potato-spirits (per 10,000 liter = 2,200 gallons):							
Berlin	14.4	13.0	11.6	12.7	11.3	9.9	9.2
Mannheim (Baden)	16.8	15.5	13.1	13.9	12.1	10.4	8.8
Posen	13.8	12.6	11.2	12.2	11.0	9.6	8.9

A.—*Average wholesale prices of chief articles in the German Empire, &c.*—Continued.

Articles, measures, and names of market.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	August, 1886.
Sugar (per 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.):							
(a) Raw sugar:							
Cologne, light grain, 96 per cent. polarization, exclusive of sacks	$15.8	$16.1	$15.8	$14.8	$11.7	$11.9	$10.3
Magdeburg, first quality, 96 per cent. polarization, exclusive of sacks	15.2	15.6	15.2	14.3	11.1	11.2	9.8
(b) Sugar refined:							
Cologne	19.2	19.8	19.5	18.2	14.9	14.9	13.0
Magdeburg, first quality, in loaves	18.7	19.2	19.1	17.7	14.6	14.1	12.6
Coffee (per 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.):							
Bremen (Rio) good ordinary	30.2	24.8	19.7	19.6	22.3	19.4	21.5
Frankfort-on-the-Main (Java) good, ordinary	44.0	41.3	35.0	37.4	36.6	33.6	35.0
Hamburg (Santos)	30.9	25.0	19.8	21.6	22.3	19.3	22.5
Mannheim (Ceylon) good middle quality	58.2	55.7	52.4	52.2	49.7	47.6	49.9
Rice (per 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.):							
Bremen (Rangoon) peeled, best quality	6.3	6.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0
Hamburg (Rangoon) lowest quotation	5.9	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.4	6.1
Herrings (each cask, at 150 kilograms):							
Stettin:							
Crown matties, including casks	9.7	7.3	8.1	9.5	7.9	7.4	7.4
Scottish matties, including casks	8.1	7.2	7.9	8.4	6.8	7.9	8.5
Tobacco, manufactured (per 100 kilograms = 22 cwt.):							
Bremen:							
Kentucky, ordinary, including packing	12.4	14.0	15.0	15.7	19.6	17.9	10.7
Brazil, second quality	21.8	21.0	19.3	21.1	19.7	18.9	23.8
Hamburg:							
Domingo	26.4	26.9	26.8	23.2	23.8	23.6	23.3
Brazil	27.3	27.3	26.7	26.1	25.7	25.0	23.3
Cotton (100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.):							
Bremen, good fair, Oomra	26.1	22.5	22.2	19.0	22.4	22.0	19.0
Hamburg (New Orleans) middling	31.6	29.4	30.5	25.9	27.2	26.3	23.3
Wool (per 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.):							
Berlin, North German	79.7	79.1	78.5	78.5	75.0	63.7	71.4
Bremen, washed, Buenos Ayres	114.3	104.9	101.8	99.9	95.5	81.8	99.3
Pig-iron (per 1,000 kilograms = 22 cwt.):							
Berlin, from the store:							
Best Scottish cast iron, No. 1	20.7	19.4	19.9	19.6	17.8	16.6	15.2
English (Middleborough), No. 3	16.9	1	16.0	15.0	13.9	12.7	11.9
Breslau, at the works:							
Puddling-iron	15.9	13.3	15.7	13.2	12.9	11.5	9.4
Foundry-iron	17.4	14.8	16.5	15.1	14.3	13.4	11.6
Dortmund, at the works:							
Bessemer crude iron	18.7	16.5	16.7	14.4	12.6	10.9	9.9
Westphalian puddling-iron	16.3	13.6	15.4	13.7	12.0	10.5	9.5
Dusseldorf, at the works:							
Best German puddling-iron	19.8	14.0	15.3	13.7	11.9	10.6	9.7
Best German foundry-iron	20.7	17.4	17.8	17.4	15.0	13.9	11.6
Lead (per 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.):							
Berlin	7.9	7.4	7.1	6.4	5.5	5.0	6.3
Halberstadt, refined, soft, at the works	.....	.....	6.4	5.7	4.9	5.1	5.6
Cologne, double refined, soft	7.6	6.9	6.7	5.9	5.1	5.3	6.1
Copper, (per 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.):							
Berlin	35.5	33.4	34.9	33.6	29.9	25.3	21.2
Hamburg, English, in blocks	33.5	32.4	35.7	33.5	30.0	23.2	20.0
Zinc (per 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.):							
Breslau	8.0	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.1
Cologne	9.0	7.3	8.1	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.5
Tin (per 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.):							
Hamburg	45.0	47.8	54.0	49.7	44.0	46.9	52.5
Petroleum (per 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt. with barrel):							
Bremen, American white refined	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.5	2.9
Stettin, American white R. P	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.7	5.1
Pit coal (per 1,000 kilograms = 22 cwt.):							
Breslau:							
Nether Silesian for gar	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Upper Silesian for gar	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Dantzic, delivered on board:							
Double sifted nut coal, English	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8
Scottish, machine coal, lump coal	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.6
Dortmund, at the pits:							
Lump coal, for export	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5
Puddling-coal, good quality	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0
Saarbruck, open-burning coal	.....	.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8

Many manufacturers carried on their business with a profit next to nothing, and, in numerous instances, for the mere purpose of retaining, in anticipation of better times, skillful laborers, who, if dismissed, would go to fill the ranks of dreaded competitors.

In 1886, however, signs of a revival of business were noticed, and prices show towards the end of 1886 a considerable rise, as compared with prices in June last, especially in metals, cotton, hemp, wool, silk, and flax, while cereals declined.

Exporters stated to me that consumption of stock had given the first incentive to trade in many instances. But in my opinion there can be no doubt that a brisk exportation set in when the United States sent large orders in consequence of the strikes and labor disturbances then prevailing at home.

According to consular reports the German Empire exported to the United States in the year ending September, 1886, $76,588,045.18, as against $59,768,743.79 in 1885, making a total increase of $16,819,801.39 in 1886, the largest amount thus far reported in any one year.

B[a].—*Value of declared exports from the consular district of Berlin to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September* 30, 1886.

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1885.	First quarter, 1886.	Second quarter, 1886.	Third quarter, 1886.	Total.
Albums	$61,036 54	$32,385 85	$142,971 09	$328,546 65	$564,940 13
Amber	.....	778 42	788 98	500 99	2,068 39
Animals (oxen)	1,025 78	.....	.....	.....	1,025 78
Art, works of	.....	.....	1,395 63	3,668 67	5,064 30
Artificial flowers	2,685 72	3,132 17	764 69	964 19	7,566 77
Baskets, cane ware	534 07	352 78	655 69	5,318 71	6,861 25
Books	2,917 95	3,489 53	6,659 75	4,838 34	17,905 57
Bristles, brushes, horse hair	2,013 44	6,716 40	7,160 39	11,452 83	27,343 06
Buttons:					
Glass, metal, wooden	10,515 33	25,937 00	19,749 66	25,166 14	81,368 13
Vegetable ivory	5,928 65	6,549 23	9,852 00	7,178 32	29,508 20
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, ink	63,988 91	35,510 25	48,145 21	55,768 48	203,412 85
Chromos	2,547 22	4,463 33	5,524 99	1,664 52	14,500 57
Colors	26,885 67	11,541 97	12,883 70	7,967 91	59,279 25
Colors, aniline	.....	22,295 07	22,788 97	19,099 16	64,283 20
Dress and piece goods:					
Cotton and cotton mixed goods	4,307 00	523 18	8,787 50	5,103 76	19,221 44
Linen and linen mixed goods	5,963 68	9,277 47	2,809,83	1,044 70	19,095 68
Silk and silk mixed goods	1,180 90	2,891 19	3,259 36	1,616 43	8,947 88
Velvet and plush goods	35,216 86	82,502 24	245,146 24	205,638 76	568,504 10
Woolen and woolen mixed goods	66,771 95	78,825 61	204,502 40	186,918 54	537,018 50
Earthen ware	2,243 71	.....	836 66	666 56	3,746 93
Embroideries, crochet covers	20,800 58	32,026 70	10,661 14	13,299 09	76,787 51
Engravings	5,633 87	8,855 90	7,512 97	10,267 91	32,270 65
Fancy feathers	6,048 16	4,254 65	35,935 22	41,090 23	87,328 26
Fancy goods, notions, toys	6,877 45	7,267 82	7,789 70	67,522 27	89,457 24
Feather trimmings	9,522 47	676 07	1,686 70	1,384 15	13,269 39
Furniture	1,348 62	1,044 82	73 98	4,148 00	6,615 42
Furs, articles made of	.....	.....	9,013 70	15,411 52	24,425 22
Gas-burners	.....	.....	936 70	728 04	1,664 74
Glass, manufactures of	2,742 07	645 83	5,305 53	6,498 73	15,192 16
Glucose and dextrine	8,492 55	14,596 96	8,888 26	4,885 30	36,863 07
Gutta percha shields	218 81	660 24	522 38	236 24	1,637 67
Household effects	.....	238 00	1,594 60	81 41	1,914 01
India-rubber goods	78 30	.....	1,209 69	2,052 05	3,340 04
Instruments, musical:					
Accordeons, &c	10,778 94	18,521 70	15,381 79	15,692 64	60,375 07
Pianos and pianinos	8,254 48	7,742 92	4,524 92	8,637 61	29,159 93
Instruments, scientific	4,707 49	4,168 90	2,840 02	8,455 54	20,171 95
Ivory piano-keys	.....	.....	1,474 17	3,677 86	5,152 03
Jewelry	.....	.....	116 00	.....	116 00
Jute bagging	.....	.....	2,348 30	2,588 98	4,937 28
Lanoline	.....	.....	1,405 96	773 42	2,179 38
Leather:					
Gloves and glove leather	69,581 03	86,166 92	55,958 50	108,897 10	320,598 55
Manufactures of	8,904 14	6,681 70	18,776 78	16,432 99	50,795 61
Liquors, malt and distilled	6,101 65	7,554 43	12,668 42	9,258 72	35,583 22

B[a].—*Value of declared exports from the consular district of Berlin, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1885.	First quarter, 1886.	Second quarter, 1886.	Third quarter, 1886.	Total.
Lithographs	$562 38	$840 47	$42 90	$665 90	$2,111 65
Machines	.....	.....	907 38	1,323 16	2,230 54
Metal:					
Manufactures of	35,564 41	12,189 33	13,673 70	23,426 66	84,854 10
Brass, bronze, and spelter goods	11,873 91	8,379 93	7,768 74	46,885 73	74,903 31
Cuivre poli articles	2,016 26	963 66	1,048 22	2,613 72	6,641 80
Zinc goods	3,038 09	11,152 25	9,439 28	66,742 81	90,372 43
Minerals	107 10	.....	371 40	367 07	845 57
Mother-of-pearl	.....	.....	1,164 68	514 46	1,679 14
Mouldings, gilded	499 19	271 56	.....	.....	770 75
Oil paintings	28,437 54	247 12	3,451 00	21,803 18	53,938 84
Oleographs	2,899 36	1,898 76	1,718 85	46,108 81	52,625 78
Paper:					
Fancy	40,705 38	29,809 27	29,396 79	66,724 98	166,636 42
Manufactures of	25,068 55	15,068 30	26,044 16	31,604 97	97,780 98
Photographs	3,372 64	1,641 97	2,364 39	2,154 56	9,533 56
Plants	758 83	.....	.....	.....	758 83
Porcelain ware	1,618 13	775 26	463 63	16,097 26	18,954 28
Rags, waste paper	4,579 50	16,054 09	37,805 89	32,741 53	91,181 01
Ready-made clothing	5,424 37	27,360 24	99,504 43	57,332 79	189,621 83
Cloaks, woolen, &c.	65,676 90	141,652 60	130,067 88	442,832 41	780,229 79
Jerseys	9,306 98	195,232 60	52,896 66	30,151 04	287,497 28
Shawls	7,630 44	42,999 47	4,940 95	16,150 80	71,721 66
Rennets	5,369 68	11,929 20	11,280 30	3,146 36	31,725 49
Silver, articles made of	.....	.....	754 62	114 24	868 86
Size for painters	.....	857 14	.....	.....	857 14
Statuaries	.....	32 36	.....	.....	32 36
Sugar, capillary	3,583 44	.....	.....	.....	3,583 44
Sundries	49,643 91	20,095 89	81,744 10	51,551 49	203,035 36
Theater apparatuses	286 79	.....	.....	.....	286 79
Trimmings	6,138 17	30,518 28	17,097 89	29,735 37	83,489 71
Wines	822 58	398 59	.....	196 64	1,417 91
Wood, manufactures of	2,985 64	2,770 08	1,633 38	1,792 43	9,181 53
Yarn, woolen and worsted	27,341 33	37,538 09	36,466 35	22,676 78	124,022 55
Total for year ending September 30, 1886	811,960 50	1,138,952 36	1,523,355 74	2,230,613 60	5,704,882 20
Total for year ending September 30, 1885	867,307 17	961,859 80	1,051,692 85	1,703,901 14	4,584,760 96
Increase	.....	177,092 56	471,662 89	526,712 46	1,120,121 24
Decrease	55,346 67	.....	.....	.....	.....

B[b].—*Value of declared exports from the district of the consulate-general at Berlin, including the districts of the consulates at Annaberg, Berlin, Bremen, Breslau, Brunswick, Chemnitz, Dresden, Hamburg, Leipsic, and Stettin, during the four quarters of the year ending September* 30, 1886.

Articles.	Annaberg.	Berlin.	Bremen.*	Breslau.	Brunswick.	Chemnitz.	Dresden.	Hamburg.*	Leipsic.	Stettin.	Total.
Albumen and yelks of eggs							$21,473 97	$26,747 58			$48,221 55
Albums		$564,940 13									564,940 13
Amber, manufactures of		2,068 39								$14,744 95	16,813 34
Animals, domestic, wild, birds		1,025 78	$12,549 14		$21,696 71			5,683 92		1,785 00	42,742 55
Art, works of		5,064 30									5,064 30
Basket and cane ware, whips, sticks, etc		6,861 25	48,717 11		10,392 25	$335 71		189,515 29			255,821 61
Beet sugar, grape sugar, glucose		3,583 44	258,078 63	$355,441 33	3,867,002 74			2,922,496 68		622,800 32	8,029,403 14
Books, music		17,905 57	17,064 83	737 26	15,072 54	2,549 90	43,570 80	16,598 29	$433,193 33		546,687 52
Bristles, feathers, horse hair	$5,324 46	27,343 06			1,776 62			331,446 85	276,154 70	77,685 47	719,731 25
Hair, human; braids			9,170 14					36,108 36			45,278 50
Buttons	64,226 68	81,368 13			25,162 02	1,511 29	11,675 44				183,943 51
Carpets					8,043 46						8,043 46
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, ink, &c		205,592 23	227,254 16		306,093 16	22,373 60	63,252 61	196,744 29	164,641 56	5,294 20	1,191,245 81
Dextrine		36,863 07		1,004 17				63,068 10		43,648 00	144,583 34
China ware, porcelain		18,954 28	155,821 64	54,603 89	16,780 31	346 90		54,706 94	44,545 53	4,130 02	349,889 51
Chromos		14,500 57		3,547 92					41,765 82		60,814 31
Clothes, ready-made		969,851 62				38,643 05					1,008,494 67
Jerseys, Jersey cloth		287,497 28				14,763 69					302,260 97
Colors	1,319 90	123,562 45			575 44				31,139 74	3,654 15	160,251 68
Chicory and coffee					40,337 52			149,469 71		1,041 00	190,848 23
Dress and piece goods, damasks						1,193,772 83					1,193,772 83
Cotton and cotton mixed goods		19,221 44				135,414 79		78,335 98			232,972 21
Linen and linen mixed goods		19,095 68		523,246 64	691 29	38,012 12	365,106 64	41,393 20			987,545 57
Silk and silk mixed goods		8,947 88		98,443 82				10,288 60			117,680 30
Velvets, velveteens, and plush goods		568,504 10	*		15,830 08	774 67					585,108 85
Woolen and woolen mixed goods		537,013 50		50,923 57	3,283 18	97,631 66	205,530 23	120,517 23	1,219,536 15		2,234,434 51
Woolen shawls		71,721 66									71,721 66
Dry goods			116,980 40								116,980 40
Dress shields of gutta-percha		1,637 67									1,637 67
Earthenware		3,746 93		12,576 83							16,323 76
Ebony								14,098 13			14,098 13

* Exclusive of American petroleum barrels re-exported.

B[b].—*Value of declared exports from the district of the consulate-general at Berlin, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Annaberg.	Berlin.	Bremen*.	Breslau.	Brunswick.	Chemnitz.	Dresden.	Hamburg.*	Leipsic.	Stettin.	Total.
Embroideries	$38,387 02	$76,787 51				$625,807 12					$740,981 65
Engravings		32,270 65									32,270 65
Fancy feathers in trimming		100,597 65									100,597 65
Flowers, artificial		7,566 77					$4,228 55				11,795 32
Fancy goods, notions, toys	26,667 46	91,136 38		$11,782 60	$167,466 30	44,498 70	36,631 45	$41,512 67			419,695 56
Fruits, dried, preserves					10,507 13			53,594 96			64,102 09
Fruit juice				12,589 97						$15,405 27	33,995 24
Furs		24,425 22							$969,709 66		994,134 88
Gas-burners		1,664 74									1,664 74
Glassware †		15,192 16		14,610 70		206 61	341,970 40				371,979 87
Gloves:											
Cotton, silk, and wool						1,780,205 06			39,982 55		1,820,187 61
Leather	199,082 27	320,598 85		234,966 15	221,783 04			156,959 77	391,828 97		1,525,218 75
Glove leather				52,338 04							52,338 04
Glue, gelatine, gold size		857 14		1,358 83	12,813 16					2,480 68	17,509 81
Grain, plants, and seeds		758 88	$32,995 61					487,826 90		41,039 63	562,621 02
Hemp and hemp bags					2,011 39					193,070 17	195,081 56
Hides, skins				413 17	7,095 17			407,327 50		2,923 95	417,759 79
Hosiery					20,543 50	5,374,472 72					5,395,016 22
Household effects		8,529 43				16,982 78					25,512 21
Jewelry, silver ornaments, &c		984 86						39,813 87			40,798 73
India-rubber goods		3,340 04			56,027 27			347,570 53			406,937 84
Instruments, musical:											
Accordeons	705,042 38	60,375 07			52,966 64	124,570 14	18,006 25	37,789 40	189,049 20		1,187,799 08
Pianos		34,311 96									34,311 96
Instruments, scientific		20,171 95	24,806 47		12,578 95						57,557 37
Ivory and ivory goods								101,461 49			101,461 49
Jute goods		4,937 28									4,937 28
Laces, trimmings, &c	1,057,998 49	83,489 71				9,377 21	10,847 59		162,924 21		1,324,632 21
Leather, manufactures of		50,795 61						27,018 78			77,814 39
Liquors, malt and distilled		35,583 22	726,861 34		52,305 32	120 69		202,709 87		1,100 00	1,018,680 94
Lithographs		2,111 65									2,111 65
Manuring salt, kainit					697,950 10			675,206 34			1,373,156 44
Machinery		2,230 54			50,701 43	10,053 32			35,031 32		98,016 61
Metals:											
Old										122,981 68	122,981 68
Manufactures of		166,399 27	66,788 51	2,665 71				73,293 81			309,147 30
Minerals		845 57									845 57
Moldings, gilded		770 75									770 75
Mufflers, shawls						160,322 86					160,322 86
Oil paintings		58,993 84			2,255 05		3,938 78				60,132 67
Oleographs		52,625 78									52,625 78

Paper:											
Fancy		166,636 42									166,636 42
Manufactures of		97,789 96			5,022 96		37,696 50	132,362 05		452 35	276,264 92
Portland cement					122,995 10			296,549 49		78,004 32	499,548 91
Photographs and photographic paper		9,532 56					221,831 02				231,364 58
Provisions, canned meat, fish, &c			679,551 35					41,062 46		4,397 12	725,030 93
Herrings								186,619 02			186,619 02
Rags, waste paper		91,181 01	27,890 31		97,027 78		17,544 72	406,829 48		395,173 65	1,035,556 95
Rape oil										16,469 77	16,469 77
Rennets, guts, bladder		31,725 49		1,011 88				35,458 39			68,195 26
Statuaries		32 36									32 36
Straw hats, plaits, &c							3,081 85				3,081 85
Theater outfits		286 79									286 79
Tobacco and cigars			126,089 09				14,300 95	29,161 17			169,501 21
Vegetable ivory buttons		29,508 20									29,508 20
Wax candles					490 83						490 83
Watch movements							176 60				176 60
Wines ‡		1,417 91									1,417 91
Wood articles		9,181 52								38,169 64	47,351 16
Wool					13,755 52						13,755 52
Woolen yarns, dyed		124,022 55			6,911 66	82,086 63					213,020 84
Zinc and spelter		90,372 43		83,219 58				1,429 06		13,976 91	188,997 98
Sundries	20,286 71	203,035 39	44,379 06	8,756,19	21,166 32	71,597 97	35,375 87	36,770 16	118,763 79	6,880 41	567,011 87
Total for the year ending September 30, 1886	2,118,330 32	5,704,882 20	2,574,857 79	1,530,287 75	5,917,113 44	9,846,432 02	1,456,210 31	8,027,561 31	4,118,266 62	1,707,308 66	43,054,200 42
Total for the year ending September 30, 1885	1,348,303 00	4,584,760 96	1,912,023 70	1,416,512 10	4,203,094 31	8,045,584 82	1,067,164 89	5,999,306 27	3,288,386 66	1,176,687 94	33,041,824 65
Increase in 1886	771,007 00	1,120,121 24	662,834 09	113,725 65	1,767,019 13	1,800,847 20	389,045 42	2,028,255 04	829,879 96	530,620 72	10,012,375 77

* Exclusive of American petroleum barrels re-exported. † Dresden includes also porcelain. ‡ Bremen includes also beer, liquors, &c.

Total for the year ending September 30—

1884	$36,245,934 96
1883	33,363,691 77
1882	33,481,219 95
1881	25,806,008 13
1880	27,035,045 03
1879	15,526,893 86
1878	13,516,038 97
1877	13,803,899 31
1876	12,127,988 66
Increase in eleven years	30,926,211 76

The following table shows in what articles Germany's total exports to all foreign countries in 1886 (first nine months) exceeded the figures reported for same period in 1885:

D.—*German imports and exports of some of the chief articles during the first nine months (January 1 to September 30) of the calendar years 1886 and 1885.*

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
Pig, scrap, loop, and waste iron ..... *tons..	117,609	162,222	246,636	190,530
Manufactures of iron ..... do...	81,626	35,582	627,678	559,320
Cotton ..... do...	134,016	119,859	8 400	6,937
Cotton yarn ..... do...	16,690	15,772	8,438	5,485
Cotton goods ..... do...	1,053	1,186	20,231	17,849
Raw sheep's wool ..... do...	92,518	82,061	10,417	7,652
Woolen yarn ..... do...	15,063	14,938	4,910	3,934
Woolen goods ..... do...	1,265	1,244	21,469	19,596
Silk ..... do...	2,702	2,262	712	692
Silk and half silk goods ..... do...	381	398	4,451	3,594
Linen and jute yarn and thread ..... do...	10,250	12,285	2,514	1,871
Linen and jute goods ..... do...	1,664	4,433	5,412	5,223
Leather ..... do...	5,192	5,493	5,338	5,209
Leather goods ..... do...	600	600	4,500	4,096
Wood (rough, cut, and raw) ..... do...	1,231,023	2,446,764	380,932	431,589
Wood articles ..... do...	8,953	9,438	23,783	20,480
Wheat ..... do...	219,200	509,685	378,806	611,371
Rye ..... do...	378,806	610,371	2,463	2,892
Oats ..... do...	65,958	183,100	12,083	7,181
Barley ..... do...	212,446	302,255	17,698	13,114
Pulse ..... do...	19,894	33,062	9,712	5,861
Rape and lin seed ..... do...	67,452	89,619	13,645	15,109
Potatoes ..... do...	21,359	37,542	98,486	64,132
Flour, starch, peeled barley ..... do...	14,635	23,644	121,130	106,394
Lard ..... do...	28,684	24,081	30	16
Butter ..... do...	3,676	2,767	10,075	11,557
Eggs ..... do...	22,550	19,693	1,440	1,692
Horses ..... head..	57,155	57,557	10,207	12,225
Cattle ..... do...	98,614	78,528	132,702	145,168
Hogs ..... do...	548,789	416,001	262,394	377,897
Sheep ..... do...	6,718	9,825	1,036,560	917,068
Wine ..... tons..	39,672	42,488	20,609	11,633
Tobacco leaves ..... do...	26,668	26,024	1,722	3,651
Coffee ..... do...	95,595	91,419	18	20
Rice ..... do...	58,242	63,996	13	6
Tea ..... do...	1,204	1,285	4	4
Sugar ..... do...	2,198	2,241	358,404	368,603
Brandy (not mixed) ..... do...	331	540	51,650	55,038
Petroleum ..... do...	261,292	287,817	112	86
Pit coal and coke ..... do...	1,975,048	1,878,116	6,699,271	6,930,265

*Ton = 22 cwt.

A noticeable increase took place in scrap and pig iron (56,000 tons) and manufactures of iron (68,990 tons).

The condition of textile industry is reported to be more favorable than has been the case for many years past. The increase of woolen yarn exported in these nine months amounted to about 22,000 cwt.; silks and half silks, 19,000 cwts.; linen and jute articles, 4,400 cwt. An increase is also reported of exported wood and leather articles, of wine, &c.

On the other hand, the quantities imported of nearly all the items set forth in Exhibit C show a decline, in some instances to a very considerable extent, so that in this year the commercial balance is evidently in favor of Germany.

The first six months of the German fiscal year, commencing April 1, 1886, show the following net proceeds of duties and taxes in excess of the same period of the preceding year, viz:

	Marks.
Duties	4,203,701
Tobacco tax	268,181
Sugar tax	9,754,386
Salt tax	394,357
Brandy tax	1,179,396
Brewing tax	499,052
Total increase	16,299,073

The total amount of revenues from these sources being 167,833,560 marks in 1886, against 151,594,487 marks for same half year in 1885.

STATEMENT OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

In the recent debates of the German Reichstag on the enactment of the German-Spanish treaty of commerce, in which the Liberal party attempted to make the protective policy of the Government, adopted since 1879, responsible for the decline of trade in 1884 and 1885, the representative in response pointed to the fact that the chief articles of export in Germany, such as cattle, sugar, spirits, and iron, had extraordinarily receded in price.

Suppose [he demonstrated] we underlay to our export returns of 1885 the prices of the most favorable year of the so-called "free-trade" period (prior to 1879), we would arrive at a figure of 4 milliards of mark for exports in 1885, a figure which cannot be shown by any single year of the free-trade period.

He continued to argue that it was altogether due to the increased exports within the last years, chiefly to America, that Germany succeeded in getting back from abroad those 600,000,000 marks in gold, which, owing to its former unfavorable commercial balance, had left the country. As a "reliable barometer," as a "mathematical proof of the nature of Germany's foreign relations," he mentioned the rates of exchange for bills, which for two years past had been in favor of Germany. Gold on hand continued to increase, coming in from abroad. Two factors regulated commerce with foreign nations: Balance between imports and exports of goods, and credit and debit of public securities (stocks and bonds).

Nevertheless a Berlin paper of influence expresses the opinion, in the face of the above figures, that many of the convinced adherents of the dominant protective policy begin to entertain doubts about the success of the latter. They compare the period of the very first commercial treaties with the politico-commercial events of more recent years with a view to imminent political disturbances most likely to occur before long. Those treaties were concluded for a number of years; the exterior calmness of commercial relations then seemed to be secured and not exposed to disturbances such as nowadays are coming from divers quarters, and at unaccountable intervals troubling, almost uninterruptedly, business and trade.

During the decennials for which those treaties were concluded the custom tariffs of the respective countries remained nearly unchanged, and the manufacturers were therefore able to control, easily, their foreign commercial relations.

The comparatively long term of duration of the treaties gave them guarantee that the economical policy of the several countries could not, at will and at a chosen time, change business calculations.

Since the expiration of the treaties (in the years from 1860–'70) this state of things has totally changed.

The treaty of 1860, concluded by Napoleon III with Great Britain, tended to reduce the rates of the general French tariff in order that this reduction might be followed gradually by other reductions, preparing the way for free trade; other states followed the example, and the whole movement resulted in a haggling about the rates of the old tariffs. When the time for the expiration of these later treaties approached the situation had again changed.

On the European continent both manufacturers and Governments had come to the conviction that all of the liberal commercial treaties

made under Napoleon III had only served the interests of Great Britain, by securing to this country industrial preponderance. The demand for higher duties became then more and more general, and the repeated prolongation of the term of treaties was only intended to gain time for new negotiations.

But all these preparations had but one object, namely, to introduce a tariff serviceable as a weapon for new treaty negotiations. To grant further reductions of tariff rates was by no means intended.

The later treaties distinguished themselves from the former by the small number of stipulations as to tariff rates, while the old treaties, not uncommonly, were based upon true conventional tariff rates. The autonomy was thus restored to the several contracting states, and the era of high protective tariffs recommenced.

A change has, as already alluded to, also taken place regarding the term of treaties, in order to obtain back, as soon as possible, freedom of action for a quick utilization of experiences made. Treaties are in recent times concluded only for a few years.

In 1878 Italy introduced a new tariff with a long list of increased rates. Germany followed in 1879 with its tariff for the protection of "national labor"; France in 1881, transforming its ad valorem duties into such collected by weight, but, implicitly raising duty rates. Austria-Hungary followed in 1882. In Switzerland a higher tariff was passed in 1885, and this year, 1886, Roumania enacted a general tariff. Amended tariffs are said to be once more in preparation in Germany, Austria, Italy, and France. It is stated that Brazil recently has given notice for the expiration of all commercial treaties with European countries which lapse in 1887.

No wonder that manufacturers have become demoralized and despondent.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES CLAIMED FOR GERMAN SOCIAL REFORM.

Ever since the dogma of protection was promulgated a great transmutation in social political views has taken place. Germany took the leadership in adopting a so-called social legislation.

Acquisition of all railroads by the state, acts providing for sick and invalid laborers and seamen, are only preliminary steps in this direction. The intervention of the state in industrial matters, its providence and care for the economical and moral prosperity of its subjects, become more extended. A Berlin paper says:

> Protective duty is not only the first step towards social reform, but also its first condition. The same has created new economical bodies, a new national order, dividing, so to say, the international economy into national groups of as high a development as possible. To continue the structure upon this basis also, in an international respect, is now the task of the future.

The writer thinks here of treaties or conventions to establish a uniformity in laws for the protection of laborers, their wives and children, for the sake of humanity.

INSTRUCTIVE OPINIONS OF NEWSPAPERS AND BOARDS OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade at Barmen reports, among other statements, the following:

> The state of things in Belgium, France, England, and the United States of America is manifestly far worse than with us. In all these countries considerable reduction of wages, extensive discharges of laborers, and dangerous strikes are the order of the day. In consequence thereof we have witnessed in several parts of Eng-

land and France, in Belgium, and of late also in the United States and in Italy, bloody riots and a brutal destruction of property. * * * England, with its free trade, has, within the last six years (since 1879) made less economical progress than Germany. While the English export trade has remained almost stationary since 1879, German commerce and also production of coal and pig-iron has considerably increased. If this was possible in England, despite her immense wealth in capital, her long-established commercial relations all over the globe, it is at any rate evident that a protective system—which at least secures the home market—has comparatively upset the free-trade theories of England and Belgium.

On the same topic the London Times of September 6 last wrote a lengthy article, from which I may be permitted to quote a few interesting passages:

But a time has come at last in which other nations are entering into active competition with us, and in which that competition is aided and fostered by every means which their respective Governments can command. Among these means must be numbered the acquirement of colonies and trading stations, the support of manufactories, and the active assistance of ministers, consuls, and agents. * * *

There is the fact of the presence of an army of private or commercial agents, whose first care it is to master the languages of the people to whom they are sent, to understand their wants and their prejudices, to ascertain the qualities which they most highly value, and to keep their employers informed on these matters in such a way as to modify the character of the goods which are exported. * * * A traveler or agent should be acquainted with the technical processes of the manufacture of the article in which he deals, so as to see what variations in the character of these articles would be practicable as well as commercially profitable. * * * A mere desk training is not sufficient, and should be supplemented by time spent in the workshop. No amount of consular interference will preserve the trade of manufacturers who fail to adapt their wares to the requirements of consumers. * * * We believe that the commercial success of the Germans in many countries in which they have only recently obtained a footing is in large measure due to their devotion to work, to their being content with small profits, and to the fact that they stick to business while their rivals are amusing themselves.

A BRITISH CONSUL ON GERMANY'S IMPORTS INTO SPAIN.

As under the new consular convention, just ratified between Germany and Spain, their reciprocal relations deserve notice, I add here an extract from a report of the British consul at Madrid as to German imports. He reports that the export in 1884 reached an extent twenty-six times larger than it was in 1885, that the Spaniards complain frequently of the shoddy quality of German goods; nevertheless the German traveler gained the precedence over his French and English rivals. The former understood the Spanish language and got, therefore, great advantage over those who must offer their services through an interpreter or simply produce their price lists. In Malaga, the consul states, exists a colony of young Germans, who there acquire the Spanish language and study the tastes of the people.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

France, some time ago, delegated to Germany one Mr. Amédée Marteau, with the special instruction to study the present condition of German industry.

The *Petit Journal* published recently on this subject articles in which it was stated that the German industry since the year 1877 had immensely developed, and that to day it controlled every market, even in France, by virtue of the cheapness of its manufactures and the advantageous terms which are granted to business men and other buyers. These articles were accompanied by a synopsis as to the increase of

German imports into France, and the decrease of French exports to Germany, viz:

Years.	German imports into France.	French exports to Germany.	Balance in favor of—	
			German imports.	French exports.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
1875	349,000,000	426,900,000	.....	77,900,000
1876	389,000,000	431 200,000	.....	42,200,000
1877	372,800,000	395,100,000	.....	22,300,000
1878	418,500,000	343,700,000	74,800,000	.....
1879	413,000,000	343,500,000	69,500,000	.....
1880	438,200,000	361,900,000	76,300,000	.....
1881	454,700,000	383,000,000	71,700,000	.....
1882	476,500,000	338,800,000	137,700,000	.....
1883	461,700,000	326,000,000	135,700,000	.....
1884	416,900,000	327,000,000	89,900,000	.....

GERMAN AND FRENCH EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.*

While Germany in 1877 exported to the United States for $27,971,512.29, and France, $49,183,691.47; Germany in 1886 exported $76,588,045.18; France, $64,979,036. Thus exports to the United States in the last nine years went up from Germany by $48,000,000; from France only by $16,000,000.

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

A report of a German consul in Japan speaking particularly of imports of drugs and chemicals, says:

China and England depend here on German firms through which business is transacted, especially during the last three years, since the introduction of a regular direct shipping opportunity from Bremen and Hamburg to Japan. German chemical and pharmaceutic preparations have become so popular that during 1885 Japanese buyers made it a condition that these articles should be of German origin.

REVIEW OF THE ECONOMICAL YEAR 1885 IN THE PRINCIPAL CIVILIZED STATES.

Prof. E. Struck, of Aix-la-Chapelle (see Schmoller's *Jahrbücher*), gives the following figures as to the extent of decrease in exports for 1885 as against 1884:

	Germany.	England.	Austro-Hungary.	France.	United States.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Francs.*	
Imports	316,000,000	320,000,000	56,000,000	137,600,000	$41,700,000
Exports	344,700,000	400,000,000	4,600,000	47,000,000	60,600,000

The substance of his further demonstrations is as follows:

Everywhere a sinking of values of imports and exports; if same in Germany is comparatively larger, the author ascribes this to the trade with agricultural products, which especially suffered from declining prices.

* Taken from consular reports.

A retrogressive movement is noticeable also in the inland trade of these states. In this respect Germany appears to be better off than the other states:

Years.	Revenue from railroads.	Circulation of Imperial Bank.	Production of pig-iron.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Tons.*
1884	888, 180, 000	12, 130, 000, 000	3, 562, 000
1885	892, 000, 000	12, 547, 000, 000	3, 652, 000

In England the revenues from railroads amounted to £54,000,000 (£1,000,000 less than in 1884).

The returns of the London Clearing-House fell from £5,755 to £5,502 *i. e.*, by £253. Pig-iron production went down from 7,530,000 to 7,250,000 tons; the number of bankruptcies went up from 4,394 to 5,089.

In Austria-Hungary the receipts from railroads increased by 800,000 florins only; the returns in bills of exchange declined from 630,000,000 to 510,000,000 florins; raw iron production from 352,300 to 344,600 tons.

In France the loss in railroad receipts was considerable—38,000,000 francs.

French papers of recent date point emphatically to the unexpected influence which the St. Gothard Railroad exerts upon French railroad and maritime business. This railroad establishing the best and most direct communication between the countries of Northwestern Europe and Italy, the Suez Canal and India, receives, so to say, as the main river all the tributaries of export business from its adjacent countries. Even Northern France sends its goods by this way to the Levant, &c.

The returns of the Bank of France fell, with 1,266,000,000 francs short as against the preceding year; pig-iron production diminished from 1,872,000 to 1,629,000 tons.

In the United States revenues from railroads remained at the same height, and only comparatively small decreases occurred in the returns of the different clearing-houses ($43,905,000,000 to $41,961,000,000), and in pig-iron production from 4,590,000 to 4,530,000 tons, while the beginning of an improved economic condition showed itself in the smaller number of failures (total liabilities fell from $226,000,000 to $124,000,000) and the increased number of furnaces in blast.

If the decrease of German imports and exports—apart from England—appears to be more considerable than in other States, and this particularly in view of the prostration of agricultural interests; yet Germany, and next to it, America—probably owing to their protection of national labor—stand comparatively favorable, inasmuch as inland trade and consumption are concerned. Worse in every respect appears to be England.

In contradiction to Professor Struck's deductions seem to be the views of another economist, the well-reputed Leroy-Beaulieu. In a treatise published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on "The decline of prices and the crisis in international trade," he states, among many other very noteworthy data, the true causes of overproduction as follows: . .

The opening of large continents; the improvements in technics; new ways of trade and traffic; improved money circulation; increase of merchant marines, &c.

Many of the prevalent economical evils he ascribes to the protective policy as well as to other artificial means to incite industrial activity; to the inexpedient costly augmentation of public works, which not only

cause pressure from taxes but also withdraw means from private enterprises.

The household of the world [a commentator adds] has entered upon a new era; the causes and effects are of so profound and far reaching a character that all explanations deduced from superficial, transitory, incidental, and single occurrences or measures must be regarded, from the very outset, as a failure and a fallacy.

These inferences of a free-trader seem to be in contrast with reported indications of the merits of the German protective policy since 1879.

Thus wages show a rising tendency, and the statement in my last annual report "that the only class of people who derive advantages from low prices of provisions, with permanent work, while wages remained unchanged, are the workingmen," holds, to say the least, true also at this time, and not only this. A fact to which in this connection weight must be given is, that since 1879, the year of the inauguration of a protective policy, Germany's population experienced an increase by 3,000,000 persons, the largest portion of which must be counted as belonging to the working classes; and yet no lack of work was noticeable. Further, the savings of the less affluent people in Prussia show a constant rising percentage. The savings banks in Prussia reported for the last year, 1884–'85, an increase of 1,042,000 marks over the year 1883–'84.

Considering the amounts invested, the following classification is reported for 1884–'85:

Amounts invested.	Increase.	Per cent.
	No.	
Up to 60 marks	97,565	9.54
Over 60 to 150 marks	54,858	8.49
Over 150 to 300 marks	30,029	5.23
Over 300 to 600 marks	20,731	4.69
Over 600 marks	23,049	7.98
Total	272,232	7.54

The percentage of the smallest investments up to 60 marks, which in the years 1872 to 1876 permanently fell, and since 1879 first slowly but from 1882 very considerably rose, shows from the last year again an increase.

The total amount of all investments (amount of interest added) at the close of the year 1884–'85 was 149,375,423 marks.

These savings banks are almost exclusively used by the smaller people, while the more wealthy classes deposit their moneys with so-called deposit banks.

A decrease shows itself also in the number of paupers in Prussia receiving relief either from cities or townships, &c. Expressed in percentages, this decrease is as follows:

Items.	1884.	1885.
Number of inhabitants	27,279,111	18,313,[illegible]
Number of paupers	929,411	953,292
Percentage of paupers	3.87	3.65

GERMAN OPTIMISM.

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, itself a National Liberal paper, says:

If we were to believe the observations of the so-called "Liberal" papers [mostly antagonists to protection] on the present business condition, one might be induced to think that Germany suffers want and poverty; but if you cast your eye upon the

life and movements of the people, if you observe trade and traffic, the circulation of capital, the rush for watering places, the increased facilities of transportation, &c., you will notice, as a rule, a more or less comfortable, thriving state of things. Of real undeserved poverty there is nowhere the question, even if the expenses of large cities for paupers increase in proportion to the increase of their total amount of expenditures, and of their working population * * * Of famine nobody can speak; opportunities of work for people willing to work are not lacking, perhaps with the exception of commercial clerks and technicists.

Against the noxious consequences of diseases and injuries provision is made by sick funds, and insurance in case of accidents. Primary schools of an acknowledged excellent system are accessible, either free of charge, or at very cheap rates, to the lowest social classes.

The question of good and cheap dwellings is solved every day better with the increased building activity favorable to the laborer.*

That, as a rule, the great masses of the people enjoy a comfortable living, can be judged from their clothing, their dwellings, amusements, &c. Ragged people, excepting tramps shunning work, are but rarely to be found; on the contrary, a certain decency in clothing on Sundays and holidays and certain sumptuousness on festival occasions is perceptible. * * *

How considerably the property of our nation in foreign bonds and securities has grown is proven by the fact that two milliards of marks, the estimated amount of Russian state bonds, are in the hands of German holders. We possess a large number of shares and bonds of Austro-Hungarian and Russian railroads. We are creditors of Austro-Hungary, Roumania, Servia, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Spain, Sweden, and Norway. Our banks have lately negotiated an Argentine loan, shared in the negotiation of a Portuguese loan, &c.

Mines and smelting works, at present comparatively in the worst condition, do not discontinue work, but enlarge and improve their works and plants—in the cities, activity in building houses; in the country, of canals, and as the main railroad lines are nearly completed, the construction of branch railroads; of iron steamers instead of wooden vessels is carried on; and finally, Germany can point to a well administrated state budget, in which the items of loans are more than counterbalanced by property yielding interest, such as railroads, forests, domains, &c.

VIEWS OF A PESSIMIST.

It is but proper to complete this picture by the statements of a Conservative paper, pleading in favor of severe protection. The *Reichsbote* writes under date of November 3, 1886, as follows:

Every productive labor is complaining. Agriculture, trade, and industry show so low a state of prices of their products, that they are hardly able to produce any longer without risking economical ruin. One should think that with such low prices living would be cheaper than it was formerly, but the contrary is the case; the pressure of prices relates only to the wholesale prices, but not to the retail prices for consumers. Everybody complains that former incomes are no longer sufficient to meet both ends; not only the farmer and mechanic, but also the classes who live on their salaries or annuities, notwithstanding that salaries of state officials, &c., have been considerably raised in recent years.

Parents in the country, who must send their children to schools in the city, are nowadays compelled to expend double the amount as compared with former years. But not only the subjects complain of insufficient means, the states also are continually short of funds.

Nearly every fiscal year closes with deficiencies. In spite of the revenues having augmented immensely, the expenditures do outrun them notwithstanding, and a demand for larger revenues, by opening new sources of finances and taxes and duties, is addressed to the Parliament of the Empire and the several German states almost every session.†

Hence everywhere want of money to meet the necessities of life, with simultaneous complaints of low prices for productive labor. On the other hand, Germany has an abundance of money, more than this country ever possessed heretofore. As soon as the "Bourse" opens a subscription for any foreign loan, even the worst funded, the same is on the very first day subscribed far beyond the amount wanted. Capital is offered impetuously, the rate of interest declines, and all large debtors dictate to their creditors a reduction of the rate of interest; from 5 per cent. it has fallen to 4½, from 4½ to 4, and from 4 quickly down to 3½ per cent.

---

*In the German states there exist very stringent laws and provisions as to building houses, and the requirements of hygiene are particularly taken into consideration.

†This year the German Empire has a deficiency in its budget of 33,000,000.

How may these remarkable contradictory occurrences be explained? How does it happen that the prices of manufactures at the time of their production, hence the wholesale prices, are so low, may continue to decline, while retail prices are high and rather continue to rise?

This question is of the utmost importance, for in it lies the source of our calamities. The pressure of wholesale prices weighs upon the producer and places him in a compulsory condition, while the high retail prices again affect the necessaries of life for the consumer; and both evils bear heavily upon the domestic trade and the production for home consumption, impairing with the great mass of population the susceptibility of consumption. Which are now the causes of this state of things? The chief cause, in our opinion, are the maneuvers of the "Bourse." The latter introduces foreign loans into our country, thus making us tributary to foreign states. Since these have no money they must pay the interest in products, and this at any price. But not only the interest, also manufactures exported by us to those countries have to be paid by them in products, consisting, as a rule, in agricultural products with which we are already overstocked. This subjects our farmers to such an enormous competition that their prices are pressed down and their susceptibility to consume domestic manufactures is weakened. Their sales at home are curtailed, and our industry is compelled to make constantly new arrangements for exportation. But appearing in the foreign markets it encounters the competition of all manufacturing states, and is thus under the necessity to underbid same by selling at prices receding more and more every day, thus causing a decline of prices through international rivalry. In order to make up to some extent for this shortcoming, our manufacturers seek to keep prices at as high a level as possible by the expedient of "cartels" [conventions].

Upon domestic retail prices, however, the intermediate or commission trade and the existence of large cities exert an immense influence. Through how many hands has grain to pass before it appears in the form of bread on the table of the consumer! Similar is the case with regard to meat, milk, vegetables; and, indeed, the price of provisions continues, at present, to be on the same level as many years ago, when wholesale prices of agricultural products were twice as high as they are now.

In smaller cities and in the country where producers entertain direct relations with the consumer, and are less dependent on the commission trade, the case stands not so bad as in large cities; in case of necessity baking and butchering can be done on one's own estate, but in the large city the intermediate trader has all connections in his own hand, and the more powerful he becomes, owing to an ever-increasing concentration of capital at single places, the more powerful becomes intermediate trade.

And prices of the large cities react on prices in the provincial towns and in the country generally.

In consequence of fluctuations and unprofitableness capital is withdrawn to a greater extent from production every day and turns to commerce, and particularly to the "Bourse." Thereby the rotation of evils just described, and thus the economic calamity is more and more intensified. The masses of capital pouring into the bourses whenever there is a loan negotiated, urge negotiators to devise schemes for new loans, and the more needy the countries are the larger commissions have to be paid to the financial agents, whose risk is but a very slight one.

The German capital going to foreign countries promotes there industry and farming, while those at home are impaired, and the borrowing country having no money is compelled to pay interest with its products. Thus the new loans for Buenos Ayres will force that country to export a larger volume of produce, and thus, by their competition, aggravate the condition of German farmers.

The growth of financial transactions in the exchanges of Germany is confirmed by an article of the London Pall Mall Gazette.

German merchants, by taking control of export trade, have attracted the adjustment of foreign debts to Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c. English financiers and French bankers are amazed at the large progress made by Berlin as a money market. By its aid Russia bade defiance for years to the mistrust of Western Europe. Scandinavian loans were negotiated in Germany at prices that by far exceeded those which financial houses of London were willing to offer. Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese securities were alternately placed on the German markets, which continue to show a taste and a greedy appetite for other loans of the world. England has lost her monopoly as "banking firm of the globe."

Of late, the German Bank was, however, compelled to raise successively rates of discount to 3½, 4, and it will be raised to 5 per cent.; and

the rate of interest on loans, on depositing bonds of the Empire or the German states, to 4 per cent.; on depositing other collaterals, 4 per cent. This measure is regarded by financial circles as merely preventive, to strengthen the reserves of the bank. But as there is no scarcity of specie on hand, rather an excess above the average amount for the year 1885, and a decrease of the assets of bills of exchange, conservative papers explain the measure as intended against the speculation in foreign emissions and securities, considering the low rates of interest at home. This steady decline of rates of interest during the last years has led to a period of conversion of all domestic bonds and securities. The Prussian state commenced at comparatively brief intervals to reduce its 5 per cent. state bonds successively to 4½, then 4, and recently proceeded to convert first-mortgage bonds of the railroads, acquired by the state, into 3½ per cent. bonds. The example given by the state was eagerly followed by manorial, agricultural, township, and other corporations, so that during the last two years the chief activity of the financial world consisted in effecting such conversions.

German capital has thereby been injured very palpably, even if granted that Germany's wealth experienced a large augmentation in the last decade of years. This undesirable state of things has resulted in a demand for foreign paper, bearing the higher rates of interest. This affects largely the branches of industry, which, on the whole, are stated to be in an inchoate state of prostration, since a great change for the better is hardly expected in the near future.

The railroad systems and the transmutation of sailing vessels into steamers is now nearly completed in the chief countries of Europe. Thus the aims of industry are here nearly fulfilled, and now confined to mere repairing and supplementing inventories, plant—an irrelevant work in comparison with the astonishing achievements of the last four decennials.

But one of the large enterprises to be carried out in the near future will be the construction of the North and Baltic Sea Canal, necessitating a loan of about 150,000,000 marks. Nineteen millions have just been appropriated by the Reichstag as first installment. In past years various projects have been brought forward to connect the North Sea with the Baltic Sea.

The canal is to have its egress between St. Margarethen and Brunsbüttel, on the Lower Elbe, thence deviating and cutting through the Kudensee in the marshy district, following the valley of the little river Burger-Au, and proceeding by way of Burg (15 kilometers) to Gröndel (30 kilometers), the highest ground traversed. It then follows the valley of the Giesel-Au to Wittenbergen (42 kilometers), where it emerges in the Lower Eider.

The next place of importance on the route is Rendsburg (62 kilometers), which is passed on the north side; the canal then following the Upper Eider lakes, leaves the latter at 75 kilometers distance, cuts through the north side of the Flembuder Lake, and merges in the west side of the harbor of Kiel (99 kilometers). The locks necessary will be of a character to facilitate navigation to the greatest extent.

The canal is to serve both for military and commercial purposes. The total length of the canal will be 99 kilometers; the width of the surface, 60 meters; and at the basis, 26 meters, the depth being 8½ meters.

Without danger of collision it will be possible for two of the largest merchant vessels to pass each other, and a large man-of-war, like the König Wilhelm, will be able to pass a large merchant vessel.

It is estimated that the excavations will reach 64,000,000 cubic meters, and that 71,000,000 marks will be paid in laborers' wages. The canal will be crossed by four railroad lines.

The construction of this canal is looked upon as another effort to better the condition of trade and industry in Germany.

CONVENTIONS FOR FIXING PRICES.

Commercial papers contain nearly every week notices of efforts to conclude conventions, successful or otherwise, for limiting production and fixing prices.

Thus, *pourparlers* of the leading rubber manufacturers resulted in an agreement to raise prices for rubber balls by 25 to 30 per cent. By the way, Germany exports from about 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 marks of that article per year, which can only be made by hand. Its manufacture grants support to thousands of male and female laborers.

Six of the largest manufacturers of pig-iron of Upper Silesia, one of the two great mining districts of Prussia, concluded, on the 21st day of October, 1885, the following convention:

> The undersigned works bind themselves up to the 1st of April, 1887, not to have more furnaces in blast than they have at present. Towards the end of this month a meeting shall be held in order to increase prices of pig-iron by all contracting works.

A like convention is contemplated by owners of rolled-iron works. One advocate of such conventions says:

> The end of these price reductions cannot be determined as long as production and sale of German iron articles lack united organization of the manufacturers, and as long as the works, by continually increasing production in excess of demands, reduce their cost-price by little degrees, but, at the same time, involuntarily, to a smaller or greater extent reduce their selling prices, solely in order to place their products on the markets.
>
> On the other hand, one or the other owner of iron works thinks, by cheap sales without profit, to ruin competitors. This, of course, may occur, and the late competitor may leave the work as a bankrupt, but the work itself, provided it be, both in its technical adjustment and geographical location, equal to the competing works, remains. It changes only the proprietor; the mortgage creditors are ready to acquire the works at a price far below its real value, and then, with a very low capital invested in the works, considering the cheaper cost-price, they are enabled to bring their product anew in the market, perhaps making the late victor a victim in the struggle for life.

DIVIDENDS.

Such complaints seem to be well founded. From a comparative statement as to dividends paid in the year ending June 30, 1885, with the estimated dividends to be paid this year, I learn that of 60 works (of which 47 are iron and mining works) only 3 are expected to pay a somewhat higher dividend this year, while 21 did not pay any dividend at all in both years. But there are exceptions. A machine work paid this year 33 against 27 in the preceding year; a dynamite work, 12 to 13 against 6½; and a chemical work paid only ½ per cent. dividend more this year. Better results are reported for the year 1886.

As above stated, even friends of protection become doubtful in the face of such facts, and the question whether free trade or protection is preferable continues in Germany to remain a rich theme of discussion. It may be that, on the one hand, cause and effect are often confounded with each other, and, on the other hand, that the international calamity is not in any decisive manner influenced, be it for good or bad, by the question of protective duties.

It is granted that the change made in Germany's economical system was already the result of a calamity generally felt. This latter existed prior to the introduction of protective duties, and the same continues to exist in spite of same even to-day.

Concerning the influence of customs barriers upon the whole situation of international trade, it seems as if Germany had, under all circumstances, overrated the same. Notwithstanding considerable duties on grain, for instance, the prices for cereals constantly recede.

Free-traders deduce from this fact the uselessness of these duties, while their opponents claim that the state derives therefrom higher revenues without prejudice to consumers; but, nevertheless, the fact of low corn prices and a bad condition of farming remains.

Not the system of economy, but causes beyond the reach and control of state reformers, seem to further deteriorate the markets of the world. Over-population in all occupations, higher claims of all social classes in their modes of living, the transition of many nations hitherto mostly consumers to the side of producers, and the natural limits to the expansion of the market—all these circumstances combined had, of necessity, to conduce to an economical crisis that, irrespective of theories, has not failed to make its appearance in all countries, whether free-traders or protectionists, whether old or young—in short, everywhere.

A difference exists, perhaps, only in the degree of calamity. I have pointed already to one of the remedies, or rather palliatives, to which German manufacturers had recourse, namely, price conventions. Another is sought for in a further increase of duties (the next Reichstag will disclose this fact); further, in the conclusion or amendment of commercial treaties—a rather two-edged sword, as I have shown above. Copies of latest conventions I have not failed to transmit to the Department of State, viz., of German treaties with South Africa, Spain, &c.

Colonial policy is another catch-word. Tropical colonies are said to enable Germany to appear in the world's market as producer of articles for which heretofore it was compelled to pay England large amounts of money.

The excess of tropical produce imported into Germany over exports is as follows: Cotton, 179,000,000 marks; coffee, 123,000,000 marks; tobacco, 145,000,000 marks. The total amount of money paid for all sorts of tropical articles is rated at 780,000,000 marks per year.

Further, colonies shall serve to employ that mass of disposable working forces (who either are entirely unemployed notwithstanding their partly costly education, or serve to augment at home the surplus of discontented people) for the erection and production of raw material, and thus to enlarge the number of paying consumers.

The objection to the unhealthiness of African climate is refuted by the argument that Africa is no more unhealthy than any other portion of the globe situate within the same zone; and that if the Spaniards, in their time, on account of the fever climate, had allowed themselves to refrain from a farther advancement into America, it would be doubtful whether America had ever attained that important place which it to-day occupies in history and industrial development.

To give an idea of the methods and results of cultivation in torrid zones the "Central Association for Commercial Geography," friends of a colonial policy, arranged in 1886 a so-called South American Exhibition at Berlin, in the rooms of the newly built edifice of the Waaren Börse (exchange for natural products and commodities). This exhibition is intended as an instructive representation of the plentifulness and richness of South American vegetation for all parties concerned in

colonial pursuits. The South American exhibitors, all German emigrants, show a great variety of natural products, raw material, and goods therefrom manufactured. There were stately pyramids of specimens of coffee, a hut of lumber of palm trees, a great selection of tobacco sorts, ground-nuts, &c.

The animal kingdom was represented by beautiful skins and covers made of bird-skins and ostrich feathers, stuffed birds of magnificent plumage and luster, numerous samples of wool, &c. Of the mineral kingdom: ores, marble, and half manufactured articles.

As one of the best devices to incite trade and industry for exportation must be regarded the erection of a museum to exhibit in kind the produce and production of mankind, arranged according to the nations of the globe. Such an ingenious institution or rather academy of commerce was opened and inaugurated at Berlin, by Emperor William, a few weeks ago.

In a recent meeting of the Colonial Society one of the African explorers, Dr. Count Pfeil, alleged that they were aware already that their East African produce of cotton, coffee, and tobacco, &c., could stand competition.

On the 22d November a tobacco plantation company for East Africa was constituted with a stock capital of 1,000,000 marks, which was over subscribed by 200,000 marks.

EMIGRATION.

In my report No. 151, dated June 19, 1886, I pointed to the efforts of German colonial societies, &c., to direct the stream of emigrants to the states of the southern continent of America. The result of this activity in meetings and in the press begins to manifest itself.

Attention is called to the fact that such decrease is noticed only with regard to North America, but not to South America; on the contrary, emigration to the latter continent, especially to the La Plata states, is reported to be on the increase. The growth of commercial relations between Germany and South American states is pointed to as a cause of increased emigration. Thus, for instance, while in 1871 the Hamburg South American Steamship Company commenced to run four vessels only, and made, seven years ago, not more than twenty-four to twenty-five passages per year, to-day there is employment for twenty large steamers, making three times as many passages as heretofore.

In 1884 two hundred and ten German vessels, with a tonnage of 293,656, called at Montevideo.

The emigration of Germany has this year considerably decreased.

E.—*German emigration in ten years*, 1876–1885.

Year.	To United States.	To British North America.	To Brazil.	To Central America and Mexico, South America.	To Australia.	To Africa.	To Asia.	Total.	Percentage of emigrants for 10,000 inhabitants of the German Empire.
1876	22,767	11	3,432	847	1,226	54	31	28,368	66
1877	18,240	11	1,069	557	1,306	750	31	21,964	50
1878	20,373	89	1,048	545	1,718	394	50	24,217	55
1879	30,808	44	1,630	517	274	23	31	33,327	75
1880	103,115	222	2,119	539	132	27	36	106,190	235
1881	206,189	286	2,102	876	745	314	35	210,547	464
1882	189,373	383	1,286	1,205	1,247	335	40	193,869	425
1883	159,894	591	1,583	1,125	2,104	772	50	166,119	362
1884	139,339	728	1,253	1,335	666	230	35	143,586	311
1885	98,628	692	1,713	1,639	604	994	72	103,642	222

Emigration, 1872 to 1886 inclusive.

Year.	Number of emigrants.	Year.	Number of emigrants.
1886	59,576	1878	19,758
1885	88,180	1877	17,848
1884	122,345	1876	22,751
1883	133,954	1875	25,405
1882	100,966	1874	37,201
1881	172,584	1873	84,962
1880	79,957	1872	96,243
1879	25,546		

As a sort of adjunct to the German Colonial Association appears the Herman Company, its object being the establishment of German agricultural colonies in Brazil. This company will enter into commercial life in the spring of 1887. The colony of San Feliciano, in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul, is the one immediately under consideration. A capital of 500,000 marks is thought to suffice, at the outset, to provide for steamship communication, road construction, and river regulation.

SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP LINES IN OPERATION UNDER ACT OF APRIL 6, 1885.

On the 30th June last the first steamer left Bremerhaven for East Asia, promptly followed by other steamers according to the time tables. The results of that measure have thus far been reported as favorable. The shares of the North German Lloyd rose in a very short time from 105 to 112. Against all apprehensions, the steamers came back with full cargoes, not only for Germany but also for other countries. A business of so-called "throughgoing (transit) bills of lading" between New York and China, Japan, &c., by the instrumentality of these new lines, has commenced greatly to develop through agents of the Bremen Lloyd in New York.

In Bremen the goods arriving from America are reloaded on board the steamers of the East Asiatic lines, which on the way home bring large quantities of tea for New York.

TRANSMARINE BANK.

The emancipation of German trade from the agency of English bankers is regarded as another expedient to promote German trade. Computations have been made that the sum which English banking houses derive from transmarine trade as commission amounts to about 6 milliards of mark per year, of which Germany's commerce carries a considerable portion. Nearly the whole importation of raw material from Asia, Africa, and Australia is effected through English agents, while imports from South America chiefly feed agents at Havre, Antwerp, &c.

Taking one article, cotton, for instance, it is stated that Germany in 1885 imported same through the mediation of Austria-Hungary with 4,207,700 kilograms; of Italy, 6,017,300; Switzerland, 398,500; France, 6,924,200; Belgium, 36,808,900; Netherlands, 9,684,000; Great Britain, 21,651,900; and of wool, through Belgium, 27,381,700 kilograms; Great Britain, 21,944,400.

It is now intended to procure for German commerce the negotiation of drafts on Germany in transmarine markets. This colonial bank shall

be authorized to buy and sell gold and silver in coin or bullion, to make, accept, buy, sell, and discount bills of exchange, to grant loans on deposit of bills, invoices, securities, and goods, to advance money on shipments from and to non-European states, collect moneys, &c. The details for the organization of such a bank, which is to be fathered by the "Deutsche Bank" of Berlin, have not yet been published, but it is stated that the stock capital is fixed at 10,000,000 marks. A branch establishment is intended for Buenos Ayres.

Besides this colonial bank the foundation of a German Imperial bank for transmarine banking is contemplated, and a bill is to be submitted to the Reichstag. This Imperial bank is to be a center for over-sea trade.

Another institution of apparent usefulness for German trade is the "Deutsche Handelstag," an association formed twenty-five years ago at Heidelberg. The same consists of the leading German merchants, manufacturers, and other influential men, and meets once a year at one of the large trade centers of this country. The meeting of this year took place at Berlin. All German boards of trade were represented. Its object is stated to be the interchange of experiences, the mutual communications of the various conditions within the several districts and business lines, by ascertaining the requirements of production, sale, and exchange of commodities, &c., at the different manufacturing and trading places.

The projected German national exhibition of trade and industry for 1888, though supported by many advocates, did not meet with the approval of the large iron manufacturers, for the reason that the utility of such an enterprise would be rather problematic, considering the frequency of exhibitions and the amount of expenses connected with them. On account of these objections the Imperial Government desisted from proceeding any further in the matter. Similar reasons were given for Germany's non-participation in the French exhibition.

SIEMENS' PROPOSED INSTITUTE.

Special attention, however, deserves a step recently taken by Dr. Werner Siemens, that well-renowned inventor and electrician of Berlin, in the interest of German art and science, towards the foundation of a "Physical-technical institution for promoting, by experiments, the exact sciences of nature and the precision-technics." Dr. W. Siemens offered to the German Empire a donation of 500,000 marks for an institution of this kind. The German Government did not hesitate to accept the liberal offer, and the German Reichstag appropriated, a few days ago, the necessary funds in the budget for 1887–'88.

This institution is to be divided into two main departments: (1) into a "scientific department," which is to devote itself exclusively to theoretic researches within the scientific domain concerned, and (2) into a so-called "technical department," intended to utilize furthermore the results of those scientific researches in a technical respect, and to render them available for scientific technics. With this head, or central station, similar stations of a smaller scale shall be organized in the different German states, to remain in constant connection with the head department, to secure an interchange of experiences made and a uniformity of procedure, experimenting, &c., an organization analogous to the imperial department for the maintenance of standard measures and weights. Without the establishment of such a head, or central department, for securing the fundaments of physical measurements, as well as for a regulated and precise adjustment of occurrent differences, it would

be risked that the results of the single experimental stations could lead, instead, to a diminution, to an augmentation, or at least to an intensification of uncertainty, since a disagreement in the results of several public experimental stations is particularly annoying to the parties concerned.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SEMINARY FOR ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

I have referred to opinions of foreign press and representatives as to Germany's advantage in having a large stock of merchants, factors, and agents speaking the language of the country where they reside. But this country does not acquiesce in endeavors to improve her position. On the table of the German Reichstag, now in session, the Imperial Government has laid a bill to provide for the establishment of a seminary for Oriental languages, a measure taken both in favor of trade and of consular and diplomatic service. It shall be connected with the Berlin University, and its object is the teaching of living Oriental languages, with practical exercise in at present six languages, viz, Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Indian, Japanese, and Chinese. As a rule, there shall be two teachers for each of these languages, one a German, well versed in same by a long residence in the country concerned, and the other a native teacher.

The consular corps of Germany consists at present of 641 consular officers and 68 *consules missi* among 750 consular officers, viz:

In—	Offices.	Consules missi.	Officers.
Europe	359	29	421
Asia	60	17	75
Africa	52	6	61
America	154	14	173
Australia	16	2	20

AN EUROPEAN ZOLLVEREIN.

In concluding my review of the most striking features of Germany's efforts to expand her industrial and commercial power, I cannot forbear mentioning a scheme which, if carried out fully, is intended as nothing less than entirely cutting off America from the markets of Europe. This new-born child of modern political economy made its appearance under the temporary name of Central European Zollverein.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* again, which is said to be furnished periodically with semi-official articles, published a few months ago an article on the subject. I only extract, in translation, a few passages:

While formerly arguments for the advisability of protective duties were found in their educational efficacy, and while their introduction was regarded only a mere temporary measure intended to gradually render domestic industry fit for competition with foreign, now the inverse case is expressly confirmed, viz, that our industry at present is at least as efficient as that of any other nation, but that by means of protective duties we must keep out foreign goods to retain our market for ourselves. While wheat in Prussia, from and after 1878, was subject to an import duty of 1½ silver groschen per scheffel [1 scheffel = 1.5 imperial bushels], and in the time from 1827 to 1856 to 5 silver groschen per scheffel, Germany was a grain-exporting country, its exports exceeding imports finally by nearly 9,000,000 of scheffel per year. When in 1856 the rate of such duty was reduced to 2 silver groschen, and, after 1866, even duties were entirely abrogated, at once imports commenced to be in excess over exports, and so on. Analogous to this state in Germany are the conditions in the other states of the European continent, and it results therefrom that every country erects more and more artificial barriers against adjacent states. But such exclusion can be reasonable only with such lands as extend into all sorts of

climate and as derive all kinds of raw products from their own soil, and, in case their population is large and mercantile enough, to render at home possible an industrial working and utilization of these natural products.

In such a favorable situation of economy are the United States, England with her colonies, Russia, China, and, at a more remote distance, perhaps Australia.

American industry has in the last decennials taken a start which renders the supply of European articles more dispensable every day. Farming yields by far more produce than can be consumed. The large exportation from America which, therefore, must of necessity ensue at any price, will, in a controllable time, hardly diminish. A like aspect we obtain of the other countries mentioned, though the same have not yet reached a similar high degree of development.

Thus a double danger for western continental Europe draws near—on one side the abundance of the youthful, fertile soil of America and Russia, the fruits of which it will, at a not very distant day, be no longer able to pay fully in productions of its trade and artistic industry; and, on the other side, the working force of hundred millions of skillful and frugal Asiatics. * * *

* * * Now, as manufacturers at present seek voluntarily to reduce production for the maintenance of paying prices by means of conventions, there will hardly be any better and more efficient means, as Professor von Kaufmann, a political economist at the University of Tübingen, expounds, than that also the states [of the European continent] unite and by means of treaties expand their markets, so that the surplus in any one place within their dominions may serve to make up for the deficiency in another.

Such states most qualified to enter first into such conventions are Germany and Austria-Hungary. A zollverein of that extent would embrace 82,000,000 people. Both countries produce articles which mutually supplement deficiencies. Germany would, for instance, buy its needed breadstuffs in Hungary-Austria instead of in America; India, Russia, and Austria-Hungary would buy coal in Germany instead of in England. Barriers against such articles as are produced within the zollverein would thus be duly strengthened, while barriers between the two contracting parties could, if not entirely but as much as practically, be removed. Such an economical union, once established between the two countries mentioned, would be successively joined by smaller states of Europe, which, like Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland, are particularly confined to exportation; but even France, and with it Italy and Denmark, would, in joining that union, find their account in the fight against economical commonwealths, that like the United States, Russia, China, and Great Britain, embrace whole continents, not to speak of the many advantages the "United States of Europe" could derive therefrom for a uniform legislation in social questions and for a joint proceeding in political respects. * * *

A zollverein with Austria will, therefore, be one of the tasks of the next future. * * *

GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

Having thus far tried to give a general review of changes and other noteworthy occurrences in Germany since my last annual report, I shall now give some particulars with regard to topics which consular regulations suggest as desirable subjects for an annual report. As already alluded to above, agriculture continues to remain the "child of grievance" of Germany.

"Farming stands before bankruptcy," exclaims the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, a leading organ of the Conservative party, which consists chiefly of large land-owners. It depicts the general condition of Germany in very dark colors, as it writes:

The signature of our time is the commercial collapse in the European states of culture. Farming standing before bankruptcy; industry and commerce, the destiny of which is fettered to the former, a primary trade, must be paralyzed. The sources of trade dry up, and the workingmen, without bread, will be driven towards social democracy. A catastrophe seems to be but a question of time. * * * Distance and time have become purposeless, and the trade with the remotest parts of the globe is accomplished at a speed that fifty years ago seemed to lie beyond the reach of possibility. * * *

Owing to this astonishing development of intercourse and transportation, the immense plains of virgin soil in transmarine countries have been placed at the door of the European centers of culture.

The price of cereals has within fifteen years decreased by more than half; since 1867, by 57 per cent. The present quotation of the Mark Lane Express of 28 shillings per quarter [English] red wheat is the lowest for one hundred and sixty years. Corresponding to the prices, receding with increasing importation, domestic farming must be abandoned as unprofitable. Figures speak for themselves.

Since 1880 wheat and rye [per 1,000 kilograms = 22 cwt.] fell by 32 per cent.; barley, by 27 per cent.; sugar, 35; spirits, by 38 per cent.; wool by 41 per cent.* Under the pressure of supplies from Australia and South America, which from 440,000 cwts, in 1863 went up to 2,228,000 cwt. in 1884, prices for very fine wool declined by 42 per cent.; for middling and inferior wool by 50 to 52 per cent.

Raising of sheep became thus unprofitable, and was therefore reduced to 56 per cent. of the former stock. The loss the German farmers sustained thereby is roughly estimated at 157,000,000 marks.

In the same proportion as Australia, New Zealand, and the La Plata states increased their export of mutton (slaughtered sheep), chiefly to England (in steamers with refrigerator compartments), the value of exports of sheep from Germany declined. The value of such exports amounted—

	Marks.
1883	41,357,000
1884	34,956,000
1885	26,460,000

It is even worse with raising neat cattle. Holstein butter, the finest product of German dairies, experienced in the course of the last nine years a decline in price of from 142.17 marks in 1876 to 79.6 marks in June, 1886. [Severe legislative measures against margarine and other artificial butter are under contemplation.]

Dry or lean cheese, which (by physiologists) is considered the most concentrated of all articles of human food, is absolutely unsalable. Some farmers have commenced to feed cows with milk from which the cream is skimmed.

It is stated that the importation of agricultural products into Germany during the years 1872–1885 exceeded exports by 8,067,800 marks in value, a comparatively high amount, considering the fact that for Prussia alone the total value of real estate (liable to ground-tax) reaches only the sum of 18,600,000 marks.

A more rapid decline of European farming is feared when the United States, compelled by a constantly increasing competition of young agricultural countries of the globe, will evince full earnestness in the pursuit to refine and finish their raw production.

Also, this writer propounds as a remedy against the calamities stated a European Zollverein, as above described (Russia and England excepted).

INCREASED IMPORTS OF CEREALS FROM INDIA.

The appearance of a new and dangerous competitor in the international grain market is an established fact; a competitor who is able to produce even more cheaply than the United States. A Berlin trade journal (speaking of the recent fall of the price of silver, and calling special attention to the circumstance that silver had reached the lowest rate of exchange ever noticed, viz, 46$\frac{3}{16}$*d.*), remarked:

The lower the price of silver sinks, the more disturbance of international trade by such depreciation of silver is felt. For, in the silver market, the supplanting of supplies of American cereals by Indian wheat comes into consideration.

To what extent this displacement goes on the English returns of commerce furnish a clear evidence. During the first quarter of 1886 England imported of wheat as follows:

[In 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.]

From—	1885.	1886.
Russia	1,293,000	1,200,000
Egypt	716,000	.....
Australia	608,000	170,000
United States:		
Atlantic coast	3,839,000	1,363,000
Pacific coast	3,207,000	2,165,000
India	1,739,000	3,242,000

*See also inclosed table, A, page 139.

The total exports of India rose, during the time from April 1 to July 31, 1881, from 5,895,000 cwts. to 10,622,000 cwts. in 1886.

Somewhat of a contradiction to the above complaints of German farmers gives the official publication of legally enforced public sales of real estates in Prussia, which show a decrease:

1882	16,194
1883	13,573
1884	10,528
1885	10,309

But with the striking fact that while Western Prussian provinces show a continuous decrease, the Eastern show a steady increase of public sales. In 1885 larger estates and with a better quality of soil were publicly sold; this seems to prove that the calamity of German farming becomes more intense even with estates which heretofore were better founded financially.

USURY ACT.

Much, it is true, has been done towards protecting farmers and other small people against the extortion of high rates of interest on loans and mortgages. Thus the German usury act, in force since May 24, 1880, provides that—

> Whoever, by taking advantage of distress, levity, or inexperience of another person for a loan, or in case of deferring payment of a sum already due, allows or causes such advantages of property to be promised or granted either to himself or to a third person, as exceed the customary rate of interest to such an extent that, according to the merits of the case, the advantages are strikingly disproportional to the service rendered, shall be cognizable for usury, and be punished with imprisonment within six months and a fine not exceeding 3,000 marks.

Institutions are granting loans to land-owners at very low rates of interest on intangible mortgages, except in case of public sale and of such a depreciation of the realty that its net proceeds would not even reach the minimal amount of 150 marks, and except in cases where the debtor did not fulfill the obligation to insure against fire and hail. Thus, for instance, a single provincial bank, the directors of which are mostly large settled land-owners, gave, up to the close of 1885, loans on mortgages to 940 among 1,673 estates (under the statutes of the bank entitled to loans), amounting to a total of 152,551,580 marks in the single province of Brandenburg. And while heretofore a rate of 4 and 3½ per cent. interest was paid on such mortgages, the bank has availed itself of the present low rates of exchange in the money market by causing a general conversion of all 4 and 3½ per cent. paper into securities with lower rates of exchange.

But all these palliatives seem to be insufficient to delay the final ruin of many farmers. The decline of prices for agricultural products is constant, and this can surprise nobody, since, as Leroy Beaulieu states, the soil applied to farming on the globe has, in recent years, increased by 56 per cent. It is claimed that the augmentation of industrial articles kept pace with the increase of population in the last twenty years, and that the prostration of business is not so much due to overproduction as to weakness of the purchasing power. And, with all this, it is reported that India produces at present already as much as the United States, though 3,000 geographic square miles of the best soil are still waiting for tilling.

CRY FOR HIGH, ALMOST PROHIBITORY DUTIES ON CEREALS.

A speaker in the Prussian House of Representatives, pointing to the fact that land-owners had at the utmost only a net revenue of one-

third, two-thirds being consumed by indispensable expenses for the maintenance of the estate, made it a demand of urgency that duties on wheat should be raised to 22 marks per 100 kilograms, and for rye to 15 to 16 marks. He argued as follows:

India offers us wheat at 10 marks for 100 kilograms (2.2 cwt). Now, adding 2½ marks for cost of transportation, and 3 marks as the present rate of duty, such wheat would be salable with a profit in our markets, when sold at a price of 15½ marks per 100 kilograms; while the domestic product sells at prices from 150 to 197 marks per ton (1,000 kilograms = 22 cwt.)

COST OF PRODUCING GRAIN IN PRUSSIA.

The Central Agricultural Union of East Prussia called recently for a report on the subject from the different districts of the province. Forty-nine reports were received in reply, stating that such cost in case of rye amounted for 1 scheffel (1.5 imperial bushels), at 80 pounds, at 4 to 6.67 marks, on an average, 5.16 marks. In case of wheat, for 1 scheffel, containing 85 pounds, 5 to 8-23 marks; on an average, 6.17 marks. This would be equal to 150 marks per 1,000 kilograms of wheat; 129 marks per 1,000 kilograms of rye; while at Königsberg, the chief trading place of East Prussia, in October, 1885, 150 marks, and November and December, 149 marks per 1,000 kilograms, and at Dantzig, the next large grain market, only 131 to 139 marks were paid for wheat; and for rye at Königsberg 118 to 123 marks, and at Dantzig 120 to 125 marks per 1,000 kilograms.

F.—*Quantities of cereals and potatoes harvested, imported, exported, used as seed, and left for consumption.*

[In tons = 22 cwt.]

Year.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.
Crops in—					
1881	5,448,404	2,059,139	2,076,160	3,759,789	25,491,022
1882	6,390,407	2,553,447	2,056,355	4,508,056	18,069,322
1883	5,600,068	2,350,878	2,131,202	3,718,469	24,906,431
1884	5,450,992	2,478,883	2,229,598	4,236,665	24,019,601
1885	5,820,095	2,599,271	1,260,645	4,342,357	27,953,643
Imported for consumption—					
1881	642,696	462,182	320,279	339,523	32,474
1882	541,390	723,886	433,735	169,837	33,299
1883	843,690	499,365	426,456	405,626	26,007
1884	842,122	780,671	583,683	293,406	51,194
1885	432,043	146,436	397,690	109,334	29,694
Exported—					
1881	12,854	106,923	144,357	21,257	209,882
1882	19,221	145,967	100,315	46,518	397,412
1883	7,284	63,953	53,777	22,449	178,919
1884	4,763	32,838	43,780	14,098	110,035
1885	3,840	19,335	29,962	16,526	163,715
Total amount at disposal—					
1881	6,078,246	2,414,398	2,252,082	4,078,055	25,313,614
1882	6,912,576	3,131,346	2,589,775	4,631,380	17,705,219
1883	6,436,474	2,786,290	2,503,911	4,101,646	24,753,519
1884	6,288,351	3,226,716	2,769,501	4,515,973	23,960,760
1885	6,248,298	2,726,372	2,633,373	4,435,165	27,819,622
Quantity for seed—					
1881	882,798	314,021	237,018	596,195	5,585,076
1882	834,844	304,303	236,883	596,114	5,531,093
1883	818,770	332,646	252,666	599,556	5,812,525
1884	992,260	328,744	261,437	604,111	5,815,260
1885	991,455	327,872	262,079	605,487	5,832,667
Balance for consumption—					
1881	5,245,448	2,100,377	2,015,064	3,487,860	19,778,538
1882	6,077,732	2,827,043	2,352,892	4,035,266	12,174,126
1883	5,617,704	2,453,644	2,251,245	3,502,070	18,940,994
1884	5,296,091	2,897,972	2,508,064	3,911,862	18,145,500
1885	5,256,843	2,398,560	2,371,294	3,829,678	21,966,955

G.—*Principal crops harvested in the German Empire in the years* 1878–'79 *to* 1885–'86.

Articles.	Area under cultivation in 1885.	Quantity harvested.		Quantity harvested per hectare.	
		Yearly average in the last 7 years, 1878–'84.	1885.	Yearly average in the last 7 years 1878–'74.	1885.
	*Hectares.**	*Tons.* †	*Tons.* †	*Tons.* †	*Tons.* †
Wheat	1,913,821	2,387,930	2,599,271	1.29	1.36
Rye	5,826,618	5,760,643	5,820,095	0.98	1.00
Barley	1,739,524	2,174,502	2,260,645	1.31	1.30
Oats	3,776,838	4,250,800	4,342,357	1.13	1.15
Spelt	374,553	461,613	466,447	1.20	1.25
Buckwheat	216,482	148,963	118,150	0.63	0.55
Peas	408,523	371,232	306,774	0.52	0.75
Potatoes	2,916,338	22,064,286	27,953,643	7.86	9.59
Beets and turnips	467,804	3,538,296	3,549,767	8.77	7.59
Hops	47,391	23,183	33,201	0.55	0.70
Wine	120,485	‡2,240,383	‡3,727,366	‡18.79	‡30.94

* 1 hectare = 2½ acres. † 1 ton = 22 cwt. ‡ 1 hectoliter = 22 gallons.

As to the crop in 1886 no official returns have as yet been published. By the "International Seed Market" of Vienna this year's crops are reported to be as follows (taking 100 as a middling crop):

Countries.	1886.	1885.	Countries.	1886.	1885.
Prussia	95	94	France	85	95
Saxony	95	100	Holland	90	93
Bavaria:			England	90	95
Franconia	102	100	Northern Russia	85	80
Suevia	105	100	Central Russia	55	75
Upper Bavaria	95	105	Podolia	60	90
Palatinate	90	100	Bessarabia	80	100
Wurtemberg	97	99	Roumenia, Moldau	85	115
Baden	85	97	Servia	90	110
Switzerland	100	125	Hungary	87	117
Upper Italy	125	70	Austria	92½	104
Central Italy	80	78			

The crop of wheat in India is this year rated at 77,000,000 meter centners. On the whole, the east of Europe had a heavy, the west a slight, decrease against the preceding year.

H.—*Number of stationary and portable steam-engines and machines, as distributed among the different trades in Prussia in the years* 1879 *and* 1886.

Trades.	Stationary steam-boilers.		Stationary steam-engines.		Portable steam-boilers and machines.	
	1879.	1886.	1879.	1886.	1879.	1886.
Agriculture and forestry	326	441	210	310	2,522	5,374
Fishery	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Mines, foundries, and salt works	9,460	11,215	8,350	10,505	770	927
Industry of stones and earths	1,154	1,632	1,052	1,441	422	570
Working of metals	1,286	1,687	1,200	1,528	148	174
Industry of machines, &c	1,467	1,640	1,486	1,684	208	319
Chemical industry	822	1,382	772	1,214	44	67
Industry of heating and illuminating stuffs	746	968	717	853	25	67
Textile industry	3,438	4,297	3,456	4,028	83	100
Paper and leather industry	1,047	1,460	957	1,279	29	38
Industry of wood and carving materials	1,364	1,911	1,287	1,777	242	417
Industry of articles of food and consumption	8,283	11,586	7,597	10,053	387	643
Industry of clothing and cleansing	385	599	243	363	8	23
Building trades	43	83	44	91	147	256
Polygraphic trades	236	294	208	256	49	62
Artistic trades	4	15	4	11	.....	1
Commercial trades	26	303	31	279	19	100
Intercommunication (without navigation)	580	1,123	603	1,267	208	485
Hotels, public houses, &c	8	13	2	11	1	.....
Trades for domestic purposes	260	438	165	238	8	36
Trades for purposes not yet defined	1,476	1,868	1,517	2,128	216	442
Total	32,411	42,956	29,895	40,308	5,536	10,101

One of the largest works of agricultural machines and implements is the H. I. Eckert's Stock Company, which in 1885 closed up with a net profit of 261,795 marks.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

I.—*Number, kind, and amount of production of still-houses in operation during the fiscal years from* 1879–'80 *to* 1884–'85—*Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden not included.*

Fiscal year.	Still-houses operated.	Number manufacturing yeast.	Number of still-houses using—			
			Farinaceous materials.		Molasses.	Other not farinaceous materials.
			Potatoes.	Grain.		
1879–'80	27,682	1,274	4,007	2,990	32	20,653
1880–'81	26,801	1,328	4,272	2,861	25	19,643
1881–'82	29,909	1,294	4,497	2,750	24	22,629
1882–'83	28,201	1,316	4,180	2,937	17	21,067
1883–'84	32,518	1,327	4,306	2,935	19	25,258
1884–'85	30,409	1,340	4,308	2,902	22	23,182

Fiscal year.	Number of still-houses working farinaceous paid whisky tax.					
	Total number.	Up to 300 marks ($71.40).	300 to 1,500 marks ($71.63 to $357).	1,501 to 6,000 marks ($357.23 to $1,428).	6,001 to 15,000 marks ($1,428.23 to $3,570).	More than 15,000 marks ($3,570).
1879–'80	7,029	948	1,326	2,159	1,540	1,056
1880–'81	7,158	958	1,445	2,102	1,432	1,221
1881–'82	7,280	921	1,461	2,036	1,370	1,492
1882–'83	7,184	895	1,384	2,033	1,463	1,359
1883–'84	7,260	924	1,454	2,007	1,507	1,368
1884–'85	7,227	895	1,440	2,006	1,480	1,406

J.—*Revenues from taxes on whisky and other spirituous liquors collected in that part of the German Empire which has a whisky-tax system in common (excluding Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden).*

Fiscal year.	Gross receipts from whisky tax.	Duty on spirituous liquors imported from Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden.	Duty on brandies imported from foreign countries.	Total gross receipts from all taxes and duties.	Bounties and drawbacks.*	Net receipts from taxes and duties.	
						Total.	Per capita.
							Cents.
1880–'81	$13,630,600	$28,700	$424,000	$14,084,000	$2,874,500	$11,209,500	31
1881–'82	15,232,600	28,600	456,400	15,718,400	4,173,000	11,545,400	32
1882–'83	14,000,200	28,400	469,900	14,499,300	3,559,300	10,940,000	29
1883–'84	14,560,000	27,200	500,100	15,088,100	3,447,100	11,641,600	32
1884–'85	14,850,600	30,700	1,148,200	16,039,200	3,405,700	12,733,500	34

* For spirituous liquors either exported or used for technical purposes.

	Marks.
Tax	62,435,500
Transit duties	132,200
Custom duties	4,824,500
Total	67,392,200
Drawbacks	14,310,000
Net revenues	53,082,200
Per capita of German population	1.44

The efforts of the German Government to make spirituous liquors a better source of revenue by means of a monopoly has hitherto failed to be realized, as the Reichstag is averse to all monopolies.

PRODUCTION OF BEER.

Last year, like its predecessor, was favorable to the brewing industry. In fact it is noticeable that while many branches of industry are suffering and complaining, beer brewing holds its own in the Empire with characteristic tenacity. The prices of raw material were throughout lower than in the preceding years, and Germany's exports of beer show again an increase.

The prices for hops were, according to quality, 50 to 100 marks per 1 cwt. lower than in the preceding year, so that best Bavarian sorts sold at 150 to 200 marks only, and the best (Saatz) Bohemian hops at 200 to 240 marks per cwt. The better yield of the hops harvest in 1885 caused a further fall of hop prices. While, on a seven years' average, Germany harvested only 23,183 tons (1 ton=22 cwt.); it produced in 1885, 33,201 tons.

The crop of 1886 is estimated at a yield of 400,000 cwt. or 20,000 tons; but it is expected that the produce of the European continent will cover the quantity of hops needed. Otherwise the United States, provided a good crop would have been harvested, may have found here a good market.

In 1885 Germany imported of hops 1,384,900 kilograms, almost exclusively from Austria, viz, 1,363,000 kilograms, while it exported 12,672,700 kilograms.

	Kilograms.
Great Britain	3,893,600
Belgium	1,443,400
France	1,617,200
Russia	1,024,800
United States	554,700

Barley prices may be seen from Exhibit A, and amount of exports and imports from Exhibits CC and DD.

K.—*Quantity of beer produced within that portion of the Empire (exclusive of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Alsace-Lorraine) which has a brewing-tax system in common.*

[Ton = 22 cwt. 1,000 hectoliters = 2,200 gallons. Kilogram = 2.2 pounds. Liter = 1.76 pints.]

Fiscal year.	Breweries in operation.*	Breweries working for trade.	Brewing materials liable to tax.	
			Grain.	Substitutes.
			Tons.	*Tons.*
1880–'81	11,564	10,374	430,794	2,139
1881–'82	11,266	10,068	430,100	2,282
1882–'83	10,921	9,797	446,928	2,261
1883–'84	10,703	9,625	472,573	2,406
1884–'85	10,520	9,461	493,211	2,843

Fiscal year.	Quantity of beer produced.				To obtain 1 hectoliter of beer there were used together, with each other, on an average, of—	
	Upper fermented beer.	Lager beer.	Total.	Per capita.	Malt of grain and rice.	Substitutes.
	Hectoliters.	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Liters.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
1880–'81	7,931,100	13,204,900	21,136,000	62	20.4	.09
1881–'82	7,813,800	13,502,200	21,316,000	62	20.19	.09
1882–'83	7,901,200	14,212,000	22,113,200	64	20.23	.09
1883–'84	8,071,500	15,320,400	23,391,900	67	20.22	.08
1884–'85	8,384,200	16,229,200	24,613,400	70	20.07	.09

*Inclusive of so-called "house-breweries," working only for own private consumption.

L.—*Manner and extent of brewing within that portion of the Empire (exclusive of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine) which has a brewing-tax system in common.*

[Breweries that were in operation.]

Fiscal year.	Chiefly manufactured.			
	Upper fermented beer.		Under fermented beer.	
	For trade.	For own private consumption.	For trade.	For own private consumption.
1880–'81	7,142	1,189	3,232	1
1881–'82	6,808	1,197	3,260	1
1882–'83	6,571	1,111	3,238	1
1883–'84	6,454	1,077	3,171	1
1884–'85	6,369	1,051	3,092	1

Fiscal year.	Paid brewing tax.							
	Up to 15 marks ($3.57).	More than 16 to 60 marks ($3.08 to $14.28).	61 to 300 marks ($14.51 to $71.40).	301 to 600 marks ($71.63 to $142.80).	601 to 1,500 marks ($143.03 to $357).	1,501 to 6,000 marks ($357.23 to $1,428).	6,001 to 15,000 marks ($1,428.23 to $3,570).	More than 15,000 marks ($3,570).
1880–'81	2,289	1,114	2,641	1,507	1,872	1,582	373	186
1881–'82	2,083	1,085	2,609	1,460	1,877	1,587	376	189
1882–'83	1,955	1,024	2,509	1,432	1,833	1,577	392	199
1883–'84	1,948	1,004	2,353	1,398	1,769	1,609	403	219
1884–'85	1,894	958	2,228	1,350	1,825	1,622	400	243

M.—*Comparative statement showing the total beer production in the German Empire.*

[1,000 hectoliters = 2,200 gallons. Liter = 1.76 pints.]

Fiscal year.	Beer produced.				
	Bavaria.	Wurtemberg.	Baden.	Alsace-Lorraine.	The remainder of the German Empire.
	Hectoliters.	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*
1880–'81	11,826,800	3,396,300	1,155,500	962,700	21,136,000
1881–'82	12,341,600	3,247,700	1,188,800	941,400	21,316,000
1882–'83	12,112,600	3,041,900	1,167,200	815,600	22,113,200
1883–'84	12,265,400	3,083,300	1,220,700	823,300	23,391,900
1884–'85	12,608,500	3,027,600	1,235,800	801,700	24,613,400

Fiscal year.	Amount per capita.				
	Bavaria.	Wurtemberg.	Baden.	Alsace-Lorraine.	In the remainder of the German Empire.
	Liters.	*Liters.*	*Liters.*	*Liters.*	*Liters.*
1880–'81	224	172	74	63	62
1881–'82	232	165	76	60	62
1882–'83	226	154	74	52	64
1883–'84	228	156	78	53	67
1884–'85	233	152	79	51	70

N.—*Amount of brewing tax collected in the different brewing-tax territories of the German Empire.*

Fiscal year.	Bavaria.		Wurtemberg.		Baden.		Alsace-Lorraine.		Remainder of the German Empire.	
	Gross receipts.	Tax per hectoliter.	Gross receipts.	Tax per hectoliter.	Gross receipts.	Tax per hectoliter.	Gross receipts.	Tax per hectoliter.	Gross receipts.	Tax per hectoliter.
		Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1880–'81	$7,343,700	0.62	$1,372,800	0.40	$734,200	0.63	$516,800	0.52	$4,163,000	0.20
1881–'82	7,697,000	0.62	1,782,800	0.45	905,400	0.76	494,300	0.52	4,184,600	0.20
1882–'83	7,481,800	0.61	1,719,900	0.56	888,900	0.76	428,900	0.52	4,311,800	0.19
1883–'84	7,597,500	0.61	1,743,400	0.56	929,700	0.76	433,900	0.52	4,557,980	0.19
1884–'85	7,806,600	1.42	1,728,100	0.86	941,200	0.59	423,200	0.27	4,763,000	0.14

BEET SUGAR.

In my report No. 206, dated November 5, 1886, I reported fully upon the critical condition of the sugar industry of this country.

By an act approved June 1, 1886, relating to sugar taxation, a new classification of sugar and a new method of collecting tax on beet sugar (equaling a reduction of export bounties) was introduced.

Section 1 provides that beet-sugar tax of raw beets for manufacturing them into sugar shall be collected at a rate of 1.70 marks (40 cents) per 100 kilograms.

Section 2 provides that for sugar either exported or warehoused in bonded warehouses or private transit store-houses, provided that such quantity warehoused is not less than 500 kilograms, a bounty shall be granted at the following rates per 100 kilograms:

Kind of sugar upon which bounty is paid.	Amount.	Equivalent in United States money.
	Marks.	
(*a*) For raw sugar of at least 90 per cent. polarization and for refined sugar of at least 90, but not exceeding 98 per cent. polarization:		
(1) From August 1, 1886, to September 30, 1887	18.00	$4 28
(2) From October 1, 1887	17.25	4 16
(*b*) For candy and for sugar in white, full, hard loaves, lumps, tablets, cubes, &c., of at least 99½ per cent. polarization:		
(1) For the former period	22.20	5 28
(2) For the latter period	21.50	5 11
(*c*) All other hard sugar, not otherwise provided for, as well as for all white dry sugar (containing no more than 1 per cent. water) in crystals, also pulverized &c., of at least 98 per cent. polarization:		
(1) For the former period	20.80	4 95
(2) For the latter period	20.15	4 80

Section 3 gives owners of beet-sugar works—for the payment of the tax due on manufactured beets, upon security—a credit for a term (as a rule, to be prescribed) not exceeding six months.

This legislative measure, especially dictated by the fact that the revenues from sugar showed a very palpable deficiency, appears rather late, and, as is claimed, should have been resorted to when this industry was in a flourishing state.

O.—*Beet-sugar production in the German Zollverein, years* 1880–'81 *to* 1884–'85.

[Ton = 22 cwt. Pound = ½ kilogram. 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.]

Year.	Factories in operation.	Factories obtaining juice by—		Beets worked.	Produced by the factories.		Quantities obtained.		
		Diffusion.	Pressing, centrifugal filter maceration.				Filling mass.	Raw-sugar products of all kinds.	Molasses.
				Tons.	*Tons.*	*On acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1880–'81	333	309	24	6,322,203	3,871,679	296,077	739,336	555,915	164,984
1881–'82	343	324	19	6,271,948	3,431,754	303,140	774,004	599,722	150,813
1882–'83	358	343	5	8,747,154	4,448,632	323,135	1,097,508	835,165	190,305
1883–'84	376	368	8	8,918,130	4,205,064	352,107	1,216,879	940,109	207,978
1884–'85	408	402	6	10,402,688	4,936,246	370,690	1,448,619	1,123,030	259,700

Year.	Obtained from 100 kilograms of taxed beets.			Obtained from 100 kilograms.		Quantities of beets required to obtain 1 kilogram (=2.2 pounds) of raw sugar.
	Filling-mass.	From the filling-mass.		Raw sugar.	Molasses.	
		Raw sugar.	Molasses.			
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1880–'81	25.71	19.35	5.72	165.41	49.10	25.01
1881–'82	27.14	21.03	5.23	170.45	42.85	23.01
1882–'83	27.61	21.01	4.92	167.42	39.35	23.03
1883–'84	27.30	21.06	4.66	154.50	34.18	18.98
1884–'85	30.64	23.73	5.50	170.54	39.44	20.37

TOBACCO CROP IN 1885–'86.

The number of tobacco planters in 1885–'86 was 175,215; in 1884–'85, 187,582; decrease, 12,367 tobacco; plantations 242,280, occupying an area of 19,528 hectares (1 hectare=2½ acres), against 263,328 plantations (=21,090 hectares) in 1884–'85.

Years.	Yield.	Average price per 100 kilograms.	Total value.
	Kilograms.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
1885–'86	38,537,947	75.61	29,139,266
1884–'85	47,192,885	72.50	34,217,572
Increase	.....	3.11	.....
Decrease	8,654,938	.....	5,078,306

P.—*Revenues from customs and taxes levied upon tobacco within the German Zollverein.*

Harvest year (July 1 to June 30).	Tobacco-tax collected less drawbacks.	Tax on substitutes of tobacco.	Duty of entry on tobacco.	Total amount of taxes and duties.	Bounties on exportation.			Net proceeds of revenues from tobacco.	
					Tax repaid.	Duty repaid.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.
1880–'81	$1,684,000	$3,600	$3,482,100	$5,170,500	$7,900	$1,300	$300	$5,161,100	$0 11
1881–'82	2,770,400	3,600	5,960,300	8,734,100	3,000	4,900	8,400	8,726,400	19
1882–'83	2,022,800	4,400	5,775,500	7,802,700	7,200	28,100	35,300	7,767,300	17
1883–'84	1,996,600	4,900	6,874,100	8,875,700	16,600	52,300	69,000	8,806,700	19
1884–'85	2,490,300	5,400	7,798,100	10,294,300	145,000	84,300	229,900	10,064,400	22

MINES AND MINING.

Q.—*Production of German mines, salt-works, and smelting-works, in the years* 1884 *and* 1885.

[Ton = 22 cwt. Kilogram = 2.2 pounds.]

Product.	Quantity.		Value.		Average price per ton.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Products of mines.						
Mineral, coal, and bitumen:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*				
Stone coal	57,233,875	58,293,873	$71,110,000	$72,072,000	$1 24	$1 23
Brown coal	14,857,879	15,267,477	9,404,000	9,570,000	63	62
Asphaltum	41,139	45,412	55,000	60,000	1 34	1 32
Naptha	6,490	5,815	131,000	112,000	20 21	19 26
Mineral salts:						
Rock salt	344,797	377,491	462,000	465,000	1 34	1 23
Kainit	203,120	242,973	688,000	885,000	3 38	3 61
Other potassic salts	766,076	678,692	1,798,000	1,764,000	2 34	2 60
Ores:						
Iron ores	8,922,454	9,061,988	7,681,000	7,978,000	99	88
Zinc ores	632,040	680,622	1,861,000	820,000	2 94	2 67
Lead ores	160,841	158,089	3,698,000	2,596,000	22 91	22 74
Copper ores	593,331	621,080	4,319,000	4,575,000	7 28	7 37
Silver and gold ores	25,103	23,668	1,145,000	992,000	45 61	41 91
Common iron pyrites	150,130	115,516	70,000	223,000	2 06	1 92
Salts from aqueous solutions.						
Table salt (chloride of natrium)	462,921	461,260	2,921,000	2,794,000	6 30	6 06
Chloride of potassium	116,371	107,253	3,715,000	3,493,000	31 92	32 56
Glauber salt	45,489	47,530	426,000	423,000	9 27	8 90
Potassium-magnesium sulphate	25,765	27,208	309,000	338,000	11 99	12 40
Sulphate of alumina	15,070	19,447	352,000	433,000	23 24	22 25
Alum	4,164	4,130	135,000	133,000	32 34	32 27
Production of furnaces, foundries.						
Crude cast-iron	3,562,726	3,652,634	4,054,000	37,781,000	11 37	10 34
Zinc	109,614	113,356	7,066,000	6,991,000	64 46	61 67
Lead	71,518	72,943	3,562,000	3,595,000	49 81	49 26
Copper	18,750	19,419	5,387,000	4,657,000	287 28	239 82
	Kilogs.	*Kilogs.*				
Silver	208,946,199	230,338,514	7,432,000	7,845,000	*35 56	*34 06
Gold	554,964	610,550	369,000	406,000	*665 09	*664 86
	Tons.	*Tons.*			*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Tin	96	107	38,000	46,000	399.01	432.06
Sulphuric acids	312,501	318,909	3,212,000	2,987,000	10.27	9.36
Species of pig-iron:						
Foundry-iron	378,601	446,256	4,812,000	5,041,000	12.73	11.29
Ingot-iron	1,210,353	1,300,179	14,167,000	13,752,000	11.70	10.57
Forge-iron	1,928,392	1,856,611	20,394,000	17,763,000	10.57	9.57
Cast ware of first smelting	32,032	36,810	1,999,000	1,064,000	31.17	28.88
Scrap-iron and grains of pig-iron	13,348	12,778	170,000	156,000	12.72	12.22
Pig-iron manufactured.						
Cast iron of second smelting	646,073	662,012	27,941,000	26,163,000	42.20	40.49
Wrought iron and steel	1,403,047	1,471,189	46,762,000	40,425,000	31.78	28.80
Ingot-iron (including crucible cast-steel)	1,194,968	1,133,140	39,273,000	36,750,000	34.66	30.89

* Per kilogram.

R.—*Revenues from salt in the German customs territory.*

Fiscal year.	Net proceeds.				Salt used for purposes exempt from tax.			
					Agricultural.		Industrial.	
	Salt tax.	Duty on salt.	Total.	Per capita.	For feeding cattle.	As manure.	In works producing soda and sulphate of soda.	In other industrial branches.
				Cents.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
1880–'81	$8,862,900	$951,300	$9,814,300	22	95,777,000	2,801,000	122,863,000	54,677,000
1881–'82	8,941,400	877,900	9,819,400	21	98,337,000	4,143,000	130,460,000	59,627,000
1882–'83	9,153,800	838,200	9,992,400	22	97,880,000	3,066,000	148,410,000	40,900,000
1883–'84	9,219,500	830,300	10,049,200	22	100,730,000	3,538,000	169,271,000	41,410,000
1884–'85	9,357,800	703,900	10,062,500	22	99,304,000	3,094,000	192,148,000	44,480,000

The production of German high furnaces in blast increased again in 1885, causing a steady fall of prices. In some districts, as in the Siegerland, best puddling and Bessemer crude iron, which constituted in former years the broad bases of the Rhenish-Westphalian iron and steel production, is, to a great extent, displaced by Spanish ores, worked into superior Bessemer crude iron by the application of Thomas Gilchrist's dephosphorizing process and the Martin process.

The German works have made use of these processes with remarkable energy. A Düsseldorf report states that in the total production of Thomas steel of about 960,000 tons, Germany takes the lion's share of 600,000 tons.

A great demand from America for special kinds of iron (containing a high amount of manganese) caused—but in this branch only—the prices to rise from 62 to 68 marks per ton.

Prices for other kinds of pig-iron continued to fall during the whole of 1885.

It would be a useless repetition to state here again how production exceeded demand. This applies also to business done by rolling-mills and other branches of iron works; hence, a general movement for limitation of production by means of conventions.

Lead, after a continuous decline in price, experienced, for the first time in 1885, a slight rising. Prices went up from 19.15 to 22 marks per 100 kilograms, delivered at the works.

Prices of copper, a paper says, decline under the influence of new American copper mines, and meets a rather diminished demand in the market.

Coal prices declined in 1884 on account of the mutual competition of the coal mines themselves to such an extent that producers recognized the necessity to fix prices by conventions, which was, indeed, concluded and took effect on the 1st day of July, 1885. They succeeded at least thereby to stop a further decrease of prices, but the principal cause of unprofitableness of coal mines is found in the circumstance that branches of industry using largest amounts of coal suffer themselves of depression of business.

In Rhineland and Westphalia a coal exportation union has been formed by a number of miners to establish coal stations at remote places abroad; for instance, on St. Vincent, of the Cape Verde Islands. It is expected that the new subsidized steamship lines will necessitate a great development of coal exportation.

FOUNDRIES, BOILER, MACHINE, AND ENGINE WORKS.

This sphere of industrial activity enjoyed in recent years the great advantage of deriving its raw material or half-manufactured material at unusually low prices. Further, these branches especially have at their command a yearly growing increase of technically well-trained engineers, attributable to a superior system of special industrial (polytechnical, &c.) schools. A French paper says in this respect:

> And, moreover, continually new specialists make their appearance, who, owing to a progressive subdivision of labor, furnish superior workmanship at cheap rates.

Inventions are numerous in Germany. At this consulate-general alone nearly every day one or two inventors appear to take the inventor's affirmation for obtaining a United States letters patent.

S.—*Letters patent granted for inventions and designs in the years* 1877 *to* 1885.

Year.	Patents granted.	Designs.		
		Plastic.	Surface.	Total.
1876	.....	2,660	10,099	12,769
1877	190	8,343	45,125	33,468
1878	4,200	9,679	40,353	50,032
1879	4,410	12,560	37,251	49,811
1880	3,966	13,856	33,784	47,640
1881	4,389	14,943	36,135	51,078
1882	4,131	15,088	34,517	49,605
1883	4,848	16,248	38,009	54,257
1884	4,450	22,124	45,765	67,889
1885	4,018	23,319	49,808	73,121

T.—*Letters patent for inventions granted and expired in the years* 1877 *to* 1885 (*according to kind of inventions*).

Kind of inventions.	Patents granted.	Patents expired.	In force at the close of 1885.	Kind of inventions.	Patents granted.	Patents expired.	In force at the close of 1885.
Ore-dressing	106	64	42	Machine parts	1,142	800	342
Baking	134	92	42	Metallurgy:			
Clothing industry	185	124	61	Chemical	81	50	31
Illumination	642	488	164	Mechanical	1,067	661	406
Mining	202	208	74	Mills	687	482	205
Beer, brandies	690	448	292	Musical instruments	586	395	191
Plates and wires	170	112	58	Sewing-machines	541	293	248
Bleaching, dyeing	642	430	212	Articles of food	176	122	54
Bristle articles	97	60	37	Paper articles	206	132	74
Burning-stuffs	186	100	86	Paper manufacture	273	142	131
Book-binding	268	185	83	Harness	185	110	75
Chemical apparatus	362	192	170	Photography	136	95	41
Steam boilers	878	491	327	Presses	196	114	82
Steam-engines	644	439	205	Pumps	406	283	123
Printing	514	313	201	Governors	124	84	50
Manu e	64	40	24	Life saving	183	128	55
Ice-making	108	67	41	Salt works	32	90	12
Production of iron	265	175	90	Saddlers' works	498	372	126
Tramways	477	303	134	Ship-building	274	194	80
Railroading	1,176	806	370	Butchers' works	108	85	23
Electrical apparatus	1,086	621	465	Grinding	96	70	26
Dye-stuffs	406	196	210	Locksmiths' work, tools	552	410	142
Grease industry	149	85	64	Tailors' works	175	149	46
Fire places	373	249	124	Writing and drawing material	396	306	90
Plaiting-machines	422	274	148	Shoes and boots	271	190	81
Gas-making	521	331	190	Weapons	537	328	214
Blast	200	129	71	Rope-making	19	11	8
Tanning	118	68	20	Signal service	115	91	24
Spinning-fibers	94	66	28	Potash, soda	243	141	102
Hygiene	418	314	104	Spinning	490	304	186
Foundry	176	92	84	Sport	500	404	96
Glass	161	112	49	Explosive stuffs	118	86	52
Traveling-effects	403	331	72	Tobacco	125	91	34
Domestic implements	1,341	1,053	288	Clayware	555	368	187
Lifters	195	109	66	Transportation	191	107	84
Heating	678	391	287	Drying-contrivances	367	167	100
Elevated building (superstruction)	575	404	171	Clocks and watches	339	247	92
Wood-working	444	316	128	Water building	42	27	15
Horn	173	125	48	Aqueducts	548	428	125
Furnaces	220	109	111	Weaving	485	327	158
Hats	68	58	10	Tools	267	225	42
Instruments	1,947	1,051	396	Wind and water power machines	200	160	40
Baskets	23	9	14	Sugar and starch manufacturing	555	251	204
Fancy articles	655	539	116				
Agriculture and forestry	1,280	929	351				
Air and gas power machines	399	262	137	Total	34,561	23,515	11,046

Not only the usefulness of an article, but also its artistic character has of late years been cultivated in this country with special care under the supervision of the German Government. The progress in art industry can be seen in every store in passing through the larger cities of Germany. This progress must be ascribed to the action of the German design protection act, enabling the poorest inventor to secure the protection of the production of his genius.

While our country collects for every single design (1) $10 on filing an application for a design patent for three years, (2) $5 on issuing a design patent for seven years, and (3) $20 on issuing a design patent for fourteen years, the Germans can have protected, upon one application, fifty designs (or models, if not exceeding 10 kilograms in weight) at the following rates: (1) 1 mark (23 cents) for one year in the first three years; (2) if a protection of a longer duration is sought, for every additional year up to ten years, 2 marks (47 cents); (3) in case of fifteen years, for every additional year after ten, 3 marks (71 cents).

In gold and silver articles business is said to have taken a new start, especially at Berlin, where skilled jewelers are much in demand. The weekly average wages for a journeyman rose from 18 marks in 1885 to 21 marks in 1886. The yearly turn-over in jewels in Berlin alone is estimated at 10,000,000 marks, and exports in these articles increase.

Especially articles rich in forms are manufactured at very reasonable prices. The brisk intercommunication with foreign countries made manufacturers familiar with the taste of other nations. The manufacture of gold articles is much influenced by a new act, taking effect in 1888, providing for stamping the fineness or standard on the articles made of precious metals, so that, when smelted, they must have the same fineness as the official stamp indicated.

PORCELAIN.

Porcelain shows likewise progress in its superior and artistic workmanship, rivaling now with the industry of Belgium. The Royal Porcelain Manufactory sets a good example. Great varieties of forms and styles, refined taste, and higher perfection of coloring and gilding are characteristic qualities of their productions. Importation of china from France has nearly ceased. Marvelous designs of porcelain tablets (for paneling the walls of cabins and saloons of the newly-equipped steamship Bavaria, belonging to the subsidized steamship line) are at present exhibited in the windows of that factory and attract the eyes of passers-by.

GLASS ARTICLES.

Business in glass articles is said to be improving. Sales in window-glass are very brisk, owing to much building activity. In articles of an inferior quality an overproduction is likewise noticeable, for which a market is sought in China and Japan. High duties have debarred, also, in this instance, the importation of foreign articles.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

To the few industrial branches which are reported to be in a comparatively favorable condition must be mentioned some lines in textile industry. Seldom has an industry taken such a development as weaving of tricots and tricot stuffs; but seldom has fashion taken, for so long a period, a taste for articles made of tricot. Although new manufactories have been erected in such number that overproduction was feared, yet rather a lack than a surplus is noticeable. About the beginning of 1886 the large importation to the United States was suddenly checked, as an American patentee was stated to have obtained an injunction on

articles of that kind imported for infringement on his patent. Some of the large Berlin manufacturers of tricots tried to get over the obstacle by paying a royalty to the patentee. A report of recent date states, however, that the United States, England, and others now purchase large quantities from German tricot factories, chiefly located at Berlin, Chemnitz, and in South Germany. Notwithstanding this, prices are said to yield only a moderate profit.

A great activity shows itself also in the manufacture of carpets, though in design and beauty American carpets surpass the German article. In some cities of Germany new carpet factories are building.

But as in other lines of business, success challenges competition; competition again entails overproduction, and this makes profit impossible. This is true also in regard to carpet manufacturing. Imports of foreign carpets experience likewise a steady decline.

WOOL INDUSTRY.

A considerable improvement set in about the middle of the year 1886, when a rapid rise of wool prices surprised the commercial world. Their effect consisted in brisker returns of woolen articles, and increased exportation of woolen piece goods (woolen cloths, plushes, velveteens) as well as of woolen trimmings, and button-makers' articles followed. In woven (long) shawls, hosiery, and fancy articles, business was, on the whole, rather dull.

LINOLEUM.

The manufacture of linoleum is about to get a footing in Germany. At present there are no more than three factories, though the article has been made in England for about twenty years. Consumption of this article increases in this country.

German architects, recognizing it to be a good, durable stuff, continue to find new application for it every day. The practice is now much in vogue, in rooms of new buildings, intended for stores, offices, workshops, restaurants, &c., first simply to lay a cheap plaster floor (cement or gypsum) and thereupon to put a layer of linoleum, thus entirely dispensing with a wooden floor. Thus, it is stated, a floor is made which in its massive underground is impermeable to both vermin and moisture. Such a cover of linoleum takes the place and has the advantages of a carpet, and can be made at cheaper rates than wooden floors.

RUBBER ARTICLES.

The manufacture of rubber articles is still very active. Several works were compelled to extend working time. Demand for rubber increases daily, and there is hardly an industry which nowadays does not try to make rubber, for its many good physical properties, serviceable. Finished rubber articles have experienced a rise of 10 to 15 per cent.

PAPER.

Among all European states, Germany possesses by far the greatest number of paper-mills, viz, 809 against 420 in France, 361 in Great Britain, 228 in Italy, and 220 in Austria-Hungary. The exportation of paper and paper articles (except pasteboard) shows a steady increase.

Nearly all other branches, as above stated, complain of depression in business and unprofitable prices, so that only large manufacturers, with abundant funds at their command, are able to keep up business to the exclusion of the smaller manufacturers who are unable to stand competition.

FISHERIES.

Nothing is worth reporting at this time, except that some efforts are made to encourage more than heretofore high-sea fishing.

GERMAN MERCHANT MARINE.

U.—*Number, age, tonnage, material, &c., of German ships January* 1, 1886.

Items.	Sailing vessels.			Steamers.			Total.		
	No. of ships.	Registered tons, net.	No. of crew.	No. of ships.	Registered tons, net.	No. of crew.	No. of ships.	Registered tons, net.	No. of crew.
Baltic coast	1,283	298,569	10,209	327	122,797	4,056	1,610	421,366	14,265
German Ocean coast	2,188	563,275	14,716	337	297,808	9,950	2,525	861,083	24,666
Total	3,471	861,844	24,925	664	420,605	14,006	4,135	1,282,449	38,931
Age.									
Under 1 year	39	13,318	309	22	8,182	293	61	21,500	602
1 to 3	124	42,022	925	144	100,601	2,955	268	140,623	3,880
3 to 5	91	25,052	587	133	121,528	3,359	224	146,580	3,946
5 to 7	131	26,677	776	61	32,600	959	192	59,277	1,735
7 to 10	347	90,688	2,514	47	23,213	698	394	113,901	3,212
10 to 15	501	134,992	3,871	127	83,187	3,323	628	218,179	7,194
15 to 20	550	171,211	4,775	64	35,226	1,553	614	206,437	6,328
20 to 30	1,056	270,810	7,888	54	14,729	762	1,110	285,539	8,650
30 to 40	412	67,405	2,318	10	1,285	96	422	68,690	2,414
40 to 50	166	17,968	776	1	39	6	167	18,007	782
50 years and upwards	38	2,595	132	....	.....	.....	38	2,595	132
Age unknown	16	1,106	54	1	15	2	17	1,121	56
Total	3,471	861,844	24,925	664	420,605	14,006	4,135	1,282,449	38,931
Principal material.									
Iron	195	131,240	2,568	654	419,870	13,930	849	551,110	16,498
Hard wood	3,191	685,441	21,354	10	735	76	3,201	686,176	21,430
Soft wood	16	3,625	129	....	.....	.....	16	3,623	129
Hard and soft wood	60	34,477	738	....	.....	.....	60	34,477	738
Hard wood and iron	9	7,063	136	....	.....	.....	9	7,063	136
Total	3,471	861,844	24,925	604	420,605	14,006	4,135	1,282,449	38,931
Bolting and sheathing.									
With copper or metal bolts:									
Copper or metal sheathing	69	39,933	853	....	.....	.....	69	38,933	853
Without sheathing	22	5,711	196	....	.....	.....	22	5,711	196
With copper or metal bolts and zincked iron bolts:									
Copper or metal sheathing	487	239,946	5,935	1	19	5	488	239,965	5,940
Zinc sheathing	1	130	5	....	.....	.....	1	130	5
Without sheathing	49	13,978	437	....	.....	.....	49	13,978	457
With copper or metal bolts and unzincked iron bolts:									
Copper and metal sheathing	274	175,803	3,720	1	112	14	275	175,915	3,734
Without sheathing	144	40,550	1,354	....	.....	.....	144	40,550	1,354
With zincked iron bolts:									
Copper or metal sheathing	.....	.....	.....	1	43	12	1	43	12
Zinc sheathing	8	2,545	78	....	.....	.....	8	2,545	78
Without sheathing	252	37,921	1,601	3	269	21	255	38,190	1,622
With zincked and unzincked iron bolts:									
Zinc sheathing	6	1,261	52	....	.....	.....	6	1,261	52
Without sheathing	131	23,722	951	....	.....	.....	131	23,722	931
With unzincked iron bolts:									
Zinc sheathing	15	3,408	124	....	.....	.....	15	3,408	124
Without sheathing	1,815	147,168	7,032	4	292	24	1,819	147,460	7,656
Bolting and sheathing unknown	3	528	19	....	.....	.....	3	528	19
Vessels entirely of iron	195	131,240	2,568	654	419,870	13,930	849	551,110	16,498
Total	3,471	861,844	24,925	664	420,605	14,006	4,135	1,282,449	38,931
Ships with chronometers.									
Only one chronometer	1,268	645,257	15,771	285	227,939	6,464	1,553	873,196	22,235
Two chronometers	39	40,395	724	79	129,172	4,715	118	169,567	5,439
Total	1,307	685,652	16,495	364	357,111	11,179	1,671	1,042,763	27,674

V.—*Comparative statement showing the number of German merchant ships January 1, 1876–1886.*

Year.	Sailing vessels.			Steamers.			Total.		
	No. of ships.	Registered tons, net.	No. of crew.	No. of ships.	Registered tons, net.	No. of crew.	No. of ships.	Registered tons, net.	No. of crew.
1876	4,426	901,313	33,215	319	183,569	9,147	4,745	1,084,882	42,362
1877	4,491	922,704	33,255	318	180,946	8,589	4,809	1,103,650	41,844
1878	4,469	934,556	32,659	336	183,379	8,173	4,805	1,117,935	40,832
1879	4,453	949,467	32,362	331	179,662	7,616	4,804	1,129,129	39,978
1880	4,403	974,943	32,158	374	196,343	8,131	4,777	1,171,286	40,289
1881	4,246	965,767	31,003	414	215,758	8,657	4,660	1,181,525	39,660
1882	4,051	942,759	29,593	458	251,648	9,516	4,509	1,194,407	39,109
1883	3,855	915,446	28,094	515	311,204	10,937	4,370	1,226,650	39,031
1884	3,712	894,778	26,937	603	374,699	12,678	4,315	1,269,477	39,615
1885	3,607	880,345	26,014	650	413,943	13,897	4,257	1,294,288	49,911
1886	3,471	861,844	24,925	664	420,605	14,006	4,135	1,282,449	39,931

W.—*Number and wages of full sailors and apprentices engaged during the decade of* 1876–1885.

Year.	Full sailors.	Apprentices.	Average wages per month.		Year.	Full sailors.	Apprentices.	Average wages per month.	
			Full sailors.	Apprentices.				Full sailors.	Apprentices.
1876	12,625	2,520	$13 53	$5 57	1881	13,150	2,335	$10 26	$3 50
1877	12,544	2,545	13 52	4 49	1882	13,174	2,578	10 74	3 66
1878	12,180	2,260	12 19	4 21	1883	13,598	2,629	11 36	3 80
1879	12,642	2,359	10 38	3 57	1884	14,101	2,432	11 32	3 75
1880	13,004	2,556	10 23	3 58	1885	12,947	2,069	11 09	3 66

X.—*Account of the shipping employed in the trade of the German Empire, exhibiting the number and tonnage of vessels that entered inward and cleared outward in* 1884.

From and to what countries.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.		With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.	
	No.	*Reg. tons.*	*No.*	*Reg. tons.*	*No.*	*Reg. tons.*	*No.*	*Reg. tons.*
German coasts	28,444	1,353,881	7,653	416,855	27,402	1,382,451	8,571	414,216
Russia	1,884	724,082	22	9,404	1,077	382,843	1,423	615,057
Sweden	2,462	368,146	166	37,221	1,476	294,829	1,426	363,069
Norway	1,310	305,767	34	6,746	539	136,567	722	168,076
Denmark	4,624	507,334	2,484	129,489	6,320	578,613	1,183	55,355
Heligoland	242	8,038	85	1,756	244	10,628	102	591
Great Britain	7,009	3,353,170	290	209,511	4,037	2,095,283	2,244	1,380,299
Holland	585	136,837	84	33,060	658	175,456	63	6,485
Belgium	180	76,622	29	15,747	231	109,320	9	6,066
France	287	146,472	69	37,995	462	190,106	8	4,137
Spain	89	56,980	3	1,349	184	104,883	5	1,502
Portugal	103	48,030	.....	.....	85	38,851	2	1,369
Italy	66	52,817	1	1,128	76	60,393	1	845
Austria-Hungary	8	6,627	.....	.....	12	9,701	.....	.....
Greece	2	875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	70	60,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
European Turkey	40	39,459	.....	.....	1	127	1	1,177
Uncertain	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	324	21	2,491
Whale fishery	54	3,707	.....	.....	54	3,581	.....	.....
Total Europe, except Germany	19,015	5,904,476	3,267	483,406	15,457	4,191,505	7,210	2,606,509

X.—*Account of the shipping employed in the trade of the German Empire, &c.*—Continued.

From and to what countries.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.		With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.	
Greenland	3	372	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	656
British North America, Atlantic coast	11	12, 673	.....	.....	19	18, 814	17	10, 707
United States:								
Atlantic coast	941	1, 182, 862	.....	.....	690	987, 376	24	17, 389
Pacific coast	7	5, 418	.....	.....	2	1, 841	.....	.....
Mexico	88	35, 270	.....	.....	39	23, 706	4	1, 159
Central America	10	5, 333	.....	.....	9	2, 740	.....	.....
West Indian Islands	209	121, 089	.....	.....	70	54, 593	5	2, 034
South America, Atlantic coast north from	25	8, 137	.....	.....	58	14, 559	.....	.....
Brazil	123	122, 867	.....	.....	186	155, 679	.....	.....
South America, in the south from Brazil	74	78, 041	.....	.....	64	59, 596	.....	.....
Chili	70	65, 347	.....	.....	74	62, 364	.....	.....
Other South America, Pacific coast	156	129, 104	.....	.....	27	15, 268	.....	.....
Egypt, Mediterranean coast	2	1, 075	.....	.....	1	179	.....	.....
Other Africa, Mediterranean coast	5	4, 228	.....	.....	2	1, 743	.....	.....
Cape Colony, with Natal	3	5, 748	.....	.....	5	10, 013	.....	.....
Africa:								
Atlantic coast	65	50, 415	.....	.....	87	60, 999	3	2, 181
Red and Indian Sea coasts	9	3, 396	.....	.....	20	15, 794	.....	.....
Asia, Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts	6	3, 481	.....	.....	2	254	.....	.....
Other anterior Asia	1	1, 456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indies, with Indian Islands	134	168, 598	.....	.....	20	13, 296	1	339
China	15	13, 975	.....	.....	19	20, 230	.....	.....
Japan	17	23, 167	.....	.....	28	41, 185	.....	.....
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4, 491	.....	.....
Australia and islands in the Pacific Ocean	24	19, 088	.....	.....	51	44, 804	.....	.....
Total not European countries	1, 993	2, 061, 543	.....	.....	1, 480	1, 609, 401	56	34, 474
Great total	49, 452	9, 319, 900	10, 920	900, 261	44, 339	7, 133, 357	15, 837	3, 055, 199

Y[a].—*Account of the trade in the German ports in the year* 1884.

[No later official returns for Germany published.]

Items.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.		With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.	
	No.	*Reg. tons.*	*No.*	*Reg. tons.*	*No.*	*Reg. tons.*	*No.*	*Reg. tons.*
Total tonnage of the German Empire employed in the foreign and coasting trade	49, 452	9, 319, 900	10, 920	900, 261	44, 339	7, 133, 357	15, 837	3, 055, 199
Steamers	19, 231	7, 086, 780	1, 407	572, 483	16, 640	3, 463, 233	3, 968	2, 197, 428
German coasting trade	28, 444	1, 353, 881	7, 658	416, 855	27, 402	1, 332, 451	8, 571	414, 216
Steamers	7, 807	788, 707	749	205, 131	7, 780	784, 732	726	194, 703
Trade between German and European not German ports	13, 015	5, 904, 476	3, 267	483, 406	15, 457	4, 191, 505	7, 210	2, 606, 509
Steamers	10, 701	5, 063, 052	658	367, 354	8, 243	3, 601, 607	3, 240	1, 999, 469
Trade between German and other ports not European	1, 993	2, 061, 543	.....	.....	1, 480	1, 609, 401	56	34, 174
Steamers	743	1, 232, 971	.....	.....	617	1, 076, 949	2	3, 256

Y[b].—*Vessels entered and cleared in* 1884, *arranged by flags.*

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.		With cargo.		In ballast o loaded	
	No.	*Reg. tons.*	*No.*	*Reg. tons.*	*No.*	*Reg. tons.*	*No.*	*Reg*
Russian	455	104, 622	10	5, 352	201	51, 628	274	
Swedish	2, 016	402, 010	97	24, 209	1, 199	288, 780	913	1
Norwegian	1, 361	452, 169	70	21, 454	770	272, 142	653	1
Danish	3, 900	570, 185	1, 644	69, 207	4, 201	506, 622	1, 298	1
British	4, 604	2, 898, 965	352	216, 821	2, 901	1, 707, 321	2, 021	1, 3
Dutch	637	131, 889	87	9, 915	558	119, 895	145	
Belgian	12	9, 740	1	335	11	7, 947	3	
French	170	111, 827	9	7, 982	152	104, 451	22	
Spanish	72	44, 141	25	15, 014	92	57, 249	6	
Italian	52	32, 840	.....	.....	16	9, 294	34	
Austro-Hungarian	20	10, 277	.....	.....	13	6, 713	6	
Greek	19	20, 406	.....	.....	1	1, 195	18	
Roumanian	2	1, 801	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
North American	14	13, 357	.....	.....	12	10, 744	3	
Other	3	1, 979	.....	.....	1	324	1	
Total German vessels	36, 115	4, 513, 692	8, 625	529, 972	34, 211	3, 989, 052	10, 438	1, 0
Steamers	11, 886	3, 255, 280	852	202, 686	11, 140	2, 804, 819	1, 547	6
Total foreign vessels	13, 337	4, 806, 208	2, 295	370, 289	10, 128	3, 144, 305	5, 399	2, 0
Steamers	7, 343	3, 861, 430	555	309, 799	5, 500	2, 658, 469	2, 421	1, 5

Z.—*Kind and number of casualties having occurred near the German coasts in the year*

Kind of casualties.	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Crew and passengers.	Vessels lost.	Lives lost.	Casualties by flag.								
						German.	Russian.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	Danish.	British.	Dutch.	French.	Italian.
Stranded	69	27, 539	735	24	14	38	3	4	1	2	15	4	....	1
Capsized	11	65	33	1	4	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sunk	15	749	33	8	6	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Collided	100	36, 572	655	2	....	61	1	2	6	1	24	2	....	1
Other casualties	25	8, 611	249	4	3	20	1	....	3	1	2	....	1	....
Total	220	73, 536	2, 705	39	27	145	5	6	10	4	41	6	1	2

Total German ships reported lost in 1885, 151, with 38,546 tonnage.

GERMAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Special commerce (*i. e.*, exclusive goods in transit) are shown in Ex its AA and BB. Exhibits CC and DD are comparative tables, show volume and value of chief articles imported into and exported f Germany during the years 1880–'85. Exhibit EE shows the volum German imports from and exports to foreign countries of the worl 1885.

AA.—*Values of merchandise imported into the German customs territory during calendar year 1885 (exclusive of goods in direct transit and goods refined and finished) for consumption—special commerce.*

[Ton = 22 cwt. + denotes increase; − denotes decrease.]

Articles.	Goods imported for consumption.		Increase and decrease in 1885 as compared with 1884.	Value of such imports.				Increase and decrease in 1885 as compared with 1884.	Value of imports in 1885, same average prices as 1884.	Increase and decrease in 1885 as compared with 1884, the average price of 1884 being taken for 1885.
				1884.		1885.				
	1884.	1885.		Total value.	Percentage of total value.	Total value.	Percentage of total value.			
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*							
Animals	205,940	166,826	− 39,114	$43,792,000	5.60	$35,694,000	5.02	−$8,097,000	$37,103,000	− $6,688,000
Food and other articles of consumption	3,732,906	3,244,358	−488,548	205,148,000	26.24	178,112,000	25.03	−27,036,000	197,419,000	− 7,729,000
Animal food	288,896	266,275	+ 37,379	29,266,000	3.74	29,484,000	4.14	+ 218,000	36,238,000	+ 6,972,000
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	2,963,387	2,451,033	−512,348	95,128,000	12.17	71,882,000	10.10	−23,246,000	79,015,000	− 16,113,000
Mill-ground grain and baker's ware	65,775	32,398	− 33,377	4,586,000	0.39	2,108,000	0.30	− 2,478,000	2,299,000	− 2,287,000
Fruit, vegetables	177,729	189,509	+ 11,780	10,311,000	1.82	11,444,000	1.61	+ 1,133,000	10,932,000	+ 621,000
Table salt and spices	37,561	35,586	− 1,975	3,764,000	0.45	3,787,000	0.53	+ 23,000	3,916,000	+ 152,000
Coffee, cocoa, tea	126,226	134,951	+ 8,725	32,040,000	4.10	29,681,000	4.17	− 2,359,000	34,240,000	+ 4,559,000
Sugar, molasses, sirup	6,906	7,139	+ 233	525,000	0.07	544,000	0.08	+ 19,000	544,000	+ 19,000
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	89,399	86,496	− 2,903	14,646,000	1.87	12,565,000	1.77	− 2,081,000	13,612,000	− 1,034,000
Comfits, preserves	1,651	1,743	+ 92	640,000	0.08	719,000	0.10	+ 79,000	682,000	+ 42,000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	35,382	39,228	+ 3,846	14,242,000	1.82	15,897,000	2.23	+ 1,655,000	15,940,000	+ 1,698,000
Seeds and plants, not for food	388,570	361,844	− 26,726	21,594,000	2.76	19,386,000	2.72	− 2,208,000	20,511,000	− 1,083,000
Manure and waste materials	578,232	544,794	− 33,438	17,213,000	2.20	11,877,000	1.67	− 5,336,000	16,281,000	− 932,000
Fuel	6,018,103	6,338,489	+320,386	9,969,000	1.28	10,820,000	1.52	+ 851,000	10,537,000	+ 568,000
Raw materials and products of chemical industry	1,704,068	1,403,434	−297,639	93,067,000	11.91	83,364,000	11.71	− 9,703,000	93,857,000	+ 790,000
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c.	444,283	402,529	− 41,754	20,212,000	2.59	15,323,000	2.15	− 4,889,000	17,762,000	− 2,450,000
Tanning-stuffs, colors, &c	196,199	210,889	+ 14,685	17,797,000	2.28	18,525,000	2.60	+ 728,000	19,095,000	+ 1,298,000
Ferments, clearing-stuffs	316,706	27,085	−289,621	2,611,000	0.33	1,449,000	0.20	− 1,162,000	1,649,000	− 962,000
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	7,231	8,728	+ 1,497	7,958,000	1.02	6,204,000	0.87	− 1,754,000	9,186,000	+ 1,228,000
Resins	127,613	107,038	− 20,575	5,558,000	0.71	5,357,000	0.75	− 811,000	5,438,000	+ 505,000
Mineral and other oils, &c	497,112	534,163	+ 37,051	31,353,000	2.75	21,182,000	2.98	− 171,000	23,196,000	+ 1,843,000
Varnishes, and lakes, lutes, glutens	6,827	6,506	− 321	1,381,000	0.18	1,230,000	0.17	− 151,000	1,325,000	− 56,000
Fat-oils and fats, not for food	99,378	101,307	+ 1,929	14,428,000	1.89	12,916,000	1.82	− 1,512,000	14,597,000	+ 169,000
Candles, soaps, perfumes	1,962	1,989	+ 27	718,000	0.09	573,000	0.08	− 145,000	729,000	+ 11,000
Priming goods	1,490	514	− 976	457,000	0.06	169,000	0.03	− 288,000	174,000	− 273,000
Others, not declared	2,267	2,691	+ 424	594,000	0.08	435,000	0.06	− 158,000	698,000	+ 108,000

AA.—*Values of merchandise imported into the German customs territory during calendar year* 1885, *&c.*—Continued.

[Ton = 22 cwt. + denotes increase; − denotes decrease.]

Articles.	Goods imported for consumption.		Increase and decrease in 1885 as compared with 1884.	Value of such imports.				Increase and decrease in 1885 as compared with 1884.	Value of imports in 1885, same average prices as 1884.	Increase and decrease in 1885 as compared with 1884, the average price of 1884 being taken for 1885.
				1884.		1885.				
	1884.	1885.		Total value.	Percentage of total value.	Total value.	Percentage of total value.			
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*							
Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay industry	1,054,556	1,010,258	− 44,298	11,372,000	1.45	12,232,000	1.72	+ 860,000	11,350,000	− 22,000
Earths and stones	884,704	861,991	− 22,713	7,999,000	1.02	8,933,000	1.26	+ 934,000	7,994,000	− 5,000
Stoneware	17,169	14,786	− 2,383	828,000	0.10	933,000	0.13	+ 105,000	663,000	− 165,000
Clay and china ware	145,919	126,004	− 19,915	1,092,000	0.14	773,000	0.11	− 319,000	1,064,000	− 28,000
Glassware	6,764	7,477	+ 713	1,453,000	0.19	1,593,000	0.22	+ 140,000	1,638,000	+ 185,000
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry	1,388,001	1,346,081	− 41,920	31,103,000	3.98	40,474,000	5.69	+ 9,371,000	39,113,000	+ 8,010,000
Ores	1,034,994	1,045,699	+ 10,705	8,622,000	1.10	13,335,000	1.88	+ 4,713,000	11,530,000	+ 2,908,000
Raw metals, not precious; also coined	301,610	252,246	− 49,464	10,690,000	1.37	9,035,000	1.27	− 1,655,000	9,728,000	− 962,000
Roughly-worked metals	30,206	28,147	− 2,059	1,823,000	0.33	1,695,000	0.24	− 128,000	1,687,000	− 136,000
Manufactures of iron, except machines and scientific instruments	19,192	18,137	− 1,055	3,007,000	0.39	2,634,000	0.37	− 373,000	2,991,000	− 16,000
Manufacture of other precious metals	1,712	1,771	+ 59	1,052,000	0.13	1,230,000	0.17	+ 178,000	1,084,000	+ 32,000
Precious metals; also coined	287	181	− 106	5,909,000	0.76	12,545,000	1.76	+ 6,636,000	12,087,000	+ 6,178,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood-cutting and plaiting industry	2,008,820	2,738,600	+729,780	30,451,000	3.90	34,733,000	4.88	+ 4,282,000	37,295,000	+ 6,844,000
Timber, lumber, building-wood	1,946,647	2,683,935	+737,288	19,694,000	2.52	24,504,000	3.44	+ 4,810,000	27,088,000	+ 7,394,000
Cutting and plaiting materials	46,005	37,398	− 8,607	6,144,000	0.79	4,922,000	0.69	− 1,222,000	5,324,000	− 820,000
Woodenware, cut and plaited ware	16,168	17,267	+ 1,099	4,613,000	0.59	5,307,000	0.75	+ 694,000	4,883,000	+ 270,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry	48,483	51,026	+ 2,543	3,211,000	0.41	3,058,000	0.43	− 153,000	3,244,000	+ 33,000
Rags	42,547	45,534	+ 2,987	1,921,000	0.24	1,854,000	0.26	− 66,000	2,059,000	+ 138,000
Paper and pasteboard	4,648	4,330	− 318	683,000	0.09	688,000	0.10	+ 4,000	638,000	− 45,000
Manufactures of paper and pasteboard	1,288	1,162	− 126	607,000	0.08	516,000	0.07	− 90,000	546,000	− 61,000

Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry	77,716	81,271	+ 3,555	45,120,000	5.77	39,766,000	5.59	− 5,358,000	45,207,000	+ 87,000
Hides and skins	69,958	72,996	+ 3,038	35,858,000	4.59	30,183,000	4.24	− 5,675,000	35,287,000	− 571,000
Leather	6,796	7,351	+ 555	5,601,000	0.72	5,809,000	0.82	+ 207,000	6,038,000	+ 437,000
Leather manufactures	898	864	− 34	3,544,000	0.45	3,667,000	0.52	+ 123,000	3,721,000	+ 177,000
Fur goods	64	60	− 4	117,000	0.01	107,000	0.01	− 9,000	115,000	− 2,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry	535,141	533,563	− 1,578	243,256,000	31.11	215,608,000	30.30	−27,648,000	235,501,000	− 7,755,000
Hairs, feathers, &c	10,539	12,419	+ 1,880	10,368,000	1.33	9,912,000	1.39	− 456,000	10,365,000	− 3,000
Spinning materials	450,155	450,768	+ 613	128,606,000	16.45	113,372,000	15.93	−15,234,000	130,081,000	+ 1,475,000
Yarns and wads	61,191	59,915	− 1,276	78,844,000	10.09	67,414,000	9.47	−11,430,000	69,119,000	− 9,725,000
Rooper's goods	1,539	792	− 747	336,000	1.04	187,000	0.03	− 179,000	177,000	− 159,000
Rugs, felts, hair-cloths	1,015	921	− 94	583,000	0.07	449,000	0.06	− 134,000	533,000	− 50,000
Stuffs	9,684	7,638	− 2,046	14,459,000	1.85	13,682,000	1.92	− 777,000	14,609,000	+ 150,000
Hosiery	133	132	− 1	409,000	0.05	395,000	0.06	− 14,000	419,000	+ 10,000
Trimming and button stuffs	60	57	− 3	210,000	0.03	175,000	0.02	− 35,000	186,000	− 24,000
Laces, embroideries, &c	473	549	+ 76	7,127,000	0.91	7,645,000	1.08	+ 518,000	7,664,000	+ 537,000
Clothes, linen underclothing	241	263	+ 22	1,184,000	0.15	1,311,000	0.19	+ 127,000	1,321,000	+ 137,000
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers	111	109	− 2	1,130,000	0.14	1,065,000	0.15	− 65,000	1,028,000	− 102,000
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry	4,233	3,829	− 404	6,446,000	0.82	5,726,000	0.80	− 720,000	5,879,000	− 567,000
Caoutchouc	2,905	2,443	− 462	4,926,000	0.63	4,069,000	0.57	− 857,000	4,069,000	− 857,000
Caoutchouc threads, leather and wax cloth	970	990	+ 20	719,000	0.09	846,000	0.12	+ 127,000	886,000	+ 167,000
Manufacture of caoutchouc	358	396	+ 38	801,000	0.10	811,000	0.11	+ 10,000	924,000	+ 123,000
Railway vehicles, upholstered carriages, and furniture	1,613	805	− 808	146,000	0.02	208,000	0.03	+ 62,000	208,000	+ 62,000
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	40,332	38,073	− 2,259	11,286,000	1.44	10,461,000	1.47	− 8,824,000	10,849,000	− 437,000
Fancy goods, ornaments	337	388	+ 51	3,437,000	0.44	4,676,000	0.66	+ 1,239,000	3,667,000	+ 966,000
Objects of literature and fine arts	3,715	3,691	− 24	5,201,000	0.67	5,412,000	0.76	+ 824,000	5,045,000	− 156,000
Articles not declared	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	17,787,766	17,867,330	+ 79,564	781,811,000	100	711,613,000	100	− 70,200,000	763,067,000	− 18,744,000

BB.—*Values of merchandises exported from the German customs territory during calendar year* 1885 (*exclusive of goods in direct transit and goods refined and finished.—Special commerce*).

[Ton = 22 cwt.; + denotes increase; − denotes decrease.]

Articles.	Goods exported.		Increase and decrease in 1885 as compared with 1884.	Value of such exports.				Increase and decrease in 1885 as compared with 1884.	Value of exports in 1885 priced as in 1884.	Increase and decrease in 1885, as compared with 1884, the exports of 1885 being valued at the same prices as in 1884.
				1884.		1885.				
	1884.	1885.		Total value.	Percentage of total value.	Total value.	Percentage of total value.			
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*							
Animals	223,678	183,078	− 40,600	$35,416,000	4.68	$28,403,000	4.11	−$7,013,000	$29,991,000	− $5,425,000
Food and other articles of consumption	1,792,793	1,683,346	−109,447	111,134,000	14.28	98,516,000	14.20	−12,618,000	105,496,000	− 5,638,000
Animal food	58,794	57,672	− 1,122	13,254,000	1.70	12,007,000	1.73	− 1,247,000	13,408,000	+ 154,000
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	249,888	198,140	− 51,748	6,699,000	0.86	3,934,000	0.57	− 2,765,000	4,624,000	− 2,075,000
Mill-ground grain and baker's ware	176,128	173,261	− 2,867	9,413,000	1.21	8,584,000	1.24	− 829,000	9,256,000	− 157,000
Fruits, vegetables	178,219	151,611	− 26,608	3,271,000	0.42	3,530,000	0.51	+ 259,000	2,800,000	− 471,000
Table salt and spices	137,880	132,176	− 5,704	9,343,000	1.20	6,746,000	0.97	− 2,597,000	10,182,000	+ 839,000
Coffee, cacao, tea	19,829	18,823	− 1,006	911,000	0.11	808,000	0.12	− 198,000	849,000	− 62,000
Sugar, molasses, sirup	689,212	635,328	− 53,882	45,756,000	5.88	40,373,000	5.82	− 5,383,000	39,257,000	− 6,499,000
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	271,677	304,480	+ 32,803	18,910,000	2.43	19,053,000	2.74	+ 143,000	21,331,000	+ 2,421,000
Comfits, preserves	4,341	4,560	+ 219	1,440,000	0.19	1,262,000	0.18	− 178,000	1,512,000	+ 72,000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	6,825	7,302	+ 477	2,137,000	0.27	2,218,000	0.32	+ 81,000	2,275,000	+ 138,000
Seeds and plants, not for food	103,368	101,863	+ 1,505	6,099,000	0.78	5,962,000	0.86	− 137,000	6,850,000	+ 751,000
Manure and waste materials	254,108	131,421	−122,687	4,573,000	0.59	3,194,000	0.46	− 1,379,000	3,549,000	− 1,024,000
Fuel	9,886,111	10,021,460	−135,319	18,251,000	2.34	22,653,000	3.27	+ 4,402,000	18,450,000	+ 799,000
Raw materials and products of chemical industry	465,083	479,682	+ 14,599	63,846,000	8.20	53,852,000	7.76	− 9,994,000	65,048,000	+ 1,202,000
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c	222,688	228,577	+ 5,889	16,676,000	2.14	9,544,000	1.38	− 7,132,000	14,956,000	− 1,720,000
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c	110,060	108,407	− 1,653	21,817,000	2.80	22,289,000	3.21	+ 472,000	22,136,000	+ 319,000
Ferments, clearing stuffs	18,687	28,162	+ 9,475	856,000	0.11	811,000	0.12	+ 45,000	840,000	− 16,000
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	3,071	4,780	+ 1,703	5,770,000	0.74	5,959,000	0.86	+ 189,000	8,461,000	+ 2,691,000
Resins	44,375	43,478	− 897	1,713,000	0.22	1,386,000	0.20	− 327,000	1,627,000	− 86,000
Mineral and other oils, &c	11,257	7,278	− 3,979	1,980,000	0.26	1,536,000	0.22	− 444,000	1,541,000	− 439,000
Varnishes and lakes, lutes, glutens	14,109	15,361	+ 1,252	2,255,000	0.29	2,021,000	0.29	− 234,000	2,357,000	+ 102,000
Fat oils and fats not for food	25,104	26,678	+ 1,574	4,297,000	0.55	3,735,000	0.54	− 562,000	4,464,000	+ 167,000
Candles, soaps, perfumes	6,776	5,581	− 1,195	5,102,000	0.66	2,321,000	0.33	− 2,781,000	4,376,000	− 726,000
Priming goods	7,293	8,467	+ 1,174	2,832,000	0.36	3,727,000	0.54	+ 895,000	3,367,000	+ 535,000
Others not declared	1,663	2,913	+ 1,250	548,000	0.17	523,000	0.07	− 25,000	922,000	+ 374,000

Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay, industry	2,124,494	2,111,732	− 12,762	28,157,000	3.62	24,980,000	3.60	− 3,177,000	28,616,000	+ 459,000
Earths and stones	1,345,316	1,335,836	− 9,480	9,267,000	1.19	8,035,000	1.16	− 1,232,000	9,476,000	+ 209,000
Stoneware	35,189	34,195	− 994	1,827,000	0.24	2,021,000	0.29	+ 813,000	2,286,000	+ 459,000
Clay and china ware	659,937	659,944	+ 7	8,634,000	1.11	7,231,000	1.04	− 1,403,000	8,776,000	+ 142,000
Glassware	84,052	81,757	− 2,295	8,428,000	1.08	7,693,000	1.11	− 835,000	8,078,000	− 350,000
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry	3,127,631	3,003,473	−124,208	97,022,000	12.47	82,412,000	11.88	−14,610,000	93,607,000	− 3,415,000
Ores	1,917,847	1,797,991	−117,856	2,456,000	0.32	2,426,000	0.35	− 30,000	1,677,000	− 779,000
Raw metals, not precious, also coined	412,686	394,207	− 18,479	13,021,000	1.67	11,997,000	1.73	− 1,024,000	12,821,000	− 200,000
Roughly worked metals	453,930	434,355	− 19,575	19,673,000	2.53	15,460,000	2.23	− 4,213,000	18,602,000	− 1,071,000
Manufactures of iron, except machines and scientific instruments	333,777	364,021	+ 30,244	38,235,000	4.91	36,445,000	4.39	− 7,790,000	37,828,000	− 407,000
Manufactures of other precious metals	11,137	12,572	+ 1,435	7,952,000	1.02	8,804,000	1.27	+ 852,000	8,438,000	− 486,000
Precious metals, also coined	304	327	+ 23	15,685,000	2.02	13,280,000	1.91	− 2,405,000	13,780,000	− 1,905,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood-cutting and plaiting industry	650,596	603,863	− 43,733	24,657,000	3.17	24,700,000	3.56	+ 43,000	23,965,000	− 692,000
Timber, lumber, building wood	594,308	543,966	− 50,342	7,710,000	0.99	6,500,000	0.94	− 1,210,000	7,056,000	− 654,000
Cutting and plaiting materials	9,457	10,467	+ 1,010	1,845,000	0.24	2,706,000	0.39	+ 861,000	1,877,000	+ 32,000
Wooden ware, cut and plaited ware	46,831	47,430	+ 599	15,102,000	1.94	15,493,000	2.23	+ 391,000	15,032,000	− 70,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry	154,275	141,660	− 12,615	19,846,000	2.55	20,259,000	2.92	− 413,000	19,118,000	− 728,000
Rags	74,044	67,612	− 6,432	4,198,000	0.54	3,055,000	0.44	− 1,143,000	2,806,000	− 392,000
Paper and pasteboard	67,784	61,383	− 6,401	10,507,000	1.35	12,226,000	1.76	− 1,719,000	10,057,000	− 450,000
Manufactures of pasteboard	12,447	12,665	+ 218	5,141,000	0.66	4,978,000	0.72	− 163,000	5,255,000	+ 114,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry	32,690	30,622	− 2,068	60,667,000	7.80	52,132,000	7.51	− 8,535,000	57,409,000	− 3,258,000
Hides and skins	18,469	17,060	− 1,409	18,690,000	2.40	13,248,000	1.91	− 5,442,000	17,514,000	− 1,176,000
Leather	7,170	6,903	− 267	9,944,000	1.28	9,693,000	1.40	− 251,000	9,900,000	− 44,000
Leather manufactures	6,886	6,764	− 422	31,366,000	4.03	28,630,000	4.12	− 2,736,000	29,208,000	− 2,158,000
Fur goods	165	195	+ 30	667,000	0.09	560,000	0.08	− 107,000	787,000	+ 120,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry	208,438	209,382	+ 944	231,645,000	29.77	209,116,000	30.14	−22,529,000	225,323,000	− 6,322,000
Hairs, feathers, &c	8,401	8,020	− 381	5,006,000	0.64	6,479,000	0.93	+ 1,473,000	4,569,000	− 437,000
Spinning materials	111,432	115,115	+ 3,683	29,771,000	3.83	26,285,000	3.79	− 3,486,000	32,864,000	+ 3,093,000
Yarns and wads	16,104	16,631	+ 527	27,397,000	3.52	22,263,000	3.21	− 5,134,000	23,466,000	− 3,931,000
Roper's goods	3,618	3,716	+ 98	788,000	0.10	805,000	0.12	+ 17,000	806,000	+ 18,000
Rugs, felts, haircloths	2,091	1,908	− 183	2,427,000	0.31	1,463,000	0.21	− 964,000	2,377,000	− 50,000
Stuffs	45,021	42,419	− 2,602	98,915,000	12.71	85,766,000	12.36	−13,149,000	93,734,000	− 5,181,000
Hosiery	9,423	9,879	+ 456	21,847,000	2.81	20,964,000	3.02	− 883,000	22,917,000	+ 1,070,000
Trimming and button stuffs	4,735	4,472	− 263	10,704,000	1.38	8,914,000	1.28	− 1,790,000	9,656,000	− 1,048,000
Laces, embroideries, &c	512	723	+ 211	5,228,000	0.67	9,156,000	1.32	+ 3,928,000	7,623,000	+ 2,395,000

BB.—*Values of merchandise exported from the German customs territory during calendar year* 1885, *&c.*—Continued.

[Ton = 22 cwt; + denotes increase; − denotes decrease.]

Articles.	Goods exported.		Increase and decrease in 1885 as compared with 1884.	Value of such exports.				Increase and decrease in 1885 as compared with 1884.	Value of exports in 1885 priced as in 1884.	Increase and decrease in 1885, as compared with 1884, the exports of 1884 being valued at the same prices as in 1884.
				1884.		1885.				
	1884.	1885.		Total value.	Percentage of total value.	Total value.	Percentage of total value.			
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*							
Cloths, linen underclothing	6,390	5,750	− 640	24,046,000	3.09	20,658,000	2.98	− 3,388,000	21,477,000	− 2,569,000
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers	711	749	+ 38	5,516,000	0.71	6,363,000	0.92	+ 847,000	5,834,000	+ 318,000
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry	3,357	3,376	+ 19	5,265,000	0.63	5,645,000	0.81	+ 380,000	5,129,000	− 136,000
Caoutchouc	282	175	− 107	548,000	0.07	314,000	0.04	− 234,000	314,000	− 234,000
Caoutchouc threads, leather, and wax cloth	439	477	+ 38	380,000	0.05	399,000	0.06	+ 19,000	441,000	+ 61,000
Manufactures of caoutchouc	2,636	2,724	+ 88	4,337,000	0.56	4,933,000	0.71	+ 596,000	4,374,000	+ 37,000
Railway vehicles, upholstered carriages and furniture	8,346	5,920	− 2,426	927,000	0.12	1,040,000	0.15	+ 113,000	1,084,000	+ 157,000
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	98,679	86,244	− 12,435	32,533,000	4.18	27,567,000	3.97	− 4,966,000	29,034,000	− 3,499,000
Fancy goods, ornaments	6,984	7,319	+ 335	23,667,000	3.04	18,477,000	2.66	− 5,190,000	23,376,000	− 291,000
Objects of literature and fine arts	10,798	11,505	+ 707	13,208,000	1.70	14,719,000	2.12	+ 1,511,000	13,673,000	+ 465,000
Articles not declared	277	77	− 200	204,000	0.03	101,000	0.02	− 103,000	56,000	− 148,000
Total	19,151,756	18,814,023	−337,733	778,117,000	100.00	693,831,000	100.00	−84,286,000	749,801,000	− 28,317,000

[illegible] are chief articles imported into the German Zollverein during the years 1880–1885.

[In tons (1 ton = 22 cwt.) except when otherwise stated.]

Articles.	Quantity.						Value.					
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Horses ..... head	59,722	54,793	64,980	76,636	74,469	69,763	$14,214,000	$11,737,000	$13,919,000	$14,591,000	$15,065,000	$14,279,000
Bullocks and cows ..... do	54,044	64,239	89,730	81,000	47,717	45,961	3,859,000	4,717,000	7,605,000	7,842,000	4,368,000	4,427,000
Oxen ..... do	16,078	13,012	25,197	28,092	16,891	12,718	1,148,000	1,239,000	2,399,000	2,674,000	1,507,000	1,036,000
Young cattle ..... do	34,294	35,190	56,126	41,078	27,002	30,317	571,000	754,000	1,803,000	1,857,000	1,002,000	1,299,000
Calves ..... do	25,664	39,935	43,486	37,882	18,992	18,194	214,000	333,000	362,000	541,000	253,000	221,000
Hogs ..... do	1,104,321	1,167,945	1,039,136	920,502	759,207	545,633	14,455,000	23,647,000	23,989,000	22,051,000	18,069,000	12,467,000
Sucking pigs ..... do	168,495	197,061	278,047	180,168	134,945	112,834	321,000	328,000	595,000	386,000	273,000	201,000
Sheep ..... do	173,667	53,906	69,142	88,674	75,528	71,434	546,000	231,000	436,000	539,000	411,000	64,000
Meat	25,107	20,117	8,660	11,694	5,200	5,819	5,952,000	5,306,000	2,718,000	3,118,000	1,632,000	1,588,000
Meat extracts	163	212	227	285	322	390	542,000	706,000	756,000	950,000	1,072,000	1,207,000
Lard	54,599	38,547	25,890	31,034	23,832	35,653	11,695,000	9,174,000	7,024,000	7,017,000	4,821,000	6,024,000
Butter	5,001	4,899	4,664	4,886	3,792	4,284	1,792,000	1,662,000	1,802,000	1,884,000	1,186,000	1,242,000
Cheese	4,111	3,866	3,810	4,064	4,394	4,600	1,174,000	1,196,000	1,469,000	1,547,000	1,073,000	1,752,000
Eggs, yelk	15,439	14,841	18,125	18,168	19,802	23,656	3,491,000	3,355,000	4,098,000	3,459,000	4,948,000	5,067,000
Honey	2,119	2,731	3,425	2,358	2,726	5,408	313,000	390,000	489,000	337,000	357,000	592,000
Herrings	737,137	854,557	875,131	867,351	960,046	1,023,675	6,140,000	6,915,000	6,977,000	7,638,000	7,083,000	7,124,000
Fish	4,287	4,635	4,348	4,281	5,049	6,342	1,027,000	1,288,000	1,454,000	1,296,000	1,490,000	1,252,000
Caviare and substitutes	243	263	272	281	297	314	321,000	563,000	582,000	502,000	600,000	636,000
Oysters and the like	587	648	639	642	741	832	215,000	236,000	252,000	253,000	290,000	298,000
Wheat	227,553	361,949	687,241	641,910	754,512	572,423	11,210,000	18,090,000	32,222,000	28,187,000	27,115,000	18,392,000
Rye	689,563	575,454	658,280	777,046	961,560	769,701	27,960,000	24,378,000	20,680,000	24,042,000	27,004,000	20,151,000
Oats	161,686	262,590	274,869	260,976	366,413	218,083	4,926,000	8,249,000	7,719,000	7,428,000	10,290,000	5,761,000
Barley	222,271	247,828	372,648	321,507	440,080	438,036	8,834,000	9,199,000	13,658,000	12,434,000	15,082,000	13,344,000
Indian corn	340,640	430,374	96,623	177,190	192,002	196,321	9,567,000	12,291,000	3,265,000	5,398,000	5,209,000	4,719,000
Buckwheat	8,357	14,586	14,917	10,778	12,437	18,414	244,000	410,000	461,000	320,000	325,000	447,000
Rice	81,823	84,376	88,588	93,425	87,992	87,150	4,936,000	4,826,000	4,877,000	4,621,000	4,148,000	3,784,000
Malt	35,220	46,322	49,864	57,671	65,646	64,994	2,221,000	2,784,000	3,038,000	3,538,000	3,750,000	3,604,000
Pulse	30,272	37,232	30,821	50,038	55,710	52,779	1,340,000	1,666,000	1,996,000	1,846,000	2,121,000	1,749,000
Potatoes	30,381	32,490	26,446	36,122	34,345	43,343	361,000	387,000	354,000	516,000	360,000	320,000
Mill-ground articles	67,875	77,601	57,480	65,140	60,448	27,677	4,329,000	5,361,000	4,112,000	4,418,000	4,147,000	1,729,000
Fruit, fresh	26,233	28,809	34,854	34,883	62,748	70,386	1,124,000	891,000	1,659,000	1,245,000	2,688,000	3,183,000
South fruit, fresh	7,408	8,835	8,574	10,094	13,035	15,137	635,000	757,000	673,000	793,000	909,000	1,008,000
Fruit, dried	18,457	15,562	16,557	18,023	21,822	25,292	1,545,000	1,667,000	1,872,000	2,037,000	1,922,000	2,046,000
South fruit, dried	16,950	19,335	19,572	22,296	26,425	26,708	2,721,000	2,858,000	2,849,000	3,057,000	3,220,000	3,405,000
Salt	31,641	29,492	30,451	29,879	25,969	24,148	194,000	180,000	178,000	149,000	127,000	117,000
Hops	1,424	1,181	1,609	1,695	1,340	1,385	1,254,000	984,000	2,867,000	2,178,000	1,339,000	923,000
Spices	3,977	4,498	5,315	5,720	5,989	6,296	1,578,000	1,550,000	1,808,000	1,971,000	2,014,000	2,376,000
Coffee and substitutes	94,360	104,272	107,184	114,226	111,159	118,196	35,808,000	32,236,000	27,541,000	32,613,000	29,093,000	26,716,000
Cocoa	2,344	2,460	2,619	2,679	2,958	3,324	700,000	717,000	794,000	941,000	1,187,000	1,196,000
Tea	936	1,482	1,484	1,592	1,560	1,789	601,000	811,000	777,000	947,000	817,000	821,000

CC.—*Comparative table showing volume and value of the chief articles imported into the German Zollverien, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.						Value.					
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Raw sugar	1,489	1,678	2,321	2,056	2,036	2,408	$195,000	$202,000	$282,000	$235,000	$194,000	$221,000
Sugar, refined	2,727	2,513	2,170	1,854	1,352	1,303	415,000	389,000	325,000	247,000	135,000	124,000
Sirup, molasses	3,516	3,697	3,776	3,697	3,378	3,146	248,000	243,000	230,000	220,000	193,000	194,000
Molasses for brandies	9,831	1,334	67	430	129	282	269,000	38,000	1,000	10,000	2,000	5,000
Beer	12,070	12,032	12,761	13,537	13,645	13,163	603,000	601,000	607,000	644,000	682,000	658,000
Brandy, &c	4,446	4,614	4,517	4,855	7,590	6,325	1,023,000	1,042,000	1,300,000	1,414,000	2,089,000	1,775,000
Vinegar	244	254	231	202	209	175	30,000	31,000	28,000	25,000	26,000	22,000
Wine, cider in casks	43,703	44,747	50,954	52,211	53,746	54,103	5,728,000	6,390,000	7,034,000	7,331,000	7,930,000	7,082,000
Wine, cider in bottles	3,657	3,803	3,874	3,947	4,690	3,320	1,777,000	1,884,000	2,034,000	2,071,000	2,497,000	1,738,000
Oil in bottles	178	157	137	140	145	138	72,000	63,000	55,000	56,000	58,000	53,000
Olive oil	1,878	3,100	2,590	2,761	2,207	2,716	626,000	922,000	740,000	756,000	657,000	614,000
Confectionery, chocolate, &c	2,174	2,330	2,346	2,618	2,650	2,956	814,000	1,021,000	1,014,000	1,216,000	1,243,000	1,342,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	10,326	20,643	28,976	30,472	34,487	38,297	3,140,000	6,296,000	12,317,000	10,484,000	11,919,000	2,323,000
Tobacco, manufactured	807	819	812	812	895	931	2,550,000	2,434,000	2,486,000	2,231,000	2,323,000	2,542,000
Guano	117,384	113,384	106,316	72,985	68,271	64,408	5,029,000	5,424,000	5,566,000	3,474,000	3,250,000	2,146,000
Bone-dust	14,630	18,272	25,242	21,820	28,248	22,039	522,000	652,000	961,000	779,000	874,000	629,000
Superphosphates	15,600	20,404	24,879	31,564	30,279	23,336	557,000	680,000	888,000	976,000	865,000	500,000
Pit coal	2,058,768	1,953,132	2,090,622	2,181,182	2,296,777	2,375,905	6,125,000	5,810,000	5,722,000	5,451,000	5,740,000	6,446,000
Coke	228,207	170,308	201,323	166,309	123,190	151,924	652,000	567,000	766,000	534,000	322,000	421,000
Brown coal	3,081,269	3,064,080	3,064,080	3,319,944	3,466,322	3,647,777	2,420,000	2,917,000	2,876,000	3,161,000	3,310,000	3,212,000
Bad soda	13,261	14,569	19,448	9,330	6,677	6,103	235,000	260,000	174,000	155,000	111,000	87,000
Soda ash	8,744	9,527	9,203	5,893	4,222	2,494	317,000	324,000	290,000	187,000	129,000	75,000
Caustic natron	8,004	5,548	6,577	5,231	3,615	3,262	533,000	370,000	422,000	336,000	224,000	171,000
Alum	739	560	441	326	330	462	30,000	21,000	13,000	10,000	10,000	14,000
Chloride of lime	7,221	7,145	5,817	5,127	6,339	6,178	215,000	170,000	138,000	183,000	256,000	206,000
Ammonia	33,783	34,652	34,147	27,904	35,967	35,070	2,216,060	3,381,000	3,413,000	2,324,000	2,568,000	1,878,000
Chili saltpeter	55,078	89,950	126,949	166,185	200,647	156,738	4,064,000	6,423,000	7,856,000	8,701,000	9,551,000	7,461,000
Tartar	2,464	2,644	3,132	2,455	2,795	2,173	1,319,000	1,416,000	1,416,000	1,169,000	1,331,000	1,134,000
Bark and tan	60,186	62,512	59,264	59,812	65,680	64,813	1,647,000	1,562,000	1,487,000	2,064,000	2,032,000	1,851,000
Catechu	5,210	6,438	5,571	6,645	6,043	5,653	806,000	919,000	862,000	949,000	762,000	673,000
Dye-woods	45,614	49,659	50,399	56,334	54,374	60,180	2,078,000	2,076,000	2,130,000	2,203,000	2,151,000	2,031,000
Dye-wood extracts	3,192	4,011	4,619	4,525	4,938	4,955	684,000	811,000	940,000	915,000	940,000	920,000
Indigo	1,232	1,633	1,562	1,718	1,934	1,969	4,260,000	5,441,000	5,018,000	5,315,000	5,753,000	6,091,000
Bone-black	16,656	25,138	33,710	27,145	21,108	19,067	793,000	1,199,000	1,966,000	1,583,000	1,206,000	903,000
Peruvian bark	1,498	2,168	2,579	1,793	3,708	4,338	3,209,000	3,612,000	3,990,000	1,706,000	3,089,000	2,785,000
Pine resin, turpentine	38,877	45,638	50,814	50,420	64,452	46,940	1,295,000	1,466,000	1,633,000	1,560,000	1,917,000	1,285,000
Petroleum	266,587	364,879	342,510	370,305	462,545	482,189	11,579,000	13,895,000	11,820,000	13,220,000	16,513,000	16,640,000
Other mineral oils	19,891	22,026	27,158	47,236	16,921	34,603	1,326,000	1,311,000	1,616,000	3,811,000	1,099,000	1,547,000
Turpentine oil	7,022	6,902	7,903	8,642	9,178	9,816	1,003,000	1,068,000	1,410,000	1,275,000	1,090,000	1,168,000
Oil varnish	2,565	2,841	2,431	3,014	3,373	3,188	357,000	399,000	335,000	359,000	385,000	334,000
Other varnishes	460	468	517	533	559	573	197,000	223,000	246,000	254,000	253,000	340,000
Olive oil, in casks	6,531	8,294	7,632	12,857	6,758	7,158	1,290,000	1,657,000	1,362,000	2,026,000	1,254,000	1,192,000

Linseed oil, in barrels	29,744	31,457	35,957	47,742	38,260	38,318	4,106,000	4,193,000	4,792,000	5,454,000	4,100,000	4,103,000
Other oil, in barrels	28,469	33,683	32,209	30,570	27,313	29,782	5,377,000	5,532,000	5,205,000	4,871,000	4,066,000	3,957,000
Blubber and train oil	12,545	10,262	9,841	10,071	10,870	11,400	1,791,000	1,367,000	1,546,000	1,726,000	1,687,000	1,358,000
Stearine, palmetine, spermaceti	3,262	5,192	6,286	5,053	3,799	2,169	1,085,000	1,174,000	1,571,000	1,323,000	1,085,000	516,000
Candles	804	622	474	428	264	266	252,000	163,000	141,000	137,000	88,000	79,000
Soaps and perfumery	993	1,444	1,725	1,577	1,698	1,724	380,000	503,000	589,000	590,000	630,000	494,000
Stones	274,489	325,053	263,135	245,510	280,273	273,984	2,450,000	2,901,000	2,348,000	2,191,000	2,501,000	2,183,000
Slate	38,496	52,146	50,992	43,631	51,885	66,800	687,000	931,000	1,071,000	883,000	1,049,000	1,353,000
Clay ware	460	515	538	573	631	669	81,000	91,000	94,000	99,000	108,000	87,000
Porcelain	529	468	440	425	450	459	163,000	140,000	142,000	139,000	149,000	106,000
Hollow glass	444	290	241	280	316	333	74,000	49,000	34,000	40,000	30,000	30,000
Window and sheet glass	744	753	757	763	726	1,039	53,000	46,000	48,000	60,000	45,000	54,000
Mirror-glass, not ground	2,931	2,986	3,061	2,797	2,970	3,050	344,000	355,000	364,000	300,000	318,000	305,000
Glass, pressed, white beads, &c	1,728	1,793	1,735	1,672	1,543	1,730	740,000	801,000	807,000	778,000	667,000	800,000
Colored glass, glassware, &c	925	860	864	810	808	846	369,000	344,000	348,000	360,000	358,000	359,000
Iron ores	607,007	626,175	785,360	800,378	980,442	852,316	2,849,000	2,981,000	2,804,000	2,857,000	2,567,000	2,459,000
Lead and copper ores	26,578	22,316	26,472	31,269	32,136	32,207	4,428,000	3,718,000	4,410,000	4,837,000	4,589,000	4,593,000
Pig-iron	232,195	244,601	283,009	274,321	264,501	215,974	3,426,000	3,493,000	4,041,000	3,532,000	3,022,000	2,185,000
Tin, also scrap	5,167	5,981	5,636	6,124	6,511	6,108	2,275,000	2,705,000	2,750,000	2,769,000	2,634,000	2,616,000
Copper	12,301	11,020	10,579	11,665	13,819	13,168	3,950,000	3,541,000	3,424,000	3,615,000	3,590,000	2,977,000
Iron	12,504	14,198	15,785	16,128	16,505	16,153	714,000	777,000	864,000	806,000	746,000	721,000
Tinplate	2,764	2,709	2,749	2,426	5,417	5,989	289,000	258,000	262,000	225,000	468,000	484,000
Iron wire	3,038	3,277	3,439	3,783	3,630	2,840	217,000	234,000	246,000	243,000	220,000	268,000
Copper and wire	770	437	475	544	560	406	363,000	191,000	207,000	218,000	218,000	121,000
Iron articles, fancy	18,088	16,670	15,019	16,335	18,209	17,168	2,501,000	2,376,000	2,264,000	2,187,000	2,134,000	1,912,000
Manufactures of iron, heavy	818	898	966	1,012	1,076	1,069	1,200,000	1,242,000	1,337,000	1,285,000	1,268,000	1,161,000
Manufactures of lead, zinc, and tin	148	151	136	139	170	174	88,000	88,000	79,000	100,000	115,000	121,000
Copperamith's articles, &c	1,015	1,119	1,211	1,239	1,307	1,389	714,000	778,000	816,000	854,000	866,000	1,004,000
Timber and lumber, crude	1,222,815	1,361,068	1,129,110	1,270,821	1,213,237	1,669,696	10,913,000	12,680,000	9,801,000	11,383,000	11,288,000	11,705,000
Timber and lumber, prepared	542,204	559,099	639,445	668,860	733,411	953,441	7,172,000	7,772,000	8,706,000	8,859,000	9,436,000	11,568,000
Cork-wood	3,847	4,160	4,225	5,417	5,117	5,764	641,000	673,000	684,000	877,000	828,000	960,000
Manufactures of wood, baskets	946	993	1,014	1,012	1,064	986	450,000	473,000	483,000	483,000	507,000	471,000
Manufactures of cork	567	1,099	1,230	1,469	1,471	1,524	432,000	837,000	957,000	1,119,000	1,120,000	1,179,000
Straw bands	348	547	553	592	770	795	522,000	911,000	921,000	987,000	1,293,000	1,229,000
Rags	34,348	38,045	37,281	34,743	33,113	34,039	1,758,000	2,173,000	2,129,000	1,819,000	1,576,000	1,458,000
Manufactures of pasteboard and paper	3,512	3,617	3,519	3,386	3,106	2,777	1,058,000	1,144,000	1,181,000	1,135,000	1,022,000	953,000
Paper hangings	118	164	126	114	121	123	36,000	50,000	39,000	35,000	38,000	36,000
Hides and skins for leather	46,109	46,713	48,381	54,834	58,338	62,925	16,052,000	16,416,000	16,789,000	19,382,000	21,103,000	20,050,000
Haired hides of sheep and goats	7,033	7,383	7,346	8,286	8,390	7,351	2,918,000	3,338,000	3,320,000	3,550,000	3,394,000	2,799,000
Skins for furs	2,100	2,008	2,032	2,157	2,232	1,812	11,497,000	10,755,000	10,881,000	10,818,000	10,625,000	6,737,000
Other unhaired goat and sheep skins	2,098	2,195	2,713	2,713	2,526	2,745	1,694,000	1,822,000	2,260,000	2,260,000	2,119,000	2,690,000
Leather	3,631	4,683	3,639	4,269	4,270	4,606	2,868,000	3,660,000	2,902,000	3,495,000	3,388,000	3,718,000
Shoemaker's ware	473	443	437	421	395	311	823,000	748,000	737,000	712,000	668,000	490,000
Manufactures of leather	345	352	356	353	445	486	1,479,000	1,506,000	1,523,000	1,511,000	1,905,000	2,048,000
Gloves of leather	42	47	51	59	58	68	701,000	780,000	852,000	995,000	970,000	1,128,000
Bristles	1,610	1,663	1,597	1,750	1,988	1,830	2,031,000	1,780,000	2,167,000	2,499,000	2,365,000	1,960,000
Bed-feathers, crude	3,186	3,181	3,300	3,389	3,822	3,878	3,578,000	2,574,000	3,534,000	3,630,000	4,093,000	3,691,000
Cotton refuse	148,654	157,070	155,859	189,093	177,586	175,185	42,455,000	41,121,000	42,659,000	49,504,000	48,183,000	44,365,000
Cotton	1,644	5,796	2,877	3,427	2,489	1,161	685,000	2,345,000	1,198,000	1,386,000	1,025,000	456,000
Flax	36,369	50,259	74,180	67,561	65,185	57,168	6,925,000	8,612,000	12,182,000	11,172,000	10,549,000	9,524,000
Hemp	40,689	54,512	38,950	41,826	40,308	41,603	5,810,000	7,136,000	5,099,000	5,674,000	5,564,000	5,941,000
Jute	17,564	18,603	23,601	33,472	33,790	41,900	1,388,000	1,550,000	1,685,000	2,469,000	2,656,000	2,393,000

Articles.	Quantity.						Value.					
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Sheep wool, crude	68,756	77,372	88,502	90,969	105,666	98,790	$49,091,000	$46,036,000	$48,446,000	$47,682,000	$52,812,000	$39,970,000
Shoddy wool, refuse	5,325	5,981	5,595	5,530	4,442	9,259	1,014,000	1,139,000	1,465,000	1,882,000	1,057,000	1,940,000
Wool cleansed	1,890	3,244	3,400	3,409	4,285	5,143	2,479,000	4,246,000	4,046,000	4,057,000	4,691,000	4,651,000
Cotton yarn	13,132	16,475	18,075	21,947	22,140	20,811	9,002,000	10,353,000	12,339,000	13,617,000	13,780,000	11,992,000
Yarn of jute, flax thread	11,144	12,589	13,712	13,199	15,006	16,898	4,130,000	4,511,000	5,635,000	6,557,000	6,672,000	6,794,000
Raw silk	1,948	1,862	2,138	2,452	2,502	1,736	20,867,000	31,276,000	24,427,000	27,720,000	28,287,000	18,181,000
Floss silk	1,323	1,583	1,376	1,188	1,560	1,200	6,090,000	6,729,000	5,767,000	5,221,000	6,623,000	6,567,000
Thread	49	40	39	35	34	40	562,000	451,000	418,000	347,000	326,000	377,000
Woolen yarn	14,920	15,678	16,110	16,901	19,021	19,319	22,160,000	20,297,000	19,898,000	19,154,000	22,228,000	22,803,000
Manufacture of cotton	1,387	1,392	1,477	1,545	1,617	1,544	3,590,000	4,359,000	5,196,000	5,234,000	5,541,000	5,367,000
Webbings of jute, &c., linen, &c.	7,276	7,883	8,029	7,163	6,284	4,194	1,992,000	2,138,000	2,198,000	1,961,000	1,720,000	1,148,000
Jute and cotton goods	263	311	302	297	287	294	904,000	1,014,000	1,235,000	1,363,000	1,404,000	1,285,000
Silk goods	292	345	368	330	378	416	4,629,000	5,517,000	6,833,000	6,202,000	7,073,000	8,107,000
Half-silk goods	224	209	218	250	278	302	1,992,000	2,155,000	2,249,000	2,575,000	2,551,000	2,501,000
Wooden goods	3,631	3,094	2,326	2,106	2,038	2,120	6,205,000	5,704,000	4,328,000	3,763,000	3,642,000	3,819,000
Cloths, underwear, and millinery	308	299	278	277	284	300	1,667,000	1,947,000	2,136,000	2,629,000	1,882,000	1,915,000
Caoutchouc, gutta-percha	1,912	1,937	1,999	2,002	2,670	2,366	3,185,000	2,996,000	3,662,000	4,146,000	4,448,000	3,942,000
Oil-cloth, &c	579	812	847	842	876	815	301,000	411,000	442,000	487,000	443,000	429,000
Caoutchouc articles	304	284	279	267	280	291	627,000	580,000	600,000	609,000	575,000	510,000
Railroad cars, &c	150	109	87	260	190	219	52,000	53,000	45,000	44,000	29,000	89,000
Carriages	188	183	185	154	191	199	85,000	83,000	84,000	69,000	86,000	90,000
Furniture	57	55	47	49	44	43	35,000	36,000	31,000	34,000	31,000	29,000
Machines, engines, &c	24,287	26,117	31,853	34,502	39,399	37,147	3,921,000	4,313,000	5,277,000	5,397,000	5,835,000	5,499,000
Musical instruments	355	366	354	366	379	365	244,000	272,000	200,000	268,000	275,000	269,000
Watches	29	28	30	30	34	35	2,798,000	2,684,000	2,896,000	2,859,000	3,216,000	2,971,000
Fancy goods	358	390	367	346	359	416	2,230,000	2,771,000	2,821,000	3,069,000	3,463,000	3,738,000

Articles.	Quantities.						Value.					
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Horses ..... head	17, 960	18, 867	18, 225	19, 197	19, 084	15, 770	$5, 994, 000	$5, 388, 000	$4, 968, 000	$5, 482, 000	$5, 209, 000	$4, 310, 000
Bullocks and cows ..... do	56, 796	56, 475	62, 184	69, 350	65, 316	42, 786	4, 126, 000	4, 346, 000	5, 011, 000	5, 908, 000	5, 195, 000	3, 145, 000
Oxen ..... do	58, 896	67, 906	70, 340	66, 870	59, 967	49, 321	5, 607, 000	6, 464, 000	7, 282, 000	6, 923, 000	5, 994, 000	4, 695, 000
Young cattle ..... do	45, 221	53, 826	52, 166	54, 138	58, 783	48, 335	969, 000	1, 155, 000	1, 676, 000	2, 255, 000	2, 568, 000	2, 172, 000
Calves ..... do	59, 391	59, 092	56, 757	53, 977	51, 898	50, 834	686, 000	633, 000	702, 000	707, 000	641, 000	629, 000
Hogs ..... do	438, 724	347, 738	294, 792	417, 822	502, 379	423, 293	8, 875, 000	6, 207, 000	5, 613, 000	6, 961, 000	8, 130, 000	6, 951, 000
Sucking pigs ..... do	29, 225	49, 172	23, 278	21, 308	22, 670	18, 081	62, 000	79, 000	55, 000	51, 000	52, 000	39, 000
Sheep ..... do	1, 256, 584	1, 249, 511	1, 451, 770	1, 442, 648	1, 361, 451	1, 204, 080	5, 981, 000	7, 362, 000	9, 911, 000	9, 843, 000	8, 313, 000	6, 351, 000
Malt ..... tons	10, 518	8, 733	7, 355	10, 288	9, 588	5, 586	776, 000	658, 000	525, 000	731, 000	660, 000	305, 000
Pulse ..... do	40, 352	28, 509	30, 262	25, 625	7, 146	8, 630	1, 921, 000	1, 134, 000	1, 152, 000	945, 000	281, 000	337, 000
Potatoes ..... do	578, 951	230, 425	233, 385	340, 940	132, 461	126, 565	12, 401, 000	2, 742, 000	3, 332, 000	4, 666, 000	1, 624, 000	1, 129, 000
Flour ..... do	80, 576	50, 054	92, 844	136, 087	131, 431	129, 043	5, 561, 000	3, 116, 000	5, 308, 000	7, 778, 000	6, 882, 000	6, 142, 000
Mill-ground articles ..... do	5, 533	3, 960	3, 919	3, 870	3, 882	4, 298	461, 000	430, 000	317, 000	295, 000	259, 000	265, 000
Fruit ..... do	20, 726	30, 295	23, 871	39, 525	30, 286	26, 025	997, 000	1, 298, 000	1, 186, 000	1, 603, 000	1, 514, 000	1, 363, 000
Vegetables ..... do	105, 201	140, 110	139, 338	137, 740	142, 252	120, 717	1, 377, 000	1, 834, 000	1, 824, 000	1, 311, 000	1, 016, 000	1, 513, 000
Salt ..... do	147, 663	185, 408	148, 853	146, 219	125, 404	118, 340	1, 054, 000	1, 324, 000	850, 000	852, 000	721, 000	690, 000
Meat ..... do	6, 708	6, 933	7, 132	8, 629	10, 289	9, 834	1, 900, 000	2, 290, 000	2, 436, 000	2, 973, 000	3, 282, 000	3, 076, 000
Butter ..... do	12, 465	11, 492	11, 659	12, 585	13, 592	14, 074	5, 043, 000	4, 786, 000	4, 856, 000	4, 942, 000	4, 529, 000	5, 024, 000
Cheese ..... do	4, 342	4, 026	4, 201	3, 837	4, 486	4, 000	1, 240, 000	1, 160, 000	1, 200, 000	1, 096, 000	1, 287, 000	1, 142, 000
Fish, crabs, &c ..... do	5, 700	6, 232	5, 808	5, 611	5, 398	5, 986	1, 184, 000	1, 294, 000	1, 206, 000	1, 165, 000	1, 120, 000	1, 243, 000
Wheat ..... do	178, 170	53, 388	62, 502	80, 758	36, 193	14, 080	9, 732, 000	2, 966, 000	3, 087, 000	3, 797, 000	1, 507, 000	519, 000
Rye ..... do	26, 587	11, 564	15, 755	12, 134	6, 286	4, 021	1, 221, 000	558, 000	558, 000	433, 000	217, 000	129, 000
Oats ..... do	43, 569	31, 591	25, 779	41, 823	18, 527	12, 821	1, 607, 000	1, 203, 000	920, 000	1, 418, 000	661, 000	422, 000
Barley ..... do	154, 409	119, 318	79, 743	82, 824	37, 265	24, 706	7, 975, 000	5, 750, 000	13, 202, 000	3, 351, 000	1, 667, 000	970, 000
Hops ..... do	10, 876	8, 663	12, 093	7, 503	11, 514	12, 673	7, 247, 000	5, 773, 000	17, 556, 000	8, 035, 000	8, 495, 000	5, 881, 000
Raw sugar ..... do	197, 835	252, 088	289, 771	436, 790	524, 662	444, 205	19, 305, 000	26, 399, 000	29, 103, 000	40, 283, 000	33, 090, 000	29, 602, 000
Sugar-candy and sugar in loaves ..... tons	34, 147	37, 056	40, 697	50, 833	80, 300	61, 538	4, 673, 000	5, 468, 000	5, 811, 000	6, 412, 000	7, 836, 000	5, 770, 000
Sugar, other kinds ..... do	18, 888	18, 221	18, 372	24, 959	33, 622	23, 763	2, 338, 000	2, 428, 000	2, 427, 000	5, 826, 000	2, 921, 000	1, 979, 000
Sirup, molasses ..... do	18, 619	16, 768	16, 166	19, 582	29, 586	80, 872	579, 000	549, 000	472, 000	520, 000	603, 000	1, 503, 000
Grape sugar and sirup ..... do	13, 322	16, 034	20, 651	17, 431	20, 907	24, 901	1, 078, 000	1, 298, 000	1, 671, 000	1, 244, 000	1, 299, 000	1, 423, 000
Beer ..... do	106, 561	121, 744	128, 577	133, 209	143, 327	160, 659	4, 565, 000	5, 215, 000	4, 895, 000	5, 389, 000	5, 117, 000	5, 735, 000
Brandies ..... do	54, 707	84, 438	91, 711	65, 038	75, 184	89, 728	7, 066, 000	10, 300, 000	11, 422, 000	7, 497, 000	7, 451, 000	6, 826, 000
Wine in casks ..... tons	9, 770	10, 711	10, 457	12, 463	10, 678	14, 478	1, 395, 000	1, 580, 000	1, 867, 000	2, 224, 000	1, 906, 000	2, 584, 000
Wine in bottles ..... do	6, 874	6, 497	6, 217	6, 289	6, 410	5, 800	2, 053, 000	1, 961, 000	2, 335, 000	2, 360, 000	2, 413, 000	2, 216, 000
Mineral waters ..... do	26, 560	27, 464	27, 063	25, 743	28, 932	26, 985	1, 188, 000	1, 176, 000	1, 159, 000	1, 103, 000	1, 306, 000	1, 220, 000
Confectionery ..... do	2, 934	3, 500	3, 729	3, 350	4, 341	4, 560	838, 000	1, 177, 000	1, 260, 000	1, 108, 000	1, 440, 000	1, 262, 000
Tobacco leaves, not manufactured ..... tons	187	2, 856	3, 513	2, 109	5, 108	5, 269	42, 000	646, 000	668, 000	401, 000	990, 000	1, 147, 000
Manufactures of tobacco ..... do	1, 065	1, 374	1, 739	1, 548	1, 716	1, 932	849, 000	983, 000	1, 140, 000	1, 115, 000	1, 146, 000	1, 428, 000
Rape seeds, &c ..... do	21, 928	10, 978	11, 509	11, 520	12, 734	12, 524	1, 357, 000	696, 000	760, 000	781, 000	757, 000	626, 000

DD.—*Comparative table showing the volume and value of the chief articles exported from the German Zollverein during the years* 1880–1885.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.						Value.					
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Linseed ..... tons..	39, 551	27, 941	28, 860	28, 249	20, 707	11, 406	$2, 212, 000	$1, 468, 000	$1, 305, 000	$1, 277, 000	$961, 000	$529, 000
White lead ..... do...	10, 822	13, 308	13, 277	15, 876	17, 153	16, 333	1, 185, 000	1, 172, 000	1, 201, 000	1, 398, 000	1, 470, 000	1, 599, 000
Ultramarine blue..... do...	5, 692	5, 420	5, 429	5, 414	5, 450	5, 421	1, 693, 000	1, 692, 000	1, 421, 000	1, 288, 000	1, 297, 000	839, 000
Alizarine..... do...	5, 888	5, 578	4, 535	4, 008	4, 291	4, 284	4, 904, 000	4, 647, 000	5, 937, 000	3, 672, 000	2, 880, 000	2, 263, 000
Aniline dyes ..... do...	2, 141	2, 664	3, 114	3, 819	4, 822	4, 646	7, 307, 000	8, 242, 000	10, 005, 000	8, 181, 000	8, 608, 000	8, 293, 000
Painting colors, &c..... do...	1, 151	1, 311	1, 274	1, 212	1, 523	1, 822	329, 000	374, 000	363, 000	346, 000	435, 000	520, 000
Lead and color pencils..... do...	669	668	642	705	683	655	478, 000	477, 000	468, 000	504, 000	488, 000	545, 000
Tars ..... do...	11, 422	11, 404	11, 694	12, 645	16, 605	17, 448	408, 000	353, 000	362, 000	391, 000	514, 000	290, 000
Pitch ..... do...	10, 519	13, 473	18, 995	24, 434	11, 200	7, 999	369, 000	481, 000	768, 000	1, 105, 000	533, 000	305, 000
Cloverseed ..... do...	6, 638	8, 981	7, 638	7, 045	7, 219	11, 695	6, 638, 000	8, 981, 000	7, 658, 000	7, 045, 000	7, 219, 000	11, 695, 000
Residues of oil ..... do...	36, 032	32, 473	29, 079	35, 018	38, 504	31, 670	1, 201, 000	1, 159, 000	1, 038, 000	1, 250, 000	1, 374, 000	1, 017, 000
Stone coal ..... do...	7, 236, 466	7, 458, 248	7, 631, 617	8, 705, 000	8, 816, 935	8, 955, 629	11, 195, 000	12, 425, 000	13, 622, 000	18, 646, 000	18, 886, 000	19, 183, 000
Coke ..... do...	348, 408	430, 372	478, 351	602, 138	670, 606	633, 897	1, 328, 000	1, 741, 000	1, 935, 000	2, 221, 000	2, 075, 000	1, 886, 000
Fire-wood ..... do...	187, 493	162, 440	157, 109	177, 199	186, 708	178, 881	1, 073, 000	927, 000	748, 000	843, 000	889, 000	851, 000
Potash ..... do...	7, 771	7, 408	7, 534	8, 901	8, 449	9, 208	749, 000	776, 000	807, 000	911, 000	845, 000	766, 000
Protoxide and chloride of potassium..... tons..	56, 690	75, 089	96, 205	101, 678	77, 330	85, 085	2, 024, 000	2, 949, 000	3, 435, 000	3, 509, 000	3, 405, 000	2, 682, 000
Tartaric acid..... do...	906	1, 276	1, 234	1, 352	1, 293	1, 056	743, 000	1, 093, 000	998, 000	1, 062, 000	1, 031, 000	804, 000
Ethereal oils..... do...	164	181	209	186	192	197	605, 000	603, 000	797, 000	621, 000	639, 000	889, 000
Gelatine and glue ..... do...	2, 132	2, 596	2, 893	3, 525	3, 706	3, 472	609, 000	753, 000	964, 000	1, 216, 000	1, 279, 000	1, 032, 000
Palm-nut and cocoa oil .... do...	3, 135	6, 004	9, 381	7, 506	6, 347	8, 216	503, 000	927, 000	1, 566, 000	1, 372, 000	1, 086, 000	1, 161, 000
Stearine and palmitine acid, tons	2, 693	3, 420	3, 095	2, 913	2, 617	702	769, 000	692, 000	663, 000	693, 000	685, 000	167, 000
Glycerine ..... tons..	2, 332	2, 849	2, 032	2, 467	2, 333	2, 163	499, 000	1, 153, 000	1, 079, 000	851, 000	584, 000	415, 000
Candles ..... do...	864	929	1, 420	1, 713	2, 589	1, 834	271, 000	265, 000	389, 000	510, 000	801, 000	546, 000
Gun-powder ..... do...	2, 537	2, 413	2, 201	3, 311	3, 367	4, 278	1, 087, 000	1, 206, 000	1, 100, 000	1, 733, 000	1, 763, 000	2, 443, 000
Matches ..... do...	1, 831	2, 566	2, 530	2, 274	2, 201	2, 387	392, 000	543, 000	494, 000	298, 000	288, 000	312, 000
Cement, &c ..... do...	211, 464	235, 032	250, 175	309, 877	337, 632	345, 633	2, 516, 000	2, 377, 000	2, 530, 000	2, 949, 000	3, 053, 000	2, 879, 000
Stones..... do...	506, 753	502, 197	534, 679	568, 889	588, 379	452, 966	5, 427, 000	5, 378, 000	5, 726, 000	2, 708, 000	2, 801, 000	2, 309, 000
Stoneware..... do...	29, 567	30, 829	32, 656	34, 065	35, 190	34, 195	2, 217, 000	2, 539, 000	2, 606, 000	1, 863, 000	1, 827, 000	2, 021, 000
Bricks and tiles ..... do...	647, 187	669, 918	639, 171	622, 876	608, 270	597, 255	2, 008, 000	2, 072, 000	1, 975, 000	1, 943, 000	1, 909, 000	1, 652, 000
Clayware ..... do...	34, 190	39, 561	33, 819	40, 797	41, 086	52, 645	2, 831, 000	3, 169, 000	3, 182, 000	3, 493, 000	3, 574, 000	3, 440, 000
Porcelain..... do...	6, 683	8, 431	9, 245	9, 769	10, 575	9, 888	1, 988, 000	2, 508, 000	2, 542, 000	2, 906, 000	3, 146, 000	2, 118, 000
Hollow glass ..... do...	40, 170	43, 009	43, 622	50, 616	53, 737	52, 627	1, 721, 000	1, 842, 000	1, 972, 000	2, 289, 000	2, 302, 000	2, 129, 000
With hollow glass ..... do...	7, 170	8, 149	9, 144	11, 425	11, 906	14, 433	1, 024, 000	1, 164, 000	1, 084, 000	1, 360, 000	992, 000	985, 000
Zinc ..... do...	40, 622	59, 963	56, 478	54, 939	58, 995	68, 432	3, 190, 000	4, 638, 000	4, 570, 000	4, 110, 000	3, 934, 000	4, 642, 000
Copper ..... do...	6, 478	6, 718	6, 097	5, 781	6, 908	5, 708	2, 128, 000	2, 206, 000	2, 031, 000	1, 848, 000	1, 972, 000	1, 324, 000
Iron in rods ..... do...	145, 129	152, 605	144, 407	148, 989	153, 964	144, 466	5, 008, 000	4, 910, 000	4, 812, 000	4, 548, 000	4, 214, 000	3, 610, 000
Angular iron ..... do...	6, 676	4, 554	3, 696	6, 903	5, 863	17, 873	246, 000	152, 000	123, 000	213, 000	174, 000	489, 000
Iron in plates..... do...	37, 608	40, 933	44, 204	52, 276	44, 035	43, 898	1, 835, 000	1, 997, 000	2, 157, 000	2, 364, 000	1, 834, 000	1, 721, 000
Iron ware ..... do...	104, 775	159, 416	227, 416	206, 668	212, 784	193, 027	6, 982, 000	10, 624, 000	12, 449, 000	10, 329, 000	9, 369, 000	6, 018, 000
Half manufactures of iron.. do...	9, 926	19, 689	18, 436	20, 989	14, 222	12, 449	596, 000	915, 000	877, 000	896, 000	608, 000	627, 000

Rolled zinc ....do...	12,326	13,276	14,270	16,505	16,273	16,632	$1,133,000	$1,611,000	$1,290,000	$1,394,000	$1,235,000	$1,287,000
Mirror and sheet glass, not plated ....tons..	2,323	2,697	3,125	2,776	2,896	2,946	332,000	481,000	1,041,000	1,057,000	965,000	841,000
Mirror and sheet glass, plated, tons	2,571	2,762	3,126	3,330	3,074	3,127	918,000	986,000	1,265,000	1,505,000	1,609,000	1,637,000
Other glassware ....tons..	7,887	8,323	10,386	11,110	12,424	11,619	2,167,000	2,311,000	2,522,000	2,753,000	2,550,000	1,097,000
Iron ores ....do...	1,263,036	1,443,278	1,621,182	1,886,650	1,898,491	1,771,158	1,803,000	2,061,000	2,315,000	2,694,000	2,038,000	2,108,000
Pig-iron ....do...	207,776	245,496	186,938	258,461	230,008	213,534	4,080,000	4,302,000	3,337,000	4,121,000	2,901,000	2,236,000
Scrap iron ....do...	79,758	67,074	59,548	60,987	43,708	36,704	1,708,000	1,117,000	992,000	900,000	614,000	463,000
Loop iron ....do...	31,350	40,677	32,958	32,083	23,450	26,526	821,000	1,016,000	824,000	763,000	530,000	568,000
Lead ....do...	45,419	46,799	41,916	49,579	49,318	41,123	3,459,000	3,230,000	2,693,000	2,949,000	2,523,000	2,104,000
Iron bridges and parts ....do...	7,766	6,317	5,539	8,970	3,594	7,505	538,000	466,000	395,000	576,000	223,000	429,000
Iron rails ....do...	230,204	250,709	186,054	175,178	144,464	164,799	7,123,000	7,160,000	5,758,000	4,612,000	4,040,000	4,314,000
Railroad fish-plates and sleepers ....do...	8,147	11,962	11,396	19,230	17,536	26,929	252,000	356,000	359,000	549,000	552,000	482,000
Iron pipes, tubes ....do...	14,770	12,452	17,393	19,540	19,038	14,102	1,230,000	978,000	1,449,000	1,483,000	1,223,000	895,000
Wire pins ....do...	18,450	21,710	23,877	28,208	38,619	38,762	783,000	1,188,000	1,364,000	1,457,000	1,838,000	1,568,000
Other heavy manufactures of iron ....tons..	86,463	95,628	98,048	98,483	102,197	99,162	18,416,000	21,815,000	23,778,000	24,018,000	24,204,000	17,057,000
Needles ....do...	725	674	689	599	545	641	1,725,000	1,603,000	1,691,000	1,425,000	1,298,000	1,206,000
Other iron articles ....do...	6,075	6,271	6,504	7,230	7,689	8,606	4,080,000	4,213,000	4,360,000	4,586,000	4,870,000	4,084,000
Manufactures of zinc, tin, and lead ....tons..	4,366	3,548	4,048	4,022	4,407	4,635	991,000	1,157,000	1,336,000	1,576,000	1,610,000	1,811,000
Coppersmiths' and brassiers' articles ....tons..	3,044	3,187	3,854	3,868	4,243	5,647	2,142,000	2,241,000	2,697,000	2,625,000	2,711,000	2,796,000
Manufactures of nickel, alfenide, &c ....tons..	1,130	2,530	1,809	2,276	2,429	2,231	614,000	2,185,000	2,583,000	3,249,000	3,458,000	3,424,000
Lumber and timber, raw ....do...	462,048	260,611	275,261	270,478	299,759	291,882	4,215,000	2,531,000	2,738,000	2,826,000	2,919,000	2,570,000
Lumber and timber, sawn ....do...	365,088	326,636	358,469	345,709	294,037	252,083	5,633,000	5,375,000	5,561,000	5,801,000	4,750,000	3,930,000
Amber ....do...	189	186	308	173	167	162	1,937,000	1,901,000	3,150,000	1,771,000	1,709,000	1,661,000
Furniture ....do...	1,623	1,989	2,386	2,676	2,694	2,873	811,000	979,000	1,303,000	1,464,000	1,539,000	1,528,000
Fancy wood articles ....do...	8,083	10,962	11,878	12,445	13,000	13,122	3,847,000	5,218,000	5,653,000	7,701,000	8,047,000	7,042,000
Coarse manufactures of leather, tons	1,181	1,141	1,212	1,262	1,344	1,090	2,249,000	2,119,000	2,250,000	2,342,000	2,495,000	1,945,000
Fancy articles of leather ....tons..	3,340	4,235	4,728	4,603	4,815	4,444	11,922,000	15,119,000	16,340,000	22,336,000	22,921,000	21,066,000
Leather gloves ....do...	183	229	259	258	257	267	2,607,000	3,246,000	3,725,000	5,211,000	5,082,000	5,089,000
Other leather ....do...	4,448	4,776	5,099	4,843	4,667	4,275	4,024,000	4,413,000	4,787,000	4,549,000	4,277,000	3,746,000
Flax ....do...	23,230	31,872	52,652	42,215	38,155	34,157	4,424,000	5,462,000	9,022,000	7,133,000	6,447,000	5,690,000
Hemp ....do...	23,541	34,589	24,066	21,864	19,954	22,377	3,361,000	4,527,000	3,148,000	3,960,000	2,897,000	3,302,000
Sheep wool ....do...	14,325	12,085	13,432	12,722	11,914	10,095	11,933,000	11,505,000	11,828,000	10,900,000	9,337,000	6,487,000
Shoddy ....do...	14,168	14,231	14,939	12,971	11,756	13,618	2,697,000	3,058,000	3,555,000	2,935,000	2,518,000	2,274,000
Cork articles ....do...	377	308	334	267	290	326	218,000	262,000	286,000	228,000	249,000	233,000
Carved articles ....do...	2,195	2,107	2,025	1,452	1,231	448	1,044,000	1,003,000	964,000	691,000	586,000	455,000
Rags ....do...	34,780	36,886	34,592	37,352	45,296	34,757	1,945,000	2,634,000	2,470,000	2,489,000	2,695,000	1,265,000
Paper and pasteboard ....do...	42,658	48,851	55,510	59,127	67,783	61,357	7,648,000	8,429,000	9,096,000	10,335,000	10,507,000	12,196,000
Paper-hangings ....do...	1,822	2,171	2,322	2,348	2,574	2,433	434,000	517,000	663,000	739,000	785,000	695,000
Articles of paper and pasteboard ....tons..	6,393	7,908	8,605	8,469	9,873	10,201	2,701,000	3,631,000	3,962,000	3,955,000	4,375,000	4,292,000
Hides and skins ....do...	13,781	16,743	18,150	14,280	13,879	12,671	6,653,000	8,025,000	8,255,000	755,000	7,441,000	4,810,000
Glove leather ....do...	2,129	2,363	2,532	2,586	2,487	2,614	4,257,000	4,757,000	5,099,000	5,842,000	5,632,000	5,909,000
Cotton yarn ....do...	11,548	10,371	10,667	8,177	7,187	7,211	12,224,000	7,847,000	7,603,000	6,093,000	5,376,000	4,401,000
Yarn of jute and flax ....do...	1,800	1,962	2,173	2,004	2,092	2,626	788,000	765,000	933,000	889,000	870,000	695,000

DD.—*Comparative table showing volume and value of the chief articles exported from the German Zollverein during the years* 1880–1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.						Value.					
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Silk ..... tons..	883	988	942	994	1,042	1,120	$9,489,000	$10,820,000	$8,964,000	$8,873,000	$9,303,000	$5,669,000
Threaded silk ..... do...	187	193	185	170	214	158	1,935,000	2,207,000	1,979,000	1,819,000	2,035,000	1,270,000
Silk, dyed ..... do...	290	241	241	255	289	159	3,313,000	2,585,000	2,005,000	1,972,000	2,129,000	1,887,000
Woolen yarn ..... do...	4,957	4,487	5,035	4,814	5,189	5,679	7,723,000	7,044,000	8,098,000	7,805,000	7,647,000	8,625,000
Felt ..... do...	713	743	752	814	948	960	1,018,000	1,111,000	1,112,000	1,385,000	1,619,000	908,000
Manufactures of cotton, close tissue ..... tons..	13,828	14,460	14,187	13,677	14,978	13,188	10,409,000	11,658,000	14,299,000	13,240,000	14,040,000	11,874,000
Manufactures of cotton, not close tissue ..... tons..	504	516	569	501	542	587	1,422,000	1,441,000	1,770,000	1,511,000	1,619,000	749,000
Manufactures of jute and flax, tons	3,873	3,421	3,499	3,349	3,455	3,371	3,656,000	3,163,000	3,551,000	3,350,000	3,532,000	3,217,000
Manufacture of silk ..... tons..	393	319	321	317	320	231	6,151,000	4,951,000	5,473,000	5,281,000	5,151,000	3,980,000
Half silk articles ..... do...	3,095	3,258	3,737	3,413	4,083	3,875	3,312,000	32,220,000	30,807,000	28,163,000	30,872,000	27,668,000
Cloths, stuffs, plushes ..... do...	16,643	18,320	19,170	19,800	21,108	20,455	70,222,000	43,899,000	41,785,000	41,880,000	42,798,000	37,102,000
Cotton hosiery ..... do...	5,168	5,426	5,930	6,292	6,836	7,035	8,610,000	11,622,000	14,114,000	14,225,000	16,641,000	14,232,000
Cotton trimmings ..... do...	1,457	1,659	2,242	2,039	2,071	2,112	2,080,000	2,557,000	3,468,000	3,184,000	3,204,000	3,018,000
Half silk trimmings ..... do...	1,205	1,189	1,106	1,084	894	677	9,657,000	8,829,000	3,463,000	3,702,000	3,396,000	2,261,000
Caoutchouc ..... do...	2,057	2,169	2,349	2,461	2,636	2,424	3,286,000	3,503,000	4,059,000	4,434,000	4,337,000	4,933,000
Railroad vehicles ..... do...	2,222	3,108	1,702	2,458	1,018	1,071	1,115,000	1,499,000	1,134,000	1,624,000	750,000	718,000
Machines, engines ..... do...	63,091	60,601	84,808	92,405	84,307	72,272	10,261,000	10,865,000	14,854,000	15,584,000	13,463,000	11,871,000
Piano forte ..... do...	3,626	5,367	6,771	6,742	6,966	6,823	1,898,000	3,129,000	3,931,000	4,011,000	3,979,000	3,897,000
Musical instruments ..... do...	2,732	2,946	3,354	3,830	3,895	3,524	3,242,000	3,505,000	3,994,000	4,558,000	4,635,000	4,194,000
Clock movements ..... do...	93	97	91	133	147	138	667,000	691,000	649,000	790,000	872,000	594,000
Watches ..... do...	6	5	5	5	6	4	666,000	630,000	550,000	642,000	672,000	487,000
Clocks ..... do...	1,447	1,431	1,633	1,753	1,790	1,691	1,377,000	1,362,000	1,555,000	1,669,000	1,704,000	1,610,000
Woolen hosiery ..... do...	2,026	1,963	2,012	2,219	2,490	2,755	4,912,000	5,605,000	5,740,000	5,808,000	6,222,000	5,901,000
Laces and embroideries ..... do...	157	131	162	278	376	504	2,123,000	937,000	1,348,000	2,315,000	3,135,000	5,995,000
Thread laces ..... do...	6	5	9	10	12	22	333,000	297,000	524,000	607,000	744,000	1,357,000
Cloths and linen ..... do...	4,232	4,518	5,081	5,463	6,390	5,709	18,570,000	19,921,000	22,284,000	21,234,000	24,046,000	20,658,000
Hats of straw, &c ..... do...	3,150,592	3,145,091	3,302,554	3,035,983	3,129,431	2,818,093	901,000	935,000	985,000	903,000	931,000	1,149,000
Hats of felt ..... do...	164	169	194	247	287	268	781,000	803,000	832,000	1,059,000	1,228,000	1,272,000
Caskets ..... do...	318,688	360,676	408,425	308,515	347,830	368,814	227,000	257,000	291,000	147,000	166,000	162,000
Artificial flowers ..... do...	85	97	120	118	103	112	606,000	811,000	855,000	842,000	489,000	848,000
Fire-arms ..... do...	544	179	283	486	611	241	772,000	256,000	472,000	810,000	1,017,000	577,000
Manufactures of precious metals ..... tons..	78	85	82	97	90	88	9,327,000	10,072,000	9,708,000	11,531,000	11,679,000	10,445,000
Manufactures of cotton, mixed with carded stuffs, &c.. tons..	3,432	3,890	4,002	3,557	3,135	3,084	4,084,000	3,240,000	3,810,000	3,386,000	2,884,000	2,837,000

EE.—*Volume of goods imported into the German Zollverein for home consumption from and exported to different countries of the world in 1885—Special commerce.*

[Ton = 22 cwt.]

Articles.	Import=I. Export=E.	Parts of German Empire not included in the German Zollverein.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France and Algiers.	Great Britain.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Norway and Sweden.	Austria-Hungary.	Portugal and Spain.
		Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Animals	I.	33,136	6,775	9,324	7,636	146	1,406	8,458	4	63,352	.....
	E.	103,205	19,693	1,794	32,002	29,724	57	4,724	226	4,601	0
Food, and other articles of consumption	I.	566,630	228,042	19,287	124,651	136,678	19,839	333,540	30,059	667,694	5,910
	E.	496,243	65,312	25,840	117,073	498,197	5,272	106,947	78,878	186,429	36,919
Animal food	I.	40,858	4,017	5,723	2,028	76,397	652	32,424	28,152	21,978	.....
	E.	39,251	1,865	924	5,385	535	860	1,042	190	1,664	8
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	I.	414,010	203,160	13,073	64,970	13,443	2,318	219,341	1,317	501,827	4
	E.	98,945	15,053	8,968	5,036	19,025	58	17,858	17,206	16,428	45
Mill-ground grain and baker's ware	I.	3,209	658	29	7,118	597	638	5,813	7	41,101	3
	E.	64,958	430	6,671	849	53,606	371	7,251	30,632	6,084	432
Fruit, vegetables	I.	20,022	4,000	111	3,772	1,694	11,317	25,644	381	77,510	1,434
	E.	38,109	2,591	1,372	7,111	3,778	8	3,350	1,073	119,722	0
Table salt and spices	I.	3,199	360	71	1,024	25,708	201	2,831	163	1,247	414
	E.	54,695	2,973	3,288	1,612	3,201	104	7,973	5,921	26,176	14
Coffee, cocoa, tea	I.	45,396	14,723	60	8,905	34,260	16	37,129	0	245	127
	E.	1,469	158	655	76	109	1,389	55	13	10,066	0
Sugar, molasses, sirup	I.	2,360	30	105	620	2,071	0	1,279	6	6	0
	E.	121,014	14,571	3,488	35,864	406,686	1,507	50,250	23,184	19	934
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	I.	12,883	961	99	35,769	2,862	4,655	2,417	31	25,265	3,925
	E.	51,554	27,410	417	54,160	9,727	3,116	17,906	608	5,875	35,492
Comfits, preserves	I.	560	57	4	376	165	40	37	8	80	1
	E.	1,060	233	23	164	1,428	13	520	38	99	4
Tobacco, and tobacco manufactures	I.	24,215	70	11	63	81	2	6,625	6	445	2
	E.	189	314	34	2,986	702	846	737	13	296	10
Seed and plants, not for food	I.	49,537	53,023	561	7,745	50,876	2,586	60,402	574	75,260	104
	E.	33,726	4,780	9,857	6,504	9,664	25	7,276	3,568	14,573	0
Manure and waste materials	I.	279,320	22,034	7,828	30,210	15,476	1,541	30,620	1,193	80,766	10
	E.	102,128	6,711	43,198	9,347	5,584	386	21,023	12,066	19,891	30

EE.—*Volume of goods imported into the German Zollverein for home consumption from and exported to different countries, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Import=I. Export=E.	Russia.	Switzerland.	Remainder of Europe.	United States.	Of all other countries.	Total 1884.		Total 1885.	
							Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	
Animals	I.	57,804	10,122	7,767	5	3	205,940	$43,791,000	166,826	$35,693,000
	E.	360	27,208	1	26	4	223,678	36,416,000	183,074	28,503,000
Food, and other articles of consumption	I.	1,310,702	31,064	103,249	132,849	20,665	3,732,906	205,148,000	3,244,358	178,112,000
	E.	5,074	96,000	395	16,165	9,955	1,792,793	111,134,000	1,683,346	98,516,000
Animal food	I.	5,858	4,696	0	5,908	201	228,896	29,266,000	266,275	29,484,000
	E.	2,730	4,570	20	12	25	58,794	13,254,000	57,672	12,007,000
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	I.	1,290,890	3,488	97,736	122,525	15,269	2,963,381	95,125,000	2,451,033	71,882,000
	E.	4,063	45,708	18	7	1,473	249,888	6,699,000	108,140	3,934,000
Mill-ground grain and baker's ware	I.	5,573	673	0	302	1	65,775	4,886,000	82,390	2,108,000
	E.	967	3,649	25	116	57	176,128	9,413,000	173,261	8,584,000
Fruit, vegetables	I.	6,434	20,020	5,198	192	8	177,729	10,311,000	189,509	18,444,000
	E.	937	6,473	6	384	15	178,219	3,271,000	181,611	3,530,000
Table salts and spices	I.	1,605	651	6	9	63	37,561	3,764,000	35,586	3,787,000
	E.	29,145	2,338	29	294	114	237,880	9,343,000	132,176	6,746,000
Coffee, cocoa, tea	I.	19	410	2	692	7,240	126,226	32,039,000	134,751	29,687,000
	E.	1,989	3,642	12	161	25	19,829	911,000	18,823	808,000
Sugar, molasses, sirup	I.	131	17	.....	47	230	6,906	525,000	7,129	544,000
	E.	8,032	12,965	165	8,821	1,691	689,212	115,756,000	635,320	40,373,000
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	I.	33	190	282	37	78	89,399	14,646,000	86,496	12,565,000
	E.	2,153	16,928	105	6,242	5,980	271,677	18,910,000	304,400	19,053,000
Comfits, preserves	I.	20	274	0	15	5	1,661	541,000	1,743	719,000
	E.	48	85	16	79	522	4,341	1,440,000	4,860	1,262,000
Tobacco, and tobacco manufactures	I.	152	49	25	3,012	570	35,382	14,292,000	39,228	15,897,000
	E.	7	645	4	19	53	6,825	2,137,000	7,802	2,218,000
Seed and plants, not for food	I.	53,316	2,051	354	2,286	29,790	388,570	21,594,000	361,844	19,346,000
	E.	7,357	5,909	11	75	83	103,368	6,099,000	101,863	5,962,000
Manure and waste materials	I.	73,904	5,868	366	17,933	11,157	578,232	17,213,000	544,794	1,167,000
	E.	3,262	13,358	12	17,097	15	254,108	4,573,000	131,421	3,194,000

Articles.	Import = I. Export = E.	Parts of German Empire not included in the German Zollverein.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France and Algiers.	Great Britain.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Norway and Sweden.	Austria-Hungary.	Portugal and Spain
		Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Fuel	I.	362, 264	132, 354	1, 501	38, 278	1, 551, 928	20	41, 463	1, 398	3, 828, 104	1
	E.	853, 322	826, 207	23, 427	1, 693, 144	10, 095	76, 838	2, 850, 460	7, 745	2, 484, 433	1, 870
Raw material of chemical industry	I.	453, 180	114, 195	3, 736	67, 705	135, 306	20, 035	94, 470	193, 826	150, 305	68, 796
	E.	138, 962	36, 399	4, 482	35, 896	40, 822	7, 750	28, 167	9, 541	79, 856	1, 580
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c	I.	124, 942	12, 750	2, 169	20, 597	56, 170	9, 246	18, 389	15, 507	17, 485	67, 763
	E.	86, 140	23, 055	1, 659	13, 742	9, 764	2, 284	15, 684	2, 920	36, 618	353
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c	I.	42, 294	17, 034	355	29, 060	19, 412	2, 384	16, 328	379	52, 298	106
	E.	21, 055	5, 746	1, 379	4, 169	22, 028	1, 476	7, 769	3, 247	18, 123	882
Ferments, clearing stuffs	I.	24, 232	18, 007	4	564	3, 561	2, 612	9, 392	173, 974	69, 793	17
	E.	8, 641	1, 152	17	210	399	195	431	184	3, 388	0
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	I.	916	306	6	505	2, 141	213	1, 678	2	1, 000	7
	E.	620	72	95	173	103	95	201	98	431	29
Resins	I.	28, 092	2, 851	279	8, 303	15, 516	1, 772	10, 897	1, 387	4, 764	2
	E.	8, 642	3, 063	513	11, 892	2, 044	1, 905	678	1, 195	5, 616	1
Mineral and other oils, &c	I.	201, 945	58, 438	13	787	10, 900	153	12, 964	96	1, 625	2
	E.	577	321	115	4, 022	86	435	487	492	2, 839	17
Varnishes and lakes, lutes, glutens	I.	2, 463	235	2	707	1, 748	10	736	6	464	0
	E.	3, 769	1, 780	165	569	783	634	872	719	2, 476	84
Fat oils and fats, not for food	I.	22, 359	7, 999	894	5, 712	25, 047	3, 470	23, 655	1, 992	2, 192	900
	E.	4, 576	814	430	488	4, 276	489	797	543	8, 524	142
Candles, soaps, perfumes	I.	175	100	2	1, 025	370	8	142	1	79	0
	E.	3, 344	344	34	227	466	164	368	85	479	27
Trimming goods	I.	184	71	1	10	247	11	95	482	122	0
	E.	1, 048	121	31	55	775	65	772	2	1, 173	42
Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay industry	I.	120, 306	134, 892	46, 217	118, 865	102, 386	9, 628	55, 441	111, 605	235, 675	3, 672
	E.	682, 837	75, 195	78, 639	167, 829	398, 277	5, 785	202, 824	16, 448	296, 729	4, 264
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry	I.	44, 427	88, 156	967	147, 702	285, 586	72	349, 879	29, 274	62, 125	351, 613
	E.	96, 528	1, 368, 529	20, 468	751, 778	96, 133	89, 538	135, 666	10, 143	158, 007	48, 612

Volume of goods imported into the German Zollverein for home consumption from and exported to different countries, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Import = I. Export = E.	Russia.	Switzerland.	Remainder of Europe.	United States.	Of all other countries.	Total 1884.		Total 1885.	
							Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	
Fuel	I.	57,896	2,630	.....	171	64	6,018,108	$9,969,000	6,338,489	$10,820,000
	E.	367,758	716,017	4,255	121	669	9,886,111	18,851,000	10,021,460	22,653,000
Raw material of chemical industry	I.	32,761	23,835	2,106	231,507	109,271	1,701,068	93,068,000	1,403,434	83,364,000
	E.	32,806	29,630	1,061	12,187	5,905	465,083	64,846,000	479,682	53,852,000
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c	I.	1,679	1,480	1,629	467	93,991	444,283	20,212,000	402,529	15,323,000
	E.	11,692	15,408	187	2,847	335	222,688	16,676,000	228,577	9,544,000
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c	I.	692	2,021	408	2,831	5,602	196,199	17,797,000	210,884	18,522,000
	E.	11,239	4,431	332	5,877	2,307	110,060	21,817,000	108,407	22,289,000
Ferments, clearing stuffs	I.	9,041	9,619	0	831	59	316,706	2,611,000	27,085	1,419,000
	E.	114	3,891	1	15	0	18,687	856,000	28,162	811,000
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	I.	208	142	0	27	80	7,231	7,958,000	8,728	6,204,000
	E.	637	190	60	166	101	3,071	5,770,000	4,780	5,959,000
Resins	I.	6,823	9,177	11	28,957	7,776	127,613	5,558,000	107,038	5,357,000
	E.	5,491	783	42	2,461	48	44,375	1,713,000	43,478	1,386,000
Mineral and other oils, &c	I.	12,522	608	0	196,659	84	497,112	21,353,000	534,163	21,182,000
	E.	305	1,501	21	22	17	11,257	1,980,000	7,278	1,535,000
Varnishes and lakes, lutes, glutens	I.	34	315	0	15	2	6,827	1,381,000	6,506	1,230,000
	E.	1,082	830	84	243	24	14,109	2,255,000	15,361	2,021,000
Fat oils and fats, not for food	I.	1,680	316	55	1,699	1,390	99,378	14,428,000	101,307	12,916,000
	E.	1,528	1,937	108	477	75	25,104	4,297,000	26,678	3,735,000
Candles, soaps, perfumes	I.	17	41	0	1	1	1,962	718,000	1,989	573,000
	E.	142	394	187	39	536	6,776	5,012,000	5,581	2,321,000
Trimming goods	I.	0	16	0	0	221	1,490	457,000	514	169,000
	E.	482	163	86	19	2,459	7,293	2,831,000	8,467	3,727,000
Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay industry	I.	45,802	40,398	124	7,154	16,255	1,054,556	11,372,000	1,010,258	12,232,000
	E.	86,789	86,134	2,234	22,344	9,236	2,124,494	28,156,000	2,111,732	24,980,000
Raw materials and manufacture of metal industry	I.	28,925	1,425	1	1,105	3,679	1,388,001	31,103,000	1,346,081	40,474,000
	E.	136,060	55,105	24,057	67,989	72,067	3,127,681	97,023,000	3,003,473	82,412,000

Articles.	Import = I. Export = E.	Parts of G Empire cluded i German rein.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France a glen	Great Brit	Italy.	Netherlan	Norway a den.	Austria-H	Portuga Spai
		Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood-cutting and plaiting industry.	I.	100,111	11,425	766	11,827	9,145	1,217	15,854	237,477	714,708	2,979
	E.	100,446	110,807	6,128	188,791	36,871	2,864	81,344	2,158	47,977	572
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry	I.	9,050	8,904	1,105	3,097	1,818	47	4,288	758	6,721	5
	E.	50,614	12,360	1,677	11,479	36,367	2,802	8,302	1,427	8,616	813
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry.	I.	22,916	14,967	755	6,020	9,380	684	4,195	403	5,600	91
	E.	7,871	2,140	406	4,853	2,930	934	1,424	389	6,326	242
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry.	I.	42,887	75,733	195	19,045	123,807	17,240	19,279	68	29,425	23
	E.	30,560	14,301	4,246	33,735	28,586	4,065	10,582	4,683	43,948	1,667
Raw materials and manufacture of caoutchouc and wax industry.	I.	1,144	95	1	207	2,446	9	146	3	64	29
	E.	728	136	75	165	695	113	222	141	526	51
Railway vehicles, upholstered, carriages and furniture	I.	350	20	17	88	31	1	843	.....	90	0
	E.	280	96	2,609	957	6	189	1,176	6	696	818
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	I.	6,665	3,513	158	2,385	20,670	32	1,066	150	1,542	6
	E.	14,261	4,400	1,946	14,092	3,960	7,815	5,721	2,570	10,861	2,089
Fancy goods, ornaments	I.	35	9	2	92	39	12	11	1	113	0
	E.	1,501	310	145	458	1,460	245	430	199	298	71
Objects of literature and fine arts	I.	693	96	58	505	192	100	185	42	1,180	1
	E.	2,029	231	158	616	869	203	497	188	3,630	34
Articles not declared	I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	E.	219	.....	1	1	4	3	20	2	1	0
Total	I.	2,092,560	894,233	92,478	585,558	2,445,905	74,560	1,013,591	606,835	5,924,717	433,240
	E.	2,692,360	2,537,627	225,126	3,058,720	1,200,253	207,884	3,466,805	150,282	3,375,458	100,052

EE.—*Volume of goods imported into the German Zollverein for home consumption from and exported to different countries, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Import = I. Export = E.	Russia.	Switzerland.	Remainder of Europe.	United States.	Of all other countries.	Total 1884.		Total 1885.	
							Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood-cutting and plaiting industry.	I.	864, 257	9, 199	47	20, 666	8, 159	2, 008, 820	$30, 541, 000	2, 738, 600	$34, 783, 000
	E.	6, 427	64, 870	558	616	667	650, 596	34, 657, 000	601, 863	24, 700, 000
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry	I.	10, 958	1, 684	.....	32	14	48, 483	3, 211, 000	51, 026	3, 058, 000
	E.	3, 560	5, 370	192	10, 346	1, 350	154, 275	19, 846, 000	141, 660	20, 259, 000
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry.	I.	6, 056	2, 244	37	1, 375	2, 993	77, 716	45, 120, 000	81, 271	39, 766, 000
	E.	1, 400	2, 811	296	815	374	32, 690	60, 668, 000	30, 622	52, 132, 000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry.	I.	108, 616	9, 048	115	38, 611	50, 696	525, 141	243, 286, 000	533, 563	215, 608, 000
	E.	9, 928	9, 100	1, 454	7, 452	4, 130	208, 438	231, 646, 000	209, 382	209, 116, 000
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry.	I.	28	27	0	26	17	4, 233	6, 445, 000	3, 829	5, 726, 000
	E.	200	193	49	22	41	3, 357	5, 265, 000	3, 376	5, 645, 000
Railway vehicles, upholstered, carriages and furniture	I.	3	149	.....	21	0	1, 613	146, 000	805	208, 000
	E.	28	45	1, 031	1	308	8, 346	927, 000	5, 920	1, 030, 000
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	I.	187	3, 050	0	907	1	40, 382	11, 286, 000	38, 073	10, 402, 000
	E.	12, 424	3, 099	1, 982	766	2, 853	98, 679	32, 533, 000	86, 244	27, 567, 000
Fancy goods, ornaments	I.	2	18	1	1	1	337	3, 437, 000	388	4, 677, 000
	E.	239	167	147	1, 100	214	6, 984	23, 667, 000	7, 319	18, 477, 000
Objects of literature and fine arts	I.	130	505	1	26	1	3, 715	5, 201, 000	3, 691	5, 412, 000
	E.	973	763	45	490	72	10, 798	13, 207, 000	11, 505	14, 719, 000
Articles not declared	I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	E.	7	0	0	1	18	277	203, 000	77	101, 000
Total	I.	2, 659, 346	143, 318	114, 168	454, 677	246, 766	17, 787, 766	781, 813, 000	17, 867, 330	711, 613, 000
	E.	719, 579	1, 113, 779	87, 780	157, 612	107, 911	13, 151, 756	778, 117, 000	18, 814, 023	698, 831, 000

GERMANY'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The exports can be seen from the inclosed Exhibits B[a] and B[b] and C for the year ending September 30, 1886. The imports (special commerce) from the United States, but for the calendar year 1885, are reported by German statistics, the last obtainable, as follows:

Total imports	100 kilograms	4,104,757
Exports to United States	do	1,695,997
Value of imports	marks	121,766,000
Value of exports	do	155,125,000

As chief articles imported from the United States are mentioned:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Marks.		*Marks.*
Cotton and cotton goods	52,858,000	Drugs, dyewoods, and stuffs	2,718,000
Petroleum	29,060,000	Hair of horse, human	944,000
Oil, lard, &c	11,084,000	Animal products	556,000
Grain	9,555,000	Copper and copper articles	707,000
Groceries, spices, confectionery, &c	4,165,000	Machines, vehicles, engines	619,000
Tar, pitch, rosin	2,145,000	Leather and leather goods	397,000
Hides and skins	2,133,000	Ores, earths, precious metals	371,000
Wood, &c	3,649,000		

Remarkable appears the discrepancy (in the total amounts of exports and imports above stated) between volume and value. While considering volume, imports from the United States exceed very considerably exports to the United States; the value of goods exported to the United States exceeds the value of goods imported from there (as stated on page 85) by about 34,000,000 marks.

The items of value set forth as highest amounts for articles exported to and imported from the United States are the following:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Exports.		*Imports.*	
	Marks.		*Marks.*
Silk and manufactures of silk	40,790,000	Cotton	52,858,000
Manufactures of cotton	22,248,000	Petroleum	29,060,000
Manufactures of wool	18,938,000	Lard, &c	11,084,000
Chemicals, &c	12,715,000	Grain	9,555,000
Juices, &c	9,355,000		
Manufactures of iron	8,499,000		
Manufactures of leather	4,473,000		
Manufactures of glass	5,859,000		
Manufactures of linen	5,131,000		

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

FF.—*Estimates of the expenditures of the German Empire for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1887.*

For what expended.	Amount.	For what expended.	Amount.
Imperial Diet	$90,368	Imperial office of the interior:	
Imperial chancellor and chancery office	83,629	Office of interior	$163,673
		General funds	1,220,964
Foreign office:		Imperial commissioners	12,281
Foreign office	310,947	Federal office for homestead matters	7,069
Legations and consulates	1,336,989	Maintenance of discipline in the civil service	1,428
General fund	107,909	Authorities for examining sea accidents	10,067
	1,700,052		

FF.—*Estimates of the expenditures of the German Empire, &c.*—Continued.

For what expended.	Amount.	For what expended.	Amount.
Imperial office of the interior—continued.		Navy department—continued.	
Statistical office	$159, 365	Additional allowances for boarding	$148, 512
Maintenance of standard measures and weights	24, 133	Surgery and medicines	132, 090
Board of health	30, 892	Traveling, marching, &c	82, 586
Patent office	168, 123	Instruction	29, 750
Board of insurance	47, 219	Wharves	3, 870, 389
		Ordnance	464, 195
		Pilotage, tonnage, light-houses	44, 625
	1, 845, 313	Contingent expenses	36, 676
War department	81, 642, 735		8, 830, 086
Navy department:		Judiciary	463, 077
Admiralty	136, 683	Treasury department	37, 017, 259
Hydrographic office	36, 009	Railroad department	70, 734
German coast survey office	53, 669	Department for debts of Empire	4, 355, 995
Local equipment office	45, 125	Auditing and comptrolling tribunal	126, 092
Jurisdiction	6, 592	General pension fund	5, 200, 324
Religious service	10, 377	Invalid fund of the Empire	6, 416, 861
Military employés	1, 732, 093		
Repairs of vessels	1, 407, 008	Total of ordinary expenditures	147, 848, 218
Provisions	750, 343	Extraordinary expenditures	16, 805, 370
Clothing	23, 015		
Garrisons	189, 734	Grand total of expenditures	164, 653, 588

GG.—*Estimates of the revenues of the German Empire for the fiscal year ending March* 31, 1887.

Source.	Amount.	Source.	Amount.
Customs and taxes	$93, 201, 205	Interest from invested funds of the Empire	$376, 040
Imperial stamp taxes	7, 232, 106	From deficiency appropriations	11, 892, 788
Surplus receipts of post-office and telegraph department	6, 797, 994	Total amount of the quota paid by the several states of the Empire	33, 133, 979
Surplus receipts of Government printing office	253, 637		
Amount of earnings from railways of the Empire	4, 247, 681	Total revenues	165, 979, 320
From the Imperial Bank	582, 505	Total expenditures	164, 653, 588
Sundries	1, 844, 524		
From the invalid fund of the Empire	6, 416, 861	Excess of expenditures	1, 325, 732

HH.—*Comparative statement, showing the amount of duties on goods imported into the German Zollverein, collected during the years* 1884 *and* 1885.

[Arranged according to the largeness of the amounts.]

Articles.	Amount of duty.		Percentages.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Coffee and coffee substitutes (except chicory)	$11, 334, 445	$10, 636, 607	19. 70	20. 23
Tobacco, manufactures of tobacco	8, 243, 225	7, 443, 146	14. 33	14. 15
Petroleum and other mineral oils, n. o. p. f	7, 381, 320	6, 790, 576	12. 83	12. 82
Grains and other agricultural products	7, 267, 857	5, 751, 828	12. 63	10. 94
Rye	3, 144, 391	2, 176, 257	5. 47	4. 14
Wheat	1, 561, 307	1, 513, 002	2. 71	2. 88
Oats	595, 512	880, 090	1. 09	1. 67
Barley	1, 090, 051	528, 407	1. 90	1. 01
Indian corn	307, 642	231, 061	0. 53	0. 46
Wine, &c	3, 470, 958	3, 528, 229	6. 03	6. 71
Wood and other carving materials, and manufactures of	1, 558, 209	1, 052, 137	1. 38	1. 66
Cotton yarn and wads	1, 171, 345	1, 231, 818	2. 04	2. 34
Cattle	1, 082, 927	838, 733	1. 88	1. 59
Iron and ironware	1, 038, 531	1, 167, 182	1. 80	2. 22
Silk and silk goods	862, 922	722, 860	1. 50	1. 37
Lard and grease	848, 319	567, 185	1. 47	1. 08
Brandies	796, 485	873, 720	1. 38	1. 66
Spices	737, 319	693, 270	1. 38	1. 32
Herrings, salted	730, 904	685, 473	1. 27	1. 30

Comparative statement showing the amount of duties on goods, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Amount of duty.		Percentages.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
.....	692, 936	747, 015	1. 20	1. 42
.....	669, 464	699, 143	1. 16	1. 33
ods	551, 192	403, 563	0. 96	0. 94
ool, wada, and yarn of wool	547, 890	597, 962	0. 95	1. 00
oil, rape-seed oil, &c	536, 391	521, 595	0. 93	0. 90
fruit, dried	528, 872	525, 331	0. 93	1. 00
ds	509, 827	531, 528	0. 89	0. 99
d leather goods	429, 574	406, 931	0. 75	0. 77
.....	395, 199	358, 071	0. 69	0. 68
and thread	369, 911	333, 946	0. 64	0. 64
l, berries, &c., dried, baked, &c	351, 802	329, 457	0. 61	0. 63
p, and molasses	342, 542	333, 609	0. 60	0. 63
engines, &c	341, 125	359, 806	0. 59	0. 68
d articles and bakers' ware	327, 689	449, 090	0. 57	0. 85
dicines, dye-stuffs	297, 919	311, 988	0. 52	0. 59
.....	275, 772	245, 280	0. 48	0. 47
ds	254, 573	203, 983	0. 44	0. 39
.....	217, 565	207, 703	0. 38	0. 40
h and prepared	211, 251	154, 595	0. 37	0. 29
linen goods	205, 361	267, 781	0. 36	0. 49
.....	198, 710	166, 333	0. 35	0. 32
en underclothing, trimmings	197, 877	177, 211	0. 34	0. 34
o artificial	193, 494	170, 974	0. 33	0. 34
glassware	190, 718	176, 573	0. 33	0. 34
mons, &c	169, 749	152, 857	0. 30	0. 29
articles of consumption	135, 919	172, 510	0. 24	0. 33
.....	128, 756	133, 647	0. 22	0. 25
stoneware	122, 335	91, 800	0. 21	0. 17
pasteboard	114, 362	114, 263	0. 20	0. 24
ires of copper and other not precious metals, n. o. p. f.	103, 635	104, 930	0. 18	0. 20
d substitutes	93, 046	70, 591	0. 16	0. 13
ied	84, 803	87, 571	0. 15	0. 07
d train oil	81, 460	77, 284	0. 14	0. 15
d shell-fish, &c	81, 055	49, 209	0. 14	0. 09
ires of clay	79, 939	60, 949	0. 14	0. 11
s, chocolate, &c	79, 794	73, 461	0. 13	0. 14
.....	73, 301	64, 070	0. 13	0. 12
ires of straw and bast	68, 051	57, 492	0. 12	0. 11
.....	67, 487	64, 950	0. 12	0. 12
umery	67, 206	66, 364	0. 12	0. 13
ery	66, 031	61, 433	0. 12	0. 12
cocoa-nut oil	58, 387	51, 977	0. 10	0. 10
.....	56, 166	53, 040	0. 10	0. 10
t	51, 676	44, 560	0. 09	0. 08
&c	48, 453	53, 171	0. 08	0. 10
.....	47, 752	22, 632	0. 08	0. 04
palmitine, &c	45, 230	72, 144	0. 08	0. 14
c and gutta percha, &c	43, 283	40, 291	0. 08	0. 08
d animal fats	39, 653	44, 794	0. 07	0. 09
.....	32, 406	13, 427	0. 06	0. 03
manufactures of	27, 846	24, 239	0. 05	0. 05
l other musical instruments	23, 262	23, 849	0. 04	0. 05
ars	13, 299	8, 391	0. 02	0. 02
rs' ware	13, 217	22, 812	0. 02	0. 04
.....	10, 451	9, 418	0. 02	0. 02
ers' ware	10, 126	10, 131	0. 02	0. 02
linenware	7, 268	7, 152	0. 01	0. 01
.....	6, 235	6, 455	0. 01	0. 01
.....	3, 677	4, 334	0. 01	0. 01
n articles	3, 394	4, 098	0. 01	0. 01
lead articles	3, 149	2, 415	0. 01	0. 01
ar, glucose, &c	460	300	.....	.....
.....	228	414	.....	.....
artificially prepared	274	149	.....	.....
articles	79	546	.....	.....

II.—*Stamp-tax levied on play-cards in the German Empire (fiscal years* 1880–'81 *to* 1884–'85).

Fiscal year.	No. of card factories.	Play-cards sold.		Subject to tax.		Exported.	
		Sets of less than 37 cards.	Sets of more than 36 cards.	Sets of less than 37 cards.	Sets of more than 36 cards.	Sets of less than 37 cards.	Sets of more than 36 cards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sets.	*Sets.*	*Sets.*	*Sets.*	*Sets.*	*Sets.*
1880–'81	64	3,432,300	1,039,300	3,231,500	246,900	200,700	792,400
1881–'82	61	3,289,300	942,500	3,110,000	238,200	179,300	704,300
1882–'83	60	3,204,300	1,058,800	3,106,000	233,400	158,300	825,400
1883–'84	61	3,346,000	1,236,100	3,151,000	208,700	195,600	1,027,400
1884–'85	61	3,529,000	1,278,400	3,292,100	203,500	236,900	1,074,900

Fiscal year.	Imports.		Total sets subjected to tax (exclusive of columns 5+9 and 6+10).		Tax collected.	
	Sets of less than 37 cards.	Sets of more than 36 cards.	Sets of less than 37 cards.	Sets of more than 36 cards.	Total.	Per capita.
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sets.	*Sets.*	*Sets.*	*Sets.*		*Cents.*
1880–'81	25,500	5,600	3,257,000	252,500	$262,600	5
1881–'82	16,000	6,100	3,126,000	244,300	252,200	5
1882–'83	15,800	7,100	3,121,800	240,500	251,500	5
1883–'84	22,000	7,000	3,173,000	215,700	252,200	5
1884–'85	16,000	8,900	3,308,100	212,400	261,300	5

KK.—*Area, population in* 1885, *and yearly average of increase of population since* 1871.

States.	Area (exclusive of parts of seas), square kilometers.	Population December 1, 1885.	Yearly average of increase of population.		
			1871–'75.	1875–'80.	1880–'85.
Prussia	358,257,100	28,313,838	1.04	1.16	0.74
Bavaria	75,863,500	5,416,180	0.80	1.02	0.49
Kingdom of Saxony	14,992,900	3,179,168	1.92	1.48	1.34
Kingdom of Wurtemberg	19,503,700	1,995,168	0.85	0.93	0.24
Baden	15,081,100	1,600,839	0.77	0.82	0.39
Hesse (Grand Duchy)	7,680,300	956,170	0.90	1.14	0.43
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	13,303,800	575,140	0.18	0.82	0.07
Saxe-Weimar	3,592,600	313,668	0.58	1.10	0.26
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	2,929,500	98,371	0.34	0.94	0.33
Oldenburg	6,420,200	341,250	0.37	1.10	0.22
Brunswick	3,690,400	372,580	1.20	1.29	1.29
Saxe-Meiningen	2,468,400	214,697	0.86	1.25	0.72
Saxe-Altenburg	1,323,800	161,129	0.65	1.22	0.77
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1,968,100	198,717	1.16	1.28	0.41
Anhalt	2,347,400	247,603	1.21	1.70	1.25
Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen	862,100	73,623	0.11	1.05	0.70
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	940,400	83,939	0.38	0.92	0.89
Waldeck	1,121,000	56,565	0.67	0.64	0.09
Reuss, Elder Line	316,400	53,787	1.03	1.55	1.15
Reuss, Younger Line	825,400	112,118	0.92	1.84	2.02
Schaumburg-Lippe	339,700	37,204	0.82	1.31	1.01
Lippe	1,222,000	123,250	0.29	1.34	0.49
Lubeck	297,700	67,658	2.18	2.21	1.25
Bremen	255,600	166,392	3.74	1.94	1.20
Hamburg	409,800	518,712	3.41	3.09	2.67
Alsace-Lorraine	14,508,100	1,563,145	0.29	0.45	0.05
German Empire	540,521,300	46,840,906	1.00	1.14	0.70

LL.—*Report on the average condition of the German banks of issue during the year 1885.*

Name of the bank.	Liabilities.				Assets.							
	Stock capital.	Reserve fund.	Notes in circulation.	Total liabilities.	Specie on hand.	Treasury notes on hand.	Notes of other banks on hand.	Bills of exchange.	Collaterals.	Stock and bonds.	Other assets.	Total assets.
Imperial Bank	$28, 560, 000	$5, 030, 844	$179, 112, 374	$268, 765, 808	$138, 727, 344	$5, 287, 220	$3, 485, 034	$92, 529, 640	$14, 820, 022	$9, 975, 532	$6, 217, 592	$271, 036, 304
Municipal Bank of Breslau	714, 000	142, 800	620, 228	2, 337, 874	247, 996	2, 618	99, 246	1, 144, 066	878, 220	.....	10, 710	2, 382, 856
Private Bank of Cologne	714, 000	178, 500	488, 852	2, 190, 314	182, 308	4, 284	35, 414	1, 807, 134	109, 956	4, 284	90, 678	2, 235, 058
Private Bank of Magdeburg	714, 000	143, 752	556, 060	1, 623, 636	211, 344	4, 998	80, 692	877, 030	247, 758	219, 674	15, 232	1, 636, 718
Private Bank of Dantzic	714, 000	178, 500	674, 968	3, 264, 170	240, 856	238	131, 852	1, 580, 320	500, 990	73, 304	829, 668	3, 357, 228
Province of Posen Bank	714, 000	178, 500	392, 938	1, 542, 954	136, 850	238	5, 206	1, 012, 928	804, 640	.....	110, 670	1, 570, 562
Bank of Hanover	2, 856, 000	285, 124	1, 167, 152	6, 563, 564	422, 926	27, 896	65, 450	3, 954, 370	268, 940	179, 214	1, 650, 768	6, 563, 564
Bank of Frankfort	4, 080, 034	930, 104	2, 430, 932	9, 351, 496	924, 110	38, 586	164, 458	5, 861, 940	629, 986	1, 114, 078	839, 902	9, 564, 030
Bavarian Bank of Issue	1, 785, 000	236, 096	15, 286, 978	20, 334, 720	7, 846, 622	21, 896	784, 068	10, 775, 212	496, 944	64, 736	347, 242	20, 364, 720
Saxon Bank of Dresden	7, 140, 000	938, 672	10, 343, 480	21, 250, 068	4, 243, 302	105, 424	1, 898, 764	12, 831, 770	668, 066	48, 314	1, 454, 418	21, 250, 068
Clearing-House Bank of Leipzic	714, 000	53, 550	670, 446	1, 973, 258	243, 950	4, 284	132, 566	1, 007, 930	339, 864	15, 470	229, 194	1, 973, 258
City Bank of Chemnitz	121, 380	30, 266	120, 428	995, 078	49, 742	2, 380	20, 468	752, 080	30, 940	31, 416	108, 052	995, 078
Wurtemberg Bank of Issue	2, 142, 000	128, 282	4, 598, 160	7, 203, 170	2, 055, 606	6, 188	193, 732	4, 603, 634	97, 818	84, 014	162, 078	7, 203, 070
Bank of Baden	2, 142, 000	361, 284	3, 001, 418	5, 803, 392	1, 095, 772	4, 998	33, 706	4, 124, 778	160, 696	8, 092	421, 260	5, 803, 392
Bank of South Germany	3, 729, 936	413, 168	3, 576, 188	7, 963, 528	1, 272, 348	4, 046	130, 662	4, 837, 826	209, 916	970, 326	567, 404	7, 962, 528
Bank of Brunswick	2, 499, 000	94, 486	585, 718	4, 208, 792	154, 224	3, 570	38, 556	2, 245, 768	538, 594	.....	1, 249, 500	4, 230, 212
Bank of Commerce of Lubec	571, 200	22, 372	151, 368	1, 722, 406	72, 590	1, 666	50, 694	1, 060, 052	113, 526	138, 992	322, 728	1, 760, 248
Bank of Bremen	3, 952, 466	203, 490	959, 616	8, 949, 230	353, 906	1, 190	32, 606	7, 632, 898	478, 618	386, 036	206, 822	9, 092, 076
Total	63, 868, 016	9, 549, 750	224, 745, 304	376, 042, 380	158, 422, 796	5, 509, 700	7, 382, 284	158, 639, 376	20, 890, 494	13, 313, 482	14, 803, 838	378, 970, 970
Uncovered notes	.....	.....	53, 435, 284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MM.—*European railways.*

Country.	Length.	Area.	Total population.	Population per square kilometer.	Number of inhabitants per kilometer of railway.
	Kilometers.	*Sq. kilos.*			
German Empire	35, 749	540, 522	45, 862, 000	15, 100	1, 283
Austria-Hungary	20, 535	622, 309	38, 800, 000	30, 300	1, 889
Russia	23, 940	5, 016, 024	83, 909, 945	209, 500	3, 504
Finland	1, 181	373, 604	2, 142, 093	316, 300	1, 814
Sweden	6, 600	442, 818	4, 603, 595	67, 100	697
Norway	1, 562	318, 195	1, 916, 000	203, 700	1, 226
Denmark	1, 817	38, 283	2, 028, 000	21, 000	1, 116
Great Britain and Ireland	30, 058	313, 844	35, 611, 816	10, 400	1. 184
Netherlands	2, 118	33, 000	4, 225, 065	15, 600	1, 995
Belgium	4, 320	29, 455	5, 720, 807	6, 800	1, 324
Luxemburg	366	2, 587	209, 570	7, 000	572
France	29, 469	528, 572	37, 672, 048	17, 900	1, 278
Switzerland	2, 798	41, 346	2, 889, 826	14, 800	1, 032
Spain	8, 257	507, 036	16, 902, 621	61, 300	2, 048
Portugal	1, 520	92, 829	4, 708, 178	61, 100	3, 097
Italy	9, 602	286, 588	29, 010, 652	29, 800	3, 021
Greece	22	64, 688	2, 018, 978	2, 940, 400	91, 771
Bosnia and Hersegovina	370	52, 102	1, 184, 000	140, 800	3, 200
Bulgaria	222	63, 972	2, 007, 919	288, 100	9, 044
Roumania	1, 518	131, 402	5, 376, 000	86, 800	3, 553
European Turkey	1, 173	209, 722	5, 500, 000	178, 800	4, 690
Whole Europe	183, 186	9, 708, 898	332, 299, 113	52, 900	1, 814

WORKINGMEN'S COLONIES.

In my last annual report I took occasion to call attention to so-called workingmen's colonies, established for the purpose of correcting the evil of tramping. The number of such colonies has been increased by one, in Schneckengrün, Saxony. The entire number of colonies in Germany is stated to be fifteen, and the number of persons remaining October 31, 1886, in the different stations, 1,553. It must be borne in mind, however, that during the year thousands found shelter and employment.

The colonies in Hanover, now three years in operation, admitted, within the last three years, 1,192 persons.

The receipts, mostly the result of local contributions, reached 83,682.47 marks; the expenditures, 82,333.79 marks; the average expense for each person, inclusive of pay for his work, amounted to about 1.15 marks per day.

In other colonies the expenses did not exceed 55 pfennigs per day; one in Danelsberg managed to support people at 33½ pfennigs per day, after deducting pay for work. It is said that the colonies are in a prosperous condition, and receive much encouragement from charitably disposed persons. Several new colonies are under contemplation.

Rev. von Bodelschwingh, a well known clergyman of Bielefeld, is the originator of the "workingmen's colonies."

CONCLUSION.

My report shows conclusively that Germany, encouraged by fifteen years of peace, and forced by its increasing population and the demands of the times, applies all of its industrial levers, not only to hold its own, but, if possible, to excel its numerous competitors in the world's market. The disciplining forces of the Government, more or less centralized, give every possible aid, and the twofold object of fostering in-

dustry and trade, and to augment the tax-paying ability of the nation, is clearly discernible. Still, it is feared that the uncontrollable spirit of competition neutralizes in many directions positive success; and while sales and exports make a tolerable fair showing, this is chiefly attributable to low wages and the consequent possibility of undersell-ing foreign competitors.

And here permit me to interline, that undervaluations are practiced not merely with a view of defrauding our revenue, but also to drive objectionable competitors out of the market, making it more difficult every day to consuls to ascertain correct market values; not to mention the numerous failures (bankruptcies), which frequently cause a glut in certain articles of manufacture and a corresponding depreciation of prices.

I notice a feverish anxiety to produce cheap goods, and if much of the latter, notwithstanding our high tariff, can be sold in the United States, with greater or smaller profits, it demonstrates the fact that German goods are in demand more on account of their cheapness than quality.

Germany is more than ever dependent upon foreign markets for the disposal of its manufactures. Its protective policy may secure to it the advantages of the home market, though my statements show that the anticipated rise, as, for instance, in grain and many other articles of home origin, has not been realized. On the contrary, my report shows that the general effect of the protective policy is far from having met all the anticipations of its advocates.

My foregoing report treats trade affairs from a strictly objective standpoint and presents the same under the light of present observations.

I cannot say, though it is evident, that in the great strife among the nations, especially of Europe, a permanent commercial policy must be considered as doubtful. There is a drifting tendency in all directions, and positive calculations as regards the future impossible. The factors at work on this side of the Atlantic are of so conflicting and uncertain a character that a report can only treat upon present appearances.

F. RAINE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Berlin, January 10, 1887.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

Report of Consul-General Mueller.

Much of what I have observed in my last year's annual report might with propriety be reiterated in the present as regards aspects and tendencies in trade generally. It is, to a large extent, the old tale over, of overproduction, depression, slow sales, low prices, and unsatisfactory profits. The reports of the various chambers of commerce published in the early part of last summer paint a gloomy picture of the unprofitableness of Germany's industries and trade during the year 1885 and the first quarter of 1886.

The business of the present year turned out more satisfactory. Some branches manifested greater activity in production, others in sales. Prices, unprofitable in the last year, did not advance in proportion to

ction, but some improvement set in, and at the close of the year justified in saying that the business on the whole has assumed vard tendency, with buoyant hopes for the better.

ether the improvements, as indicated, are of a spontaneous growth of a sporadic nature is for the near future to decide. The growth rosperity of industries in our days of world's competition de- so much upon causes outward of our control that conjectures edictions are difficult to be made.

certain that the quantity of German export was largely in ex- that of last year, but in value and profit it did not reach 1883 84. The prices of manufactures prevailing during the first six ht months of the present year were not any better than in 1885. ce reigned during the year; no disturbances, political, social, or ercial, retarded or checked the development and movements of Its progress was not impeded by floods, droughts, epidemics, or her disaster, nor was there wanting a plentiful crop of cereals and ltural produce, and yet the best that can be said of the indus- nd commercial efforts and exertions is that business on the whole o worse. Profits and gains were doubtlessly made by many hes of industries, but the increase of wealth, if any, has gone to paratively small section of the upper classes, and the prosperity German people generally has not increased, no matter what blind ipers of the new era will say.

ilar to almost every other country, 75 per cent. of the German ation are more or less dependent for support of life upon the earn- f their work, toil, and labor, in one pursuit of business or another. arge proportion of people, without much exception, is economic- ot better situated at the close of the present year than at the end last, and the prospect for any material change to the better under resent system of productions, an unequal distribution of wealth iling, is out of question.

PROGRESS OF THE GERMANS.

last thirty years stand in sharp contrast to the first half of the ry in the character of German activities and aspirations. Then vere a nation of philosophers, poets, and men of science—impracticable theorists; now they have become a nation of soldiers, of indus- of great pushing business men. To the same high qualities had given them a prominent place in the sphere of thought and e is due their success and progress in industries and commerce. nce, self-reliance, unresting industry, satisfaction with small s, and rigid economy are the secrets of their success.

eign industries and trade will have to deal with the great turn has overcome the German mind. The dreamers of old have be- wide-awake, and the impracticable theorists quite practicable e. Alongside their universities and schools for classical educa- re to be witnessed now the schools for the studies of exact science, chnical schools, and the commercial colleges.

man industry, as developed, is not only contesting every foot of n territory against foreign competition, but is effectually crowd- hat of England, France, and of most every other country. Its r technical training and developments and its great activity are by the large number of commercial traveling agents, who can , converse, and correspond in the language of the foreign people neet.

And not only in Europe, also in Asia and America, especially in South and Central America, there is an increase of German exports.

The noted remarkable era of industrial progress cannot be satisfactorily explained by referring solely to the high qualities inherent to the German race. These qualities were extant prior to the new era; at the periods of their greatest suppressions, degradations, and humiliations by haughty autocrats at home and despotic conquerers from abroad. Knowledge is said to be power, but it did not prove to be such when Louis XIV and Napoleon I invaded and devastated Germany with their myrmidons in arms, and only after the consolidation of the German Empire the intrinsic but latent properties of the German people were, as with a magic stroke, allowed to play and to operate. For centuries the German people had been the foot-ball of dynastic and hierarchical oppressors; split up in fragments of hundreds of lilliputian principalities and subjected to the whims and arbitrary notions of numerous rulers, who were sapping their lives; and it was left to the unification of the Fatherland, and moreover to the feelings of security thereby instilled into the minds and souls of the people, to unfetter their qualities and to awaken their ambitions and aspirations.

The sudden change from metaphysical into materialistic speculation has been accompanied by some unpleasing and cynical features, among which the worship of power and the exaggerated appreciation of mere force have to be mentioned. The cosmopolitan spirit, so indigenous to the German mind, has given away to the growth of a repugnant national conceit, to a kind of "Chauvinism" of French notoriety; and accompanied with this is the positive indifference toward liberal principles and popular rights, and how much importance should be attached to this temporary phase of the national character I do not venture to say; but my observations lead me to the belief that great anxiety is felt on account thereof by a great class of people whose national pride and patriotic devotion to national unity is not to be questioned.

EMIGRATION.

This subject requires no space in the annual report, as reference may be had to the reports submitted to the Department some months ago. Nothing of importance has since transpired deserving to be supplemented, with the exception, perhaps, that a slight increase of German emigration during the last two months has taken place.

Before, however, passing this subject I may be permitted to refer to the ever-increasing emigration from Roumania, Galicia, and Russian provinces, which I believe to be injurious to the interest and to the development of our country. The class of people emigrating from said countries, with slight exceptions, are known to be mentally and physically neglected, if not crippled, notorious invalids, unfitted to perform manual labor or to earn their livelihood by honest work; nor is there any likelihood that they will ever become educated to American citizenship. These people, grown up under the worst influences, hated, despised, persecuted, and suppressed, lack manhood, self-reliance, and ambition; are neither disposed to nor capacitated for work, and bare of almost any quality to assimilate themselves with American civilization. In absence of the nobler instincts of life, they will ever prove a disagreeable burden to themselves and to their adopted country.

It is an open secret that organized and systematic efforts are being made in the above-mentioned countries to get rid of the poor and helpless Jews by forcing them to emigrate, by compelling them if need be.

From information I learn that this emigration will increase from month to month, soon to assume more formidable proportion, unless preventive measures are being devised, measures which will protect the United States against the exportation thither of paupers, criminals, and semi-barbarians.

Russia, Austria, Turkey, or any other country should no longer be accommodated to rid themselves at the expense of the United States of the degraded products of their own make.

AGRICULTURE.

The state of Germany's agriculture is very high. None of its land that can possibly be utilized is allowed to be idle or permitted to waste. The toilers of the soil treat their acres as their best friends, and the great care, not to say affection, with which the soil is cultivated defies description. The probability is therefore not great that by man's greater exertion the agricultural productions might be largely increased unless new scientific methods are discovered.

In the raising and propagation of fruits, particularly of small fruits, the American fruit-growers are ahead, although steady progress in respect thereto is manifesting itself here. The American style of raising and propagating the various kinds of berries by the acre and by the five acres is not practiced in Germany to any great extent, if at all.

The apple products of the country are of an abundant quantity, but inferior in fiber, flavor, and juice to the better varieties of American growth. In the raising of plums, and particularly of prunes, Germany stands high. Plum and prune trees are considered to be very valuable on account of their remarkable fertility. Prunes dried and preserved are being exported in large quantities all over the world, bringing remunerative prices. The modest prune tree, this untiring producer of an excellent fruit, grows by the roadside, on the banks of brooks and ditches and on places out of the way of plowing and cultivating, and is among fruit trees the modern proletarian, good enough to produce without thanks.

Soil and climate in most of the States of the Empire are known to be favorable to the growth of plum trees and to the raising of plums; the slow progress in the culture of plums is owing to the popular belief that plum fruits could not be protected against the fatal sting of the curculio. France and Germany have successfully fought the phylloxera, an insect not less destructive to the vines than the curculio is to plums, and America, ever progressive, should not tire in its searches for the discovery of means of defense against curculio's invasions.

MACHINE WORK ON FARMS.

For the cultivation and management of larger farms agricultural machines are employed. The use of machines by small farmers is yet much limited, and will most likely remain so for some time to come. Their tilling, reaping, and a part of their thrashing is done by hand; it could not be done advantageously by machine.

The acreage of land possessed and tilled by the numerous class of small farmers or tenants is not a contiguous one, but is made up of a certain number of lots of small sizes scattered in all directions. Not a few of these lots, mere strips of land, are not large enough for a machine to be worked on, and adjacent owners cannot be expected to accommodate their neighbors by permitting their fields to be damaged.

Other reasons for continuing handwork on small holdings are these: (1) That no waste is committed and that no particle of straw or grains is being lost; (2) that the whole family of the farmer depends on the products of the land, and has to perform the entire work to get along; (3) that farm laborers, unemployed, may have an opportunity to earn their living by thrashing during winter.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Much is done to educate people for the pursuit of agriculture and to diffuse knowledge on that all-important subject. Schools are being established, lectures and agricultural exhibitions are held. Inventions of and experiments with artificial manuring are in vogue. If nowhere else, in agricultural affairs full play is given to the people. The German farmer is extremely conservative by nature, slow in his belief of new inventions and new methods; but modern competition, crowding so heavily upon him, is gradually forcing him to adapt himself to the existing necessities.

HARVESTS OF GERMANY.

The following statement shows the total in double centners of field products for the years 1885 and 1886, respectively. By comparison it will be seen that the present year's product is about equal to that of last year, both being characterized as average yields. The heavy falling off in the product of potatoes is partly compensated by the superior quality of the present year's growth.

Prices of breadstuffs and agricultural products are low, lower than last year, and profits unsatisfactory to the producer. So it seems that the good times so long and so patiently longed for have not yet appeared. The import duties on grains have failed to improve the agricultural distress of the small farmers, who with their families wholly depend upon the proceeds of their slices of land. To them no opportunity is offered to improve their pitiable situation, neither by shirking nor by shifting their taxes and burdens. No homestead and no exemption laws protect them against tax-collectors and creditors, nor does Germany's new social legislation apply to them.

Unless agricultural matters change soon for the better many of this thrifty, hard working, and unpretentious class of people, the backbone of society, will have to share the fate of day laborers, or emigrate to countries where land is cheap, taxes light, and labor more remunerative.

Field products.

Articles.	1885.	1886.*	Articles.	1885.	1886.*
	Double centners.	*Double centners.*		*Double centners.*	*Double centners.*
Winter wheat	13, 331, 442	12, 853, 087	Buckwheat	1, 069, 855	1, 067, 658
Winter rye	39, 684, 327	39, 671, 475	Lupines	979, 637	919, 113
Summer barley	10, 353, 888	10, 834, 048	Potatoes	172, 914, 982	153, 032, 842
Oats	25, 508, 940	28, 000, 208	Winter rape and rape-seed	976, 145	816. 423
Peas	2, 399, 917	2, 253, 563	Hops	22, 149	19, 047
Broad beans	1, 334, 433	1, 401, 368	Clover hay	26, 548, 233	22, 092, 887
Vetch	837, 653	837, 195	Meadow hay	68, 111, 826	68, 859, 406

* Expected definite result.

Apples and prunes, average good crop.

VINTAGE.

The prospects early in the spring for a plentiful harvest were nipped in the bud by continuous rains and dismal weather generally in the early part of summer. On the Rhine and Moselle, in the Rhenish Palatinate, and in Baden the produce was not over one-fourth of an average crop. In some districts the crop was an entire failure. The preceding year was a bad one for wine-growers and the present one not better, except that the eminent quality compensates somewhat for the small quantity. The high degree of sweetness of the juice gives assurance of a product approximating in flavor and excellence that of the famous year of 1865.

The most of the current year's growth found ready buyers at prices from 75 to 90 marks, and in preferred localities from 150 to 200 marks per ohm.

The value of wine exported to the United States during the fiscal year ending September 30 is much in excess of that of the previous year.

For consumers and amateurs of wine, that precious gift of nature, it will be gratifying to learn that the stock of good qualities of Rhine wine still on hand and ready for sale by growers and dealers is large enough to dispel any fears of a drought.

Sparkling domestic wine is now being manufactured in large quantities and good qualities. Since the French war this champagne-imitating business has largely improved and increased, and has assumed the dignity of new industry. The price for a good article of sparkling Rhine or Moselle wine is about 4 marks a bottle; less than one-half the price of French champagne.

Average price of leading articles of food for the half year from April to October.

Articles.	1886.	1885.	Articles.	1886.	1885.
Wheat..... per 100 kilograms*..	$4 20	$4 40	Pork.....per kilogram..	27¾	27 1/16
Rye.....do....	3 50	3 85	Wheat flour .....do....	68 3/16	69 1/16
Barley.....do....	3 43	3 97	Rye flour .....do....	06¾	06¾
Potatoes.....do....	1 01	1 10	Rye bread ..... do	06¾	06¾
Peas.....do....	6 33	6 81	Butter .....do....	45 3/16	44 1/16
Beans.....do....	6 43	6 46	Burnt coffee.....do....	66 1/16	69 1/16
Beef.....per kilogram†..	30 7/16	31¾	Oats.....per 100 kilograms*..	3 37	3 69
Veal.....do....	25¾	25¾	Hay .....do....	1 51	1 33
Mutton .....do....	27¼	28	Straw.....do...	1 15	1 01

* 220.4 pounds avoirdupois. † 2.2 pounds avoirdupois.

HOPS.

Hop-growers are delighted with their present year's crops, and hop dealers with their brisk export business. During the last three months hops to the value of $1,767,822 have been exported to the United States from the consular districts of Frankfort, Mayence, Nuremberg, and Mannheim, leaving Stuttgart and Munich to hear from. Prices compare well with former years.

WILLOW CULTURE.

Willow culture is in a high state, much fostered and favored by agriculturists. Willows are chiefly being planted along brooks and creeks, at places not useful to agricultural productions. Without much work they yield plentiful crops, from which remunerative pay is realized.

Willow wares are multiplying, and the willow industry is steadily growing, giving employment during winter to many poor families. American farmers, blessed with surplus land, will do well by paying more attention to the culture of willows.

Average wholesale prices of agricultural articles in the principal German markets during the month of October, 1886.

Products.	Average price.
Wheat.	*Per* 1,000 *kilos.*
Berlin, good, sound yellow, 71.3 kilograms per hectoliter	$35 69
Frankfort-on-the-Main, 75 kilograms per hectoliter	40 46
Mannheim	44 96
Rye.	
Berlin, good sound, 65.9 kilograms per hectoliter	30 06
Frankfort-on-the-Main, 70 kilograms per hectoliter	32 38
Mannheim	34 11
Barley.	
Breslau, medium quality	28 68
Frankfort-on-the-Main, domestic and Wetterau brewing	39 87
Mannheim, medium	37 98
Maize.	
Bremen, variegated American prime	23 38
Hamburg, American mixed	22 85
Stettin, American, Roumanian	27 66
Oats.	
Berlin, good sound, 38.6 kilograms per hectoliter	26 05
Frankfort-on-the-Main, good domestic	29 60
Mannheim, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, medium	28 70
Potatoes.	*Per* 1,000 *kilos.*
Berlin:	
Good, not sorted, distilling	$4 76
Good, sorted for table use	6 55
Breslau, good sound Silesian for table use	7 14
Stettin:	
Sound light red	5 95
Sound white	5 16
For distilling and starch manufacture	4 17
Hops.	*Per* 100 *kilos.*
Nuremberg:	
Common country	28 56
Lager beer	47 60
Finest lager beer	76 16
Flour.	
(*a*) Wheat flour:	
Breslau, bakers' mark 00 (exclusive of sack)	5 53
Cologne, Rheniah (inclusive of sack)	5 44
(*b*) Rye flour:	
Cologne, inclusive of sack	5 47
Rape-seed oil.	
Berlin, good raw (exclusive of sack)	10 33
Frankfort-on-the-Main, delivered (exclusive of sack)	12 38
Mannheim, delivered (inclusive of sack)	11 90

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The declared exports to the United States from the district of the consulate-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the consulate subordinate thereto, during the year ended September 30, 1886, are shown by a statement appended to this report. During the year ended September 30, 1886, the German export to the United States has increased $16,819,301, the total American export having reached the sum of $76,588,045. There was an increase in the export of thirty-two different articles and a decrease of ten. The principal increases were in cashmere, cotton and woolen goods, damask, dress goods, embroideries and laces, flannels, furniture stuffs, cotton and woolen gloves, shawls, and musical instruments, while the principal decreases were in chemicals linen goods, jersey cloths, and toys.

The values of imports from the United States to Germany of the present year are not yet to be ascertained; but to give an idea of the decline that has taken place, I have taken pains to compile from the monthly statistical publication of the German Empire the imported quantities of some of the leading American import articles. Exhibit C gives the total weight in hundred kilograms of these imports for the years 1885

and 1886, respectively, and shows a decrease in the import of grains to the amount of 48,274,600 kilograms, and a decrease in the import of lubricating oil to the amount of 1,886,600 kilograms. The import of petroleum increased 7,545,600 kilograms.

Taking the figures in the foregoing exhibit as a basis for calculation, one will be justified to assume that the value of imports of 1886 will fall short by many millions of dollars as against 1885, and in adding to the minus-import into Germany the 17,000,000 plus-export to the United States, a balance of trade in favor of Germany will show itself to the amount of not less than $20,000,000. The average German import from the United States during the years 1878–1885 was 60 millions per annum, not varying much within that period. It amounted to 59⅓ millions in 1878, against 59 millions in 1885. The average export from Germany to the United States during said years was 50 millions per annum. From 22 millions in 1878 and 25 millions in 1879, it went up to 76½ millions, the latter year being 10 millions in excess over the highest figure since 1878.

The American export to Germany exceeded the German import in the years named as follows:

	Marks.
1878	36,000,000
1879	26,000,000
1880	2,000,000
1881	3,000,000
1883	4,000,000
1884	6,000,000

In 1882 the trade balance turned in favor of Germany to the amount of $4,000,000, and in 1885 to the amount of about $1,000,000. (See Exhibits G and H.)

Numerous reasons may be assigned for the decline of American exports to Germany. The competition in grains by Russia, Austria, and India, the exclusion of American pork, and the cheaper production by German industries of a great variety of manufactures, account largely for the decline but not for the increase of the German-American trade.

The increase seems to be largely due to the highly developed disposition of some classes of American people for comforts, luxuries, and higher life. The statement of exports, in which the articles of exported goods are described, clearly shows that such is the case and that the year 1886 must have been one of great business prosperity. Their means do not permit the majority of Germany's people to indulge in similar expensive life, and thus they are shifting matters to make both ends meet. Its surplus people have no "West" to move to, and therefore they recognize the necessity of identifying their individual interests with those of home agriculture and home industries, and in supporting them they enhance their own chances for home labor.

Germany's trade with the United States is equal to one-eighth of their entire export, and many branches of industry depend upon it. This fact by itself is calculated to suggest to the German people, high and low, the propriety of not only appreciating but also of reciprocating American friendship and American trade.

IRON INDUSTRY.

The prominent feature of the iron industry in the year 1885 was depression; and it was only after publication in the summer of 1886 of the reports of the German Boards of Trade that the real character and the extent of the depression became more fully understood.

The Board of Trade at Essen, in the principal iron district, in their report of last July comment upon the gloomy condition of the iron industry in this way:

The economic condition of the principal industries, iron and coal, of this district has grown worse than it was; for while at the end of last year we were able to report that there was plenty to do though prices were low, this time we are compelled to state that not only prices are still declining but that there is lack of work also. Especially is this the case with the iron and steel works, which for some time did not manufacture their full capacity, and now stop work several days regularly in each week. To these evils are added the competition in foreign markets, which has reduced prices to such an extent that the filling of orders for foreign companies is surely accompanied with losses, and that commissions are only accepted by the manufacturer in order to give his laborers something to earn and to prevent the business from falling below a certain depth.

Under such circumstances the export of iron and steel wares from this district has been extraordinarily reduced, and America especially, of the foreign countries which in 1880 and 1882 received a large share of our productions, has almost altogether ceased to send its orders here.

It was only by dint of great economy that many of the larger establishments in the iron industries could secure profits allowing of dividends from 2½ to 3½ per cent. for that year.

The depression of the iron industry and the retrogression of prices are charged to the Russian high import duties, and to the increased cost of raw materials occasioned by the introduction of the German tariff and by the varying and ever-increasing rates of customs imposed by neighboring states. There is much truth in this argument, and in the assertion that because of the tariff exactions no other remedy was left to the manufacturers than to raise the prices of their products by trade combinations. The fact, however, that the depression is universal and far from being confined to Germany should demonstrate that the raising of prices is not left to the discretion of one district or another. At the present era of steam and electricity, where fast and cheap freight enables the most distant nations to successfully participate in the international race for commercial advantages and to flood foreign markets with their goods, no local expedients or artificial remedies that may be resorted to will prove efficient; and besides, it should be remembered that the modern methods of fostering industries by entering into combinations to keep up or to force up prices at the expense of home consumers are not favored in this country.

The close of the current year shows indications for greater activity and better prices in the iron trade. The demand for domestic ironware at firm prices is growing, and prices for better qualities have slightly improved. Surplus stocks on hand are gradually diminishing. The business in pig-iron, in the rolled-iron department, and bar-iron products is more satisfactory than for some time, especially the fine plate and rolled-wire works.

The movements which for some time were apparent in the iron market have given much encouragement to producers, and have strengthened the hopes of people in the revival of business generally, assuming that the position of the iron industry was the criterion for the state of trade generally. These hopes are, however, not likely to realize unless the general condition of the farming and working classes improve and their purchasing power increase.

The production of pig-iron during the first eleven months of the year 1886 was 3,054,436 tons, against 3,437,096 tons in the same period of 1885, showing a decrease in quantity of production.

The total quantity of production in 1886 of the smelting works is shown by exhibit marked D. The foreign export, upon which the Ger-

man iron industry is largely to depend, has considerably increased, and will exceed that of the previous year by 160,000 tons.

The values of export to the United States of ironwares, steel, and machinery have increased 50 per cent., exceeding last year's export by 2,000,000 and over; and this increase has contributed much to the improved state of some branches of the German iron industry. The imports of ironwares from the United States were in the year 1884–'85 168,500 kilograms, and in the present year, 1885–86, 162,300 kilograms, showing a decline of 6,200 kilograms.

Statement of the exports of iron from Germany during the first ten months of the years 1885 *and* 1886, *respectively.*

Description.	1885.	1886.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Pig, broken, and bloom iron	217,760	279,700
Bar, angle, and rim iron	146,451	180,588
Rail and sleeper iron	156,840	153,854
Plates	38,339	36,602
Wire and wire rope	153,903	195,553
Iron goods, rough	103,009	104,212
Iron goods, fine	38,035	39,851
Locomotives, portable engines, boilers	7,180	7,301
Machines	47,778	46,549
Total	909,295	1,044,290

Average wholesale prices of leading articles in the principal German markets during the month of October, 1886.

Articles.	Average price.	Articles.	Average price.
Lead.	*Per* 100 *kilos.*	*Tin.*	*Per* 100 *kilos.*
Berlin: Saxonia and Tarnowitz	$6 37	Frankfort-on-Main	$48 79
Frankfort-on-Main: Rhenish, delivered at station	6 07	Hamburg	53 26
Cologne: Rhenish	6 14	*Raw iron.*	
Copper.		Berlin:	*Per* 1,000 *kilos.*
Berlin: Mansfeld	22 02	Best Scotch foundry, No. 1 (Longloan)	$16 42
Frankfort-on-Main: German, at works	20 83	English (Middlesborough) No. 3	12 14
Hamburg: English	21 59	Dortmund:	
Zinc.		Bessemer, raw, from the Ruher	9 97
Breslau: Silesian, at works	6 14	Westphalia puddling	9 28
Frankfort-on-Main: At works	6 60	Dusseldorf:	
Cologne: Rhenish, raw	6 63	Best German puddling	9 28
		Best German foundry	12 02

MINING.

The depressed condition of the iron industry during 1885 and in the beginning of 1886 could not fail to affect mining industry, depending so much upon the former. Mining has been unsatisfactory in regard to production as well as to profit.

The coal trade particularly had severely to suffer from the decrease of home consumption, and, moreover, from the injurious effect of the discrimination of freight made by French railway companies in favor of the French coal interest. Owing to the lower rates allowed to French shippers the German Saar coals, which used to be largely exported to France, were unable to be exported with profit.

Westphalian pits, not able to dispose of their output at home, have also to look for foreign markets, and great efforts are being made to cheapen freight, especially to the seaboard, by affording river and canal shipping facilities.

Mining business has, however, improved during 1886, and hopes are entertained that the improvement should continue at the incoming year.

Exhibit E contains the official figures of the mining products and mining results of the year 1885. The statement proves that the mineral wealth of the old country is yet far from being exhausted.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The report of the Board of Trade of Gladbach, published in June, 1886, described the condition of textile industry and of business generally in these words:

The unsatisfactory condition of business affairs in 1884 continued in 1885. In the leading industrial branches of our district the same appearances as in almost all other industrial states are noticeable. Owing to the increased production and improved manner thereof a surplus of goods is created far beyond the ability of the public to consume. The great facilities of transportation throw these goods on the markets, thereby causing accumulation of goods and decline of prices. Again, the continual sinking of the principal raw materials depresses prices and depreciates the goods, so that commercial trade records a considerable loss, on account of which anxiety is manifested in all industrial circles.

This state of business appears in all branches of the cotton industries of our district. They produce cheap goods, especially for wholesale and exportation. An improvement in this respect can only be expected if the ability to consume by the community at large is increased without increasing the present sources of supply and by enlarging export. Flax spinners and weavers have to struggle with declining prices of yarns and textures, so that the outlook for a remunerative business in the coming year is very dim.

In the latter half of the current year the textile industries have improved, and at the close of the year the impression prevails that the crisis from which industries were more or less suffering is subsiding. The year was more favorable than its predecessor to the textile manufactures in Germany. Almost all branches manufacturing men's and women's dress have profited from the wave of confidence which seems to have for the nonce swept away political apprehensions. Retail trade is buoyant, and a feeling of confidence pervades this trade.

The present fashion in ladies' dress goods consists almost entirely of stripes and checks, and the variety of stripes on plain grounds, terry stripes, plush stripes, conceived by the Saxon manufacturers, shows an inexhaustible inventive genius and a highly developed fancy for the æsthetics. The preference still is given to all-wool manufactures; the difference between the goods worn last season and the present consists in the touch of the new styles, which is harder, crisper than those now abandoned.

Goods made of cotton warp and wool weft, which had lost favor, are gaining ground again, and German manufacturers are making haste to respond to the exigencies of tastes and notions now prevailing. Silk goods, velvets, plushes, have had a hard time of it in the present year, because prices of raw materials were giving away last autumn, affecting the prices and sales of manufactured goods.

In carpets home manufacturers have driven English competition almost entirely out of the markets. Braids and trimmings were wanted in average quantities, and laces for trimming of women's wear have been in good demand; and great efforts are being made to consolidate, to increase, and enlarge the lace industry, so as to provide remunera-

tive employment for the poor families depending upon it. Schools for the education of skilled lace manufacturers have been established in many of the lace manufacturing districts.

The textile industry furnished the principal part of the increased export in woolen goods, and especially in unprinted woolen cloth, woolen cashmere, and plush, in half silk, heavy colored, and printed cotton and confection goods.

The business profit of the greater portion of the exported goods, if any at all, were not in proportion to what they used to be in former years, and the best that can be said of the textile industry during 1886 is that it maintained its position by means of increasing its exports.

In late years the larger factories have substituted power looms for hand looms, and in no other industry, shoemaking industry excepted, has the introduction of machinery so much increased as in the textile branch.

In some of the spinning and weaving establishments of Saxony, in order to prevent overproduction and unprofitable sales, arrangements by manufacturers have been entered into to limit production.

LINEN.

Silesian linen has attained a world's reputation for good quality and make; but the linen industry in late years had much to struggle with, adversities and great disadvantages. Cotton and paper manufactures, being cheaper, have pushed linen almost to the wall.

Linen trade in 1886 showed no material improvements as compared with 1885; but, owing to the ever-changing fashions in men's and ladies' wear, collars, cuffs, and fronts are being worn again by ladies, and the demand for men's wear has also increased. This turn in favor of linen articles, supported by a good export trade, accounts for the greater activity that appears in the linen industry at the close of the year.

Wages in the linen branch of business for good working people are better at present than for some time, and this fact is the more gratifying as no other class of people is more deserving of the good will and wishes of their fellow-men than these poor Silesian weavers, who, more than once during the last fifty years, had been driven to the brink of starvation for want of employment. Silesia, Hanover, Augsburg (Bavaria) are the centers of the linen industry. Seventy-nine establishments, employing 31,000 work people, are doing the manufacturing, and 130,000 hectares (300,880 acres) are planted with flax; the present year's yield is estimated at 8,500,000 marks.

SILK AND VELVET.

The quarter ending December 31, 1886, shows a large increase of export to the United States over the corresponding quarter of 1885 of silk goods, silk and woolen mixed goods, velvet goods, and plush. The Crefeld consular district by itself shows an increase of $416,000.

TARIFF ON WOOL.

Petitions were placed before the Reichstag, requesting from that legislative body a tariff on wool of 50 marks for a centner of washed and cleaned wool, and 30 to 40 marks for a centner of raw wool. Textile manufacturers, believing that some branches of the woolen industry were bound to be crippled if not annihilated by such a tariff, have remonstrated against the wool-growers' plans.

Boards of trade in the wool-manufacturing districts have united with boards of trade and other industrial corporations in the Rhenish and Westphalian provinces to enter their protests against the wool-tariff scheme; and it seems that a bill to impose an impost on wool has no prospect of being passed by the present Reichstag.

LEATHER.

The leather trade in 1885 was notoriously dull and unprofitable, and continued to remain so during 1886.

The inauguration of the system of protection and the levying of a considerable import duty upon leather has not yet produced the beneficial results as were anticipated by the trade. No sooner did the tariff period begin than new tanneries were started in all directions and existing tanneries enlarged their capacity, so that the home production increased at a much greater rate than the imports of foreign goods increase. Home competition and overproduction are now complained of as being the unpleasing causes of unprofitable prices. Small tanners assert that their chances for a paying business are less now than before, on account of the import duty imposed upon foreign tan bark, by reason of which the domestic bark had risen in price, necessitating a greater outlay for raw material. Owing to the fact that the duties have failed to protect and that the treasury is thus far the only winner, the tanning interest is moving and striving for higher import duties on leather.

The depression of prices complained of is evidence that the German leather market is overstocked, and that German tanners are fully prepared by financial resources and tanning capacities to manufacture all the leather required for home consumption and much to spare for export; but there is nevertheless a chance for American import hither, particularly of a certain kind and quality of leather which is being used by shoe factories in preference to the home product. It is claimed that in the production of this kind of leather—sole leather mostly—the American tanner is superior to the German, as regards finish and durability of the article. Tan-bark of good quality is very high in price, and because of this fact tanners have to resort to, and to experiment with, all kinds of tanning substitutes, which prove not always beneficial to their productions.

The present rates of import duty on leather are as follows:

	Marks per 100 kilos.
Coarse leather, uncolored	18
Upper leather, all kinds and colored	36
Sole leather	36
Bellies	50

The imports of American leather, owing to these duties, have largely decreased. To the manufacture of cuff, grain, and splits, heretofore in good quantities imported from America, special attention is paid by tanners in order that American and English imports be effectually met.

SHOE MANUFACTURE.

This industry, naturally of a young date, has in late years made considerable progress. Within the last two years manufactures and productions have more than doubled. A considerable proportion of the manufactures is being exported to continental and Central South American states.

The present year's business was not a profitable one, owing chiefly to serious competition.

Wages paid by shoe manufacturers are about 50 per cent. of what American laborers employed for the same kind of work are receiving. Men experienced in shoe machine work are paid very well. The machines used in the shoe factories are mostly of American invention, but a small number only of American make.

America's high perfection in the shoe and boot manufacturing industry precludes comparisons with the infant shoe industry of Germany, but so much may be said, however, that there is no likelihood that the superior state of the American shoe industry will soon be approached by that of any other nation.

Exports of leather to the United States during 1885-'86.

Leather, hides, and skins	$1,849,453
Kid and leather gloves, and glove leather	1,823,000
Leather goods	188,472

CHEMICALS.

It seems that the Germans have the lead in the manufacture of chemicals. During the present year the productions have increased. Science in its progress has, thanks to the earnestness and thoroughness with which the study of chemistry at the schools and in practical life is pursued, again made highly important inventions in the manufacture of dyes, among which cotton dyeing with azo colors takes a prominent place. The advantages to the manufacturer by reason of this new invention in the methods of dyeing are claimed to be of a phenomenal character.

The business in the manufacture of chemicals, dyes, aniline colors, &c., was not satisfactory to the manufacturers; profits made were moderate, allowing but small dividends, but in course of the year prices of some raw materials have somewhat declined, without affecting the prices of the products, and the prospects for a better-paying business in 1887 are apparently good.

Iron and leather manufacturers lay their grievances on account of unprofitable business at the door of foreign toll barriers erected against their goods, and so do the manufacturers of chemicals. To the customs duties levied by France and Russia they charge the decrease and reduction of their exports.

According to the great number of applications for patents, one invention for the improvement of chemicals and colors must follow the other in these days; and the time seems to be not far distant when the struggle for ascendancy in chemical production will culminate into a fight, patent *vs.* patent.

The export to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1886, amounted to $4,703,791.

POTASH.

A glance at the development of the potash trade shows it in a good condition, with fair prices. Production has increased during the year, but has not come up to that of the year 1882. The daily production of carnallite was then 56,000 centners against 46,000 in 1886.

PAPER AND WOOD-STUFF INDUSTRIES.

There are complaints from all districts that for want of water the manufacture of wood-stuff has fallen off, severely affecting also the paper industry, which depends upon the wood-stuff.

BRONZE.

This branch of business fared well during the year, and has made some progress in quantity produced and extent of sales. Lamps and articles of lighting are being manufactured, in which severe competition is given to French manufacturers, whose supremacy in this class of manufactures has never before been questioned.

GOLD AND SILVER WARE.

More care is now being devoted to the production of good articles, and greater demand and better prices are looked for.

BLACK-FOREST CLOCK INDUSTRY.

This industry, of historical fame, carried on by a thrifty and hard-working people, had for many years a hard time of it in the struggle for existence. Machine production would have settled the fate of their clock industry long before this time if the people deriving their livelihood from it had been less tenacious in their efforts to follow the trade inherited from their fathers.

At ninety-two different locations in the Black Forest, and with 7,526 employés, clocks are being manufactured extensively by hand-work. Invalids and infants assist in the homely production.

Production of clocks, 1796	75,000
Production of clocks, 1808	200,000
Production of clocks, 1880	1,800,000

These clocks are exported all over the civilized world, and the Trumpeter and Cuckoo clocks are no strangers with many good people in the United States, although the export thither has largely decreased.

The earnings of the people manufacturing these clocks are exceedingly small, in consequence of slow and unprofitable sales.

FUR TRADE.

Kuhlow's Trade Review says upon this subject:

The beautiful fur of the North American beaver, which comes into the market in both a natural and a dyed condition, both plucked and cut, as well as (according to a Russian fashion) with the surface hair manipulated, has, during the last few years, increased so greatly in price that fur-dealers—particularly those who have to do with plucked and cut skins—have been compelled to have recourse to imitations. For this reason it has for two years been customary to use the skins of the North American raccoon instead of beaver skins, to which, indeed, they bear considerable resemblance. This sort of skin also went up in price; so that the difference between beaver and raccoon is not very great. A year or so ago a cheaper skin has been prepared in imitation of beaver, viz, the skin of the South American swamp beaver, nutria by name. Like the beaver and the raccoon it has a rough sort of surface hair, which is removed, the skin then resembling very greatly the skin of the ordinary beaver. The dress-goods trade uses the nutria in considerable quantities as trimmings for ladies' dress, and in consequence of its comparative cheapness it will probably become a popular fur. Formerly nutria was almost exclusively used in the manufacture of felt.

TIMBER IMPORT.

The quantities of timber imported from January 1 to July 31, 1885 (old duties), and 1886 (new duties), were as follows:

	Metric centners.
1885	17,380,271
1886	9,118,150
Decrease	8,262,121

Of course it will be remembered that the imports just prior to the introduction of the new duties were very large.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The returns of the import and export of sugar during September, 1886, is as follows:

Imports.	Kilograms.	Exports.	Kilograms.
Refined sugar	615, 440	Raw sugar up to No. 90, p. l.	20, 119, 414
Raw sugar	7, 495	Raw sugar under No. 19	9, 251, 310
Raw sugar under No. 19	259, 031		

The following is the return of the results reported by beet-sugar manfacturers, sugar refineries, and molasses saccharizing establishments for October, 1886, and the period August 1 to October 31, 1886, expressed in hundred kilograms:

Items.	October.	August 1 to October 30.
	100 *kilograms.*	100 *kilograms.*
Sugar stuffs used:		
Beets manufactured	24, 120, 010	29, 142, 848
Molasses	416, 701	710, 602
Sugar prepared	590, 197	2, 108, 117
Sugar produced:		
Raw sugar	2, 400, 124	2, 865, 215
Refined sugar and sugar for consumption	516, 745	1, 072, 660
Molasses:		
Received	143, 353	417, 737
Sold	71, 941	329, 850

In September 296 sugar manufactories were at work within the German customs territory, and the quantities of beets taxed were 353,703,800 kilograms. The state of the sugar market is unfavorable, prices of beets and profits of beet-growers are unsatisfactory, and the refineries do not prosper. Belgium is endeavoring to impose import duties high enough to keep German sugar out; the export to Russia is also lessening, so that the export has chiefly to fall back on the London market.

By the heavy drawback allowed on exported sugar, German producers were put in a condition to supply all Europe with sugar; the large gains invited large productions, but other states, in order to protect their own sugar industry, answered to the German drawback system by the increase of import duties, by which increase German exports of sugar were made so unprofitable or reduced to such an extent as to produce a crisis which caused a loss of almost five million of dollars to the Government.

Since August, 1886, a new law, purporting to reform the famous drawback system, is in operation; with what effect is to be seen.

TRADE IN AMERICAN MACHINES.

The total weight of American machines imported to Germany was as follows:

Description.	1885.	1886.
	100 *kilograms.*	100 *kilograms.*
Sewing-machines	2, 231	1, 056
All other kind of machines	4, 466	2, 231

The above shows a decline of over 50 per cent. in 1886 as against 1885.

No comment is necessary upon these figures, which speak for themselves. Not even as long as ten years ago sewing, shoe-making, and agricultural machines whenever introduced were of American invention and American manufacture, and to-day, when the employment of machines has assumed so gigantic dimensions, American manufacturers have lost their hold almost entirely in this country. German manufacturers of machines not only supply their home markets, but export considerable quantities of all kinds of machines to foreign countries. Prices of machines are said to be unremunerative by reason of a severe competition; but manufacturers here are satisfied with small profits, if they can't help it.

PIANOS.

American pianos stand in high repute as to their superior quality and finish, but they will fail to find purchasers here to any great extent. American pianos are not too high in price for what they are worth, but home-made instruments will be preferred, because of their cheapness. German piano players do not invest in pianos of American style, and content themselves with instruments worth from 800 to 1,200 marks.

The weight of American pianos imported during the year is 2,200 kilograms, equal to four or five instruments.

RAILROADS.

The receipts of the Prussian state from its railroads in the year 1884–'85 amounted to 670,000,000 marks, while the running expenses were 374,000,000 marks. After deducting for the reserve and renewing fund the net proceeds were 288,000,000 marks, or 5.17 per cent. of the capital invested.

The whole length of all the railroads in Germany amounted to 36,538 kilometers (1 kilometer about $\frac{3}{5}$ English mile), of which 20,793 kilometers, or 56.91 per cent., belonged to the Prussian state, not reckoning 32.3 kilometers narrow-gauge road.

The receipts of all German roads equaled about 27,770 marks to 1 kilometer of road, of which 28 per cent. were due to passenger fare and 72 per cent. to freight. The running expenses of all German roads were on an average 15,487 marks per kilometer.

The average of the net earnings of all the railroads of Germany amounted to 4.61 per cent. in 1883–'84; 4.60 per cent. in 1884–'85, and a reduction is anticipated for the year 1885–'86.

POST AND TELEGRAPH.

The returns of the post and telegraph department for 1885 show that last year there were in existence 15,385 post-offices against 13,405 in 1884; 8,207 telegraph offices against 7,527; 11,808 stamp offices against 11,139; 58,818 letter-boxes against 56,567, and 377 (against 364) sites of ground for posts and telegraphs belonging to the Empire, while the number of officials was 81,720 against 77,980, of consignments through the post 1811,153,282 (against 1,716,277,125), of telegrams forwarded 17,484,417 (against 17,223,505), the value of the money and other consignments of value being 15,649,821,180 marks (against 15,542,916,582 marks), and the weight of the postal consignments 352,652,290 kilograms (against 231,172,860 kilograms). The receipts were

172,242,249 marks (against 166,207,120 marks), and the expenditure 150,739,863 marks (against 142,165,896 marks), the profits being thus 21,502,386 marks (against 24,041,632 marks), a decrease of 2,500,000 marks.

GERMANY'S AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

Count Pfeil delivered a lecture before the Berlin Association of Merchants and Manufacturers upon the "Commercial value of the African possessions of Germany." He remarked that for climatic reasons agricultural colonies were not possible in East Africa, and trading colonies were equally impracticable at present on account of political difficulties and the comparatively small export. Still, a large extent of coast land could be profitably used for plantations, as the soil was well suited to the cultivation of coffee, oil plants, caoutchouc, as well as wild cotton. The last-named product is salable at 46 to 45 pfennigs per pound, while the best Egyptian cotton costs 60 pfennigs. The rivers offer excellent communication with Zanzibar. The principal difficulty was training the natives to regular labor. The negroes only worked when they had needs to supply, and the momentary wants provided for they deserted their work. Nevertheless, said Count Pfeil, there was hope of educating the blacks into continued industry. He held naval demonstrations and the despatch of troops to be of no good, and recommended diplomatic intercourse with the negroes as the best way of gaining them over.

GERMAN COLONIAL INTERESTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Association for the Promotion of German Interests in South Africa is now established. The organization aspires to be made the central point of all Germany's interests in South Africa, but its chief aim will be to promote commercial intercourse between Germany and her colonial possessions in the southern part of the dark continent.

MILITARY.

The Government asks for more troops, and has introduced a bill in the Reichstag to be authorized to increase the standing army from 421,274 to 468,409 men; an addition of 41,135 men is thus required. Some new bodies are to be formed, and the men not required for this purpose are to strengthen the old bodies. The new formation is to comprise staffs, field artillery, pioneers, train and railway troops. The principal part of the bill provides for the formation of 31 battalions of infantry. The bill when passed will take effect April 1, 1887, and its provisions shall be carried out within the next three years.

The organization and equipment of the new troops require an expense of 22,000,000 marks, and adding to this the annual expenses for the maintenance of the same it will be seen that a new military burden is thereby going to be entailed upon the country. This increase of the standing army is asked in view of the fact, as is claimed, that both France and Russia have so strengthened their armies that they are larger, respectively, than the German army.

It is difficult to say where this rivalry will lead to and where it will stop, it being admitted, even by persons of the highest military standing, that the ever-increasing military burdens cannot be borne any great length of time without serious injuries to the economic growth and welfare of the nation.

The military reserve, including al. able men under thirty-two years, is formed by a body of well-drilled men twice as large as the standing army, being subject to military service in case of war. The Imperial Government may at short notice muster 1,500,000 soldiers in the field.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT AND CANALS.

To insure greater transport facilities and cheaper freight is one of the prominent objects aimed at by the Governments of civilized countries. Merchants and business men in Germany, supported by the Government, are not sparing efforts to open new water routes for navigation by improvement of rivers and the construction of canals. The canalization of the river Main from Frankfort to Mayence was completed last autumn, and the work of the Baltic North Sea Canal is being commenced.

The project of improving the river Weser from its mouth up to Bremen is sure to be consummated at no distant day. The construction of a canal between Spree-Oder and between Ems-Rhine is also much agitated and favored by the public at large.

LOW RATES OF INTEREST FOR MONEY.

Capital for loaned investments is abundant in this country and the interest for money loaned exceedingly low; large loans may be secured at a rate of interest not exceeding 3½ per cent. and small loans for 4 per cent. Hamburg, for example, obtained a large loan for 3.2 per cent. from a society of capitalists, who themselves received it from private persons for 3.16 per cent. and it looks as though money well secured may soon be procured at the low rate of 3 per cent. The difficulty of placing money at a better rate than 3½ to 4 per cent. has caused capitalists and persons depending upon the income from loans to improve upon the situation and to seek different channels for their investments. Speculation in problematic stocks and securities is in these days of oriental war-clouds and social frictions not much indulged in. Real estate not being desirable, capitalists, small and large, will readily invest in commercial and industrial enterprises, from which higher dividends are to be hoped. This tendency of capital accounts more than anything else for the great number of new industrial establishments started up in all branches of business, and also for the ever-increasing production of goods.

Increased production, occasioned by the surplus of unemployed capital regardless of the demand, renders competition more acute, forces prices down, and makes profits smaller, all in sharp contrast with the popular opinion that abundance and cheapness of accumulated money is a criterion for a high state of national wealth.

EXPORT SAMPLE ROOMS.

Manufacturers calculating on export are getting shy of the enormous expenses connected with the exhibition of their manufactures at world's fairs. Different methods of exhibiting their goods are now resorted to, principally the establishment of export sample rooms at the centers of important industrial districts. Frankfort, never slow in responding to the exigencies of the day, has called to life such an institution in the last year. I believe that this example might with good prospect of beneficial results be imitated by American exporters to this country, provided that competent and efficient business men, familiar with the German language, superintended these institutions.

The following synopsis of the Frankfort organization may more clearly show the intent and object of the export sample rooms:

(1) The object of these export sample rooms is to promote the exportation of German goods.

(2) The managers undertake to exhibit samples of goods, models, drawings, placards, addresses, price lists, &c., the industrial products of the German Empire, more especially of Middle and Western Germany.

(3) All samples exhibited are arranged according to the different branches of industry, and should give to buyers a general idea of the industry of the district.

(4) The articles on exhibition should be accompanied by two similar and exact catalogues, in which the exact price, quality, weight, and any explanatory remarks are given in the German and if possible in the English and French languages. Furthermore, methods of packing and unpacking should be shown.

(5) If the exporter wish it, his samples shall be shown in open or closed cases or boxes only. The copying of any objects exhibited is strictly forbidden. It is contemplated later on to send agents abroad to win customers for the articles represented; also to erect branch export sample-rooms in this and other countries. Costly show pieces shall not be represented, as at other exhibitions, since it is not the applause of the sight-seeing crowd, but the judgment and satisfaction of intelligent purchasers which is sought after. In this manner opportunity is given to outside buyers to become acquainted with all articles suitable for export, to learn prices, the conditions of payment, the business capacity of the manufacturer, and to give orders to the latter.

SUBSIDIZING MAIL.

German manufacturers and merchants are not fully satisfied with the subsidized steamship lines to Asia, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific. They complain not to have the facilities for exporting their goods which they would like and which they believe to be necessary to compete on even terms with their rivals in other countries. While England and France enjoy direct steamship communication with most markets, Germany is favored with comparatively few, and that in consequence thereof German merchants were left to the mercy of foreign shipping lines.

FACTORY OPERATIVES.

A law similar to those of many States of the Union provides, in the Kingdom of Prussia, for the inspection of factories in which women and young persons are employed. Forty-eight inspectors, appointed for that purpose, are intrusted with the execution of the provision of the law, and by personal inspection of the factories and shops to make certain that the regulations prescribed be enforced.

The reports of the inspectors for the year 1885 give valuable data in regard to the wages, buildings, mode of living of the working people, the state of the labor market, and kindred subjects.

It should be remembered that these reports are issued by the Governments employés, in full sympathy with the protective policy of the Government, and not suspected to be free-traders, socialists, or antagonists to the new economic era. These reports confirm that during 1885—

(1) Factory operatives in many of the industrial branches had to work at reduced wages.

(2) The demand for hand labor did not grow with the increase of manufacturing establishments, owing to the ever-increasing employment of machines.

(3) That in many industrial districts the work had been lessened and wages reduced.

(4) That in districts where industry is the most developed the relations between labor and wages are the most unfavorable.

(5) That all branches of business complain of overproduction and ruinous competition by reason of increase and expansion of manufacturing establishments to an extent absolutely disproportionate to demand and consumption.

(6) That mass-production is often resorted to as an *ultima ratio* to decrease expenses and to defeat competition.

(7) That the substitution of machine in place of handwork is steadily progressing, and that thereby the hand manufactures are becoming crippled.

(8) That in the textile industry the hand looms are getting rapidly displaced by machine looms, and that in the business of shoe manufacturing the wholesale production by machinery has seriously affected the large class of handworking master shoemakers.

(9) That in the important sugar industry the introduction of machine work has seriously reacted upon the laborers' chances for remunerative employment.

(10) That the wages, generally, were about the same as in the preceding year, and the opportunities for work slightly better.

(11) That the average working time per day is from eleven to twelve hours.

The reports cite numerous examples to illustrate the total annual earnings and total annual expenses of living of certain classes of laborers. According to the figures given, the annual expense of living of a family with two or more children amounts to about $250, while the average wages of a well-employed laborer does not exceed that figure.

The facts stated and observations made by the factory inspectors in their reports are not of a new character, but, coming from an official source, are to be accepted as good evidence to prove the unfavorable condition of factory operatives and the poor chances for material improvement of that condition.

In the agricultural pursuits, as elsewhere stated, the tendencies prevail to drive small farmers into the ranks of day laborers; in the industries the same process to absorb the self-dependent handwork pursuits is going on; master handworkers, mechanics, and artisans are steadily being turned into factory hands.

It is true that the condition of factory and mining laborers is better in Germany than in Belgium and some other continental states, and I doubt not that the social legislation of late years exercised a beneficial effect; but the fact that strikes and labor demonstrations occurred less than elsewhere cannot be construed to mean that German laborers are better satisfied with their precarious lot than those of other countries. In countries where people or classes of people are forbidden to assemble to give expression to their grievances and of their needs and desires, the real and actual state of feelings and convictions cannotbe surmised.

TARIFF UNCERTAINTIES.

The tariff question is getting, from year to year, more complicated and perplexing, and has already assumed the dignity of a social problem. It is now operated upon by numerous continental states with a

vengeance, so that the shrewdest human mind is incapacitated to grasp with it; manufacturers and merchants can hardly find their way through the labyrinth of tolls and duties, and not knowing what the tariff legislation of to-day will be to-morrow, they have to deal with uncertainties in making their calculations. German export, as well as that of other countries, has to suffer from these uncertainties. Each country is closely watching the toll legislation of the other in order to descry weak points for intrusion or to close openings against invasion, as self-interest may require.

That these incalculable and ever-changing rates of duties, by which trade is constantly menaced, are bound to discomfit manufacturers and traders is self-evident, particularly at times where profits in trade are so low that commerce and industry, to get along, are required to make close business calculations and to exercise rigid economy. Bills contemplating the levying of new duties or the increase of old ones are pending before the legislative bodies of most every continental state. From two of the pending bills I am able to give here a synopsis.

Italy's proposed bill contains a list of 348 articles to be subjected to the payment of import duties, in place of the 205 as now. Raw materials, with some exceptions, are to be free of duty; machinery and tools pay a moderate import tax; and on luxuries the duties have been doubled, while on hemp and linen manufactures it has been raised from 23 to 25, and from 38 to 120 lire, respectively. On raw cotton textures the duties are being raised from 57 to 67, and from 100 to 120 lire, respectively. Tulle is increased from 250 to 400, or from 300 to 450 lire, respectively. Lace is raised from 300 to 500 lire, ribbons from 90 to 120 lire, velvet and plush from 120 to 130, and 155 to 215 lire, respectively; acids from 10 to 50 lire.

The Federal Council of Switzerland, after repeated deliberation, has agreed to recommend a considerable increase of duties on the following-named articles, viz, timber, boots and shoes, gloves, butter, meats, flour, coffee surrogate, manufactured tobacco, beer, wine in barrels, woven goods of cotton, woolen and linen goods, confectioneries, cattle, furs, and hardware, and besides this, retaliatory duties may be imposed by the Government.

AMERICAN GERMAN EXPORT.

Continental countries will soon be surrounded by toll barriers of greater or lesser dimensions. The maintenance of "peace in arms" requires enormous sums of money, which to provide for by direct taxation is simply impossible.

It is probable that the various tariffs now or hereafter to be in force shall in course of time prove so disastrous to industries and labor as to necessitate the formation of customs unions, to which, however, the great transatlantic Republic is not likely to be invited.

In either case, customs unions or not, will the foreign exporter to continental countries be confronted by toll obstacles at every port of entry.

Germany's present import duties are, however, as yet not so high as necessarily to exclude the import of certain goods manufactured in the United States. Its industries have made good progress, but in workmanship and high finish of first-class American goods, American manufacturers have no severe competition to fear.

It is not to be expected that the particular class of goods able to be exported hither should here be enumerated, inasmuch as manufacturers, reflecting upon an export trade, are best qualified to judge as to the articles with which best to compete.

The compliance with the following requirements will aid exporters in their efforts to increase their trade in this country:

(1) That the goods exported be of a quality which allows them to be sold as cheap as home manufactures, and that in their make the styles and fancies of the German people, and particularly of the class for its use they are intended, be consulted.

(2) That thorough business men familiar with the German language be intrusted with the introduction and sale of the goods.

(3) That import sample rooms be established at commercial and industrial cities.

(4) That technical experts be attached to important consulates.

It is admitted on all hands that the push of German foreign trade is largely due to the persevering studies of the disposition and wants and manufacturing methods of people abroad and to linguistic accomplishments. The study of the English, French, Italian, and Spanish languages is being pursued here as a matter of course by young men aspiring to be useful in commercial life. In banks, hotels, and large commercial establishments we will find employés to converse in one or more of said languages; numbers of mercantile youth are constantly on their way to foreign lands to find out chances for trade and to sell goods.

Sympathy is not entering into the caculations of national economists, and still it is felt even in the commercial intercourse of nations.

Germany's enormous export to America is largely due to the sympathies of the American people, and especially to the good will of German-Americans, who, whenever bound to import foreign goods, will, as a matter of course, prefer the people of their own extraction to other foreign nations. Therefore I say that it is even good commercial policy for one nation to win the respect and sympathies of others. No country has better claims upon the sympathies of people than the American Republic, with its liberties and popular rights, and with its generous patronage of foreign trade and foreign labor.

The $76,000,000 worth of imported goods from Germany and the many millions expended and spent annually by Americans residing in or traveling through the country illustrate the importance of that patronage, and when, in spite of all this, American competition is not appreciated so much as it should be, the fact of the prevailing tendencies may then perhaps account for it; tendencies unfavorable to the growth and appreciation of democratic principles.

In concluding my remarks on American-German trade I should not forbear to state that it would make considerable difference to American export trade if Americans residing and traveling in Germany would take more interest in the promotion of American trade.

RUSSIA CONTRA AMERICA.

Exhibit F shows the total quantity of grain, petroleum, and lubricating oil imported into Germany from Russia and the United States during the years 1885 and 1886, ended September 30, respectively. According to the figures, both American and Russian export in grains to this country decreased over 50 per cent. During the last year Russian exports exceeded American by almost 500,000,000 kilograms. The American petroleum export to Germany has increased during the year 7,545,600 kilograms, and Russian decreased 3,466,800 kilograms, Russia's petroleum export to Germany being about an eighteenth of the American.

In the export of lubricating oil Russia has participated at the rate of 2 to 1, because of, as it is said, the greater cheapness of the Russian inferior article.

TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The number of distilleries operating in the year 1885–'86 in the custom territory of the German Empire (excepting Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Luxemburg) was 33,892 (in the preceding year, 30,409). This increase is principally in that class of distilleries which do not distil from farinaceous material, but from such as fruit, dregs of wine, &c., and is due principally to the fine fruit and wine harvest of 1885 in Alsace-Lorraine, where the great majority of these establishments are conducted.

The tax on the different materials necessary for distilling, together with the import duties, amounted to 67,947,596 marks; deducting from this 17,855,252 marks for drawbacks allowed, the result is a net income of 50,092,344 marks, or 1.35 marks per head of the population.

The increased gross income of this year over that of last (53,082,124 marks) results also in part from the excellent potato crop.

In Bavaria the tax on distilled spirits amounted to 2,120,378 marks; Wurtemberg, 302,313 marks; in Baden, 201,512 marks.

ACADEMIC OVERPRODUCTION.

That the Germans do not devote themselves exclusively to business aims and ends may be easily perceived by the constant growth in number of those seeking academic education. Accompanying their desire for knowledge is the ambition for social promotion which makes itself felt in almost every grade of society. Thus in the years of 1860–'69 German universities counted but 13,400 students; in the years 1870–'79, 17,800, and in the last year this figure increased to 28,089. This shows a gain in the last five years of 20 per cent., while at the same time the population increased hardly 5 per cent. In the years 1870–'79, 40 out of 100,000 inhabitants were students; now the number has grown to 60. Taking the single faculties, it is that of jurisprudence which has the most unfavorable auspices, *i. e.*, where appointments are concerned. In the last twenty years the number of law students increased from 3,000 to about 5,000; however there were but about 300 out of 900 candidates appointed in Prussia in the last year.

Even the chances of medical students are no longer very favorable. Germany counts at present 13,200 physicians; 3,500 to 3,600 students of medicine are considered sufficient for arising vacancies and new installments occasioned by the growth of population, but yet the records of the last year show that there were just about double this number of students studying medicine, and as it is in the branches of law and medicine it is in all other branches of science also. That this great increase is not due solely to the growth of the population has been mentioned; it is owing principally to the general tendency to strive upwards so innate in the German mind.

PATENT LEGISLATION.

Complaints are being frequently made by American patentees to the effect that the German patent laws and the principles pervading the same were so much at variance with American patent legislation and with the decisions of the American judiciary in patent matters that an American owner of a German patent had no protection against infringements adequate to that of German holders of American patents.

The principal reasons assigned by the complainants are these:

(1) That the German laws did not provide for proceeding against infringers by injunction.

(2) That no punishment against infringers was provided for, except upon proof of the infringer's willful purpose to infringe, and of the *animus injurandi.*

(3) That courts were empowered to decide upon the *patentability* of the invention for which patent was granted.

(4) That cases against infringers could only be brought and instituted by the district attorney and not by the patentee himself, except civil actions for damages.

The question of property in German patents held by Americans is one of very great importance as to money values; so important, in my judgment, as to call for a regulation by special treaty between the German and American Governments.

CONSULAR SERVICE.

In these days of commercial and industrial strife the performance of consular functions is not always attended with satisfaction.

Consuls discharging their duties faithfully and independently are liable to incur the displeasure of many people who seem to think that consuls were to serve the interest of the countries to which accredited and to praise and to admire everything and everybody in their reports. Manufacturers and exporters generally are expecting as a matter of course that most any favor be granted to them by consular officers, while they themselves are very slow to reciprocate, on the plea that business secrecies might be betrayed by giving to consuls the desired information.

In giving expression of my feelings in regard to the great mistrust shown to consuls by exporters and manufacturers competing with America, I should not omit, however, to recognize and to appreciate the many courtesies and favors extended to American consuls by judges and Government officials in the official and non-official intercourse with them.

JACOB MUELLER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Frankfort-on-the-Main, December 31, 1886.

A.—*Exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the consulates subordinate thereto, during the year ended September* 30, 1886.

Article.	Aix-la-Chapelle.	Barmen.	Cologne.	Crefeld.
Braids, bindings, and trimmings, &c		$860,487 27		
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper-ware	$49,146 07		$7,165 84	$46,269 62
Buttons and button stuffs, &c		601,772 27		10,151 58
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware			52,323 27	
Cloth	979,590 62			
Cologne water			14,704 74	
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	32,028 88	170,997 52	223,344 11	22,286 33
Glass, plate, window, and mirror	133,774 13			
Gloves	162,908 24			
Hatbands and ribbons		625,129 75		

A.—*Exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.*—Continued.

Article.	Aix-la-Chapelle.	Barmen.	Cologne.	Crefeld.
Instruments			$1,258 30	
Ironware, steel, cutlery, &c	$445 86	$1,127,563 50	661,287 33	
Lead and spelter	34,073 34			
Leather, hides, and skins			161,092 84	
Linen, woolen and cotton goods	347 01	848,715 28	59,796 24	$79,126 49
Machinery	7,555 51	17,228 33	8,379 62	1,192 46
Mineral water	3,587 66		295,850 31	
Oil and glass paintings and chromos				6,083 77
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c		19,244 89		
Pins and needles	48,220 41			
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and braids, &c	499 87	219,758 44	383,588 77	3,837,307 09
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco			11,901 56	
Soaps and perfumery			9,892 83	
Sundries	602 54	11,665 47	44,132 11	8,976 82
Steel (manufactured) and Bessemer	330,128 40		339,665 28	
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	127 01		123,743 49	19,875 09
Total	1,783,035 27	4,502,562 72	2,398,721 64	4,031,269 25
Total for preceding year	1,400,918 17	3,982,983 61	1,677,732 90	3,602,720 96
Increase	382,117 10	519,579 11	720,988 74	428,548 29

Articles.	Dusseldorf.	Elberfield.	Frankfort.	Kehl.
Braids, binding and trimmings, &c	$30,577 83	$26,680 37		
Brushes and hair pencils			$1,748 81	
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper-ware			125,303 00	$88,596 35
Buttons and button stuffs, &c	33,083 51	48,869 90	37,170 93	
Caps and cartridges	12,879 48			
Clay (for pipes)			67,770 96	
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware			19,972 46	3,030 65
Corsets			397 63	
Cloth	30,210 15		7,295 51	
Downs and feathers			26,155 96	
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	123,380 42	177,761 31	848,065 98	151,264 20
Fancy goods and toys			65,463 36	
Fancy paper			7,576 77	
Hatters' fur			176,316 07	
Hatbands and ribbons		190,857 67		
Hair, prepared and raw			36,072 86	
Hares' hair			231,986 84	
Hops			53,535 21	14,171 20
Instruments			14,360 55	
Ironware, steel, cutlery, &c	1,874,357 73	717,895 58	11,871 51	
Jewelry and precious stones			15,721 06	
Lead and spelter			19,584 54	
Leather and skins			651,781 49	205,056 55
Leather goods			49,658 34	
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	311,600 59	536,597 92	181,047 45	220,716 75
Lithographic stones and materials			716 95	
Machinery	39,215 42		13,640 16	
Mineral water	783 62		93,551 78	
Music, musical strings, and instruments			4,191 16	246 40
Optical goods			6,790 29	57,242 45
Oil and glass paintings and chromos	15,603 29		1,056 14	
Platina wire and platinum			63,710 75	
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c			63,660 38	2,190 55
Seeds, plants, &c			35,430 06	
Slates and slate pencils, lead pencils			2,702 04	
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and braids, &c	86,063 49	497,911 11	1,577 57	163,674 20
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco			15,126 00	7,204 65
Soaps and perfumery			6,697 63	
Sundries	70,586 74	6,919 57	34,087 57	34,137 95
Steel (manufactured) and Bessemer			179,786 25	83,141 60
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	957 34		104,334 99	6,577 50
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors			391 51	5,112 60
Total	2,629,299 61	2,203,493 43	3,276,308 52	1,042,365 60
Total for preceding year	1,155,753 24	1,846,602 89	2,729,456 31	760,045 45
Increase	1,473,546 37	356,890 54	546,852 21	282,320 15

A.—*Exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.*—Continued..

Articles.	Mannheim.	Mayence.	Munich.	Nuremberg.
Braids, bindings and trimmings, &c				$5,524 68
Baskets and basket ware				181,947 50
Brushes and hair pencils				31,500 33
Bronze powder and leaf metal			$11,478 27	623,642 70
Books, stationery, photographs, and paperware	$20,707 21	$1,448 03	36,692 94	
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	503 37	203 37		45,491 31
Cotton dress goods, velvets, and furnishings	28,980 30			
Decalcomania				51,481 23
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	803,441 17	342,452 85	5,827 00	53,270 19
Fancy goods and toys				389,581 83
Fancy paper				69,320 11
Glass, plate, window and mirror glass	31,364 35			1,655,450 43
Gold, silver, and metal paper			41,818 10	
Gas-burners, lava gas-tips, brass lamps				21,769 98
Gloves			81,888 15	
Hair, prepared and raw		7,385 23		
Hops		142,803 32		659,756 04
Instruments			5,119 45	29,035 43
Ironware, steel, cutlery, &c		323 87		
Jewelry and precious stones	1,250 21	258,372 19		
Leather, hides, and skins	298,724 51	112,581 39		
Leonic ware				82,246 39
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	5,213 87	1,419 31	10,569 52	36,846 74
Lithographic stones and materials			14,950 09	61,053 92
Machinery	4,450 33	150 07		
Music, musical strings, and instruments	8,562 28	2,514 54	7,326 82	28,172 47
Optical goods				15,951 15
Oil and glass paintings and chromos		3,374 36	187,420 68	
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c	61,448 69	8,683 78		
Seeds, plants, &c		2,158 17		
Slates and slate pencils, lead pencils				151,570 86
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and braids, &c	1,516 52			
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	6,922 93	153 76		
Statuary and sculpture			35,404 33	
Sundries	20,459 54	11,902 69	59,947 71	35,599 60
Steel (manufactured) and Bessemer		713 83	10,701 41	
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	205,931 12	634,231 22	8,871 30	28,431 81
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors	1,574 37			
Total	1,501,050 77	1,530,871 98	518,015 77	4,257,644 90
Total for preceding year	1,666,358 26	1,281,584 36	416,682 13	3,519,933 32
Increase		249,287 62	101,333 64	737,711 58
Decrease	165,307 49			

Articles.	Sonneberg.	Stuttgart.	Total.
Braids, bindings and trimmings, &c		$377 30	$923,647 65
Baskets and basket ware	$14,814 57		196,762 07
Brushes and hair pencils			33,249 14
Bronze powder and leaf metal			635,120 97
Books, stationery, photographs, and paperware	36,622 85	24,235 55	436,187 46
Buttons and button stuffs, &c		305 75	731,358 94
Caps and cartridges			12,879 48
Clay (for pipes)			67,770 96
China, glass, porcelain, and earthen ware	738,299 13		859,823 56
Cotton dress goods, velvets, and furnishings			28,980 30
Corsets		554,652 04	555,049 67
Cloth			1,017,096 28
Cologne water			14,704 74
Downs and feathers			26,155 96
Decalcomania			51,481 23
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	44,586 54	513,739 86	3,512,446 36
Fancy goods and toys	888,920 97	3,331 43	1,347,297 59
Fancy paper			76,896 88
Glass, plate, window, and mirror			1,820,588 91
Gold, silver, and metal paper			41,818 10
Gas-burners, lava gas-tips, brass lamps	2,635 92		24,405 90
Gloves	114 24		244,910 63
Hatters' fur			176,316 07
Hatbands and ribbons			815,987 42
Hair, prepared and raw			43,458 09
Hares' hair			231,986 84

A.—*Exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Sonneberg.	Stuttgart.	Total.
Hops			$870, 265 77
Instruments		$12, 979 46	62, 748 19
Ironware, steel, cutlery, &c	$37, 685 47		4, 431, 430 57
Jewelry and precious stones	29, 236 52	9, 634 53	314, 214 51
Lead and spelter			53, 657 88
Leather, hides, and skins		1, 858 11	1, 431, 694 89
Leather goods			49, 658 34
Leonic ware			82, 246 39
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	525, 189 84	108, 098 36	2, 925, 285 37
Lithographic stones and materials			76, 720 96
Machinery			91, 811 90
Mineral water	8, 666 81		402, 440 18
Music, musical strings, and instruments	813 25	39, 081 18	90, 908 10
Optical goods			79, 983 89
Oil and glass paintigs and chromos			213, 538 24
Platina wire and platinum			63, 710 75
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c		85, 891 90	241, 120 19
Pins and needles			48, 220 41
Seeds, plants, &c	52, 271 04		89, 859 27
Slates and slate pencils, lead pencils	40, 963 37		195, 236 27
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and braids, &c			5, 191, 897 06
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	9, 824 89		51, 133 79
Soaps and perfumery			16, 590 46
Statuary and sculpture			35, 404 33
Sundries	3, 420 38	44, 470 57	386, 911 26
Steel (manufactured) and Bessemer			944, 136 77
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	13, 347 96	7, 762 98	1, 154, 191 81
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors		5, 372 53	12, 451 01
Total	2, 447, 413 75	1, 411, 791 55	33, 533, 844 76
Total for preceding year	1, 849, 246 93	836, 900 61	26, 726, 919 14
Increase	598, 166 82	574, 890 94	6, 806, 925 62

B.—*Exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main and the consulates subordinate thereto, during the year ended December* 31, 1886.

[Values given in United States currency.]

Articles.	Aix-la-Chapelle.	Barmen.	Cologne.	Crefeld.
Braids, bindings and trimmings, &c		$883, 374 48		
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper-ware	$52, 870 11		$7, 163 74	$46, 532 94
Buttons and button stuffs, &c		578, 757 06		9, 799 26
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	124, 998 98		48, 649 27	
Cloth	1, 015, 408 73			
Cologne water			14, 800 68	
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	32, 696 04	181, 605 76	247, 833 74	18, 011 71
Gloves	176, 077 61			
Hatbands and ribbons		613, 975 27		
Hops			3, 996 16	
Instruments			1, 408 26	
Ironware, steel, cutlery, &c	723 61	1, 059, 718 71	770, 9[illegible] 02	
Lead and spelter	18, 742 50			
Leather, hides, and skins			167, 999 98	
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	700 96	889, 608 39	62, 429 53	125, 475 93
Machinery	2, 349 17	18, 655 02	7, 764 28	8, 631 69
Mineral water	3, 587 66		290, 566 32	
Oil and glass paintings and chromos			6, 821 08	7, 158 01
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c		32, 906 98	10, 029 13	
Pins and needles	48, 430 25			
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and braids, &c	499 87	208, 801 18	433, 256 90	4, 263, 282 25
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco			15, 062 99	
Soaps and perfumery			10, 109 95	
Sundries	690 36	16, 996 32	32, 272 98	9, 644 98
Steel (manufactured) and Bessemer	419, 612 81		343, 074 75	
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	545 60		129, 868 80	20, 292 41
Total	1, 897, 929 26	4, 484, 399 17	2, 604, 010 56	4, 508, 829 18
Total for preceding year	1, 436, 867 21	4, 020, 608 59	1, 697, 743 18	3, 454, 613 34
Increase	461, 062 05	463, 790 58	906, 267 38	1, 054, 215 84

B.—*Exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Dusseldorf.	Elberfeld.	Frankfort.	Kehl.
Braids, bindings and trimmings, &c	$33,757 61	$23,000 00		
Brushes and hair pencils			$1,748 81	
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper-ware			124,788 83	$90,724 10
Buttons and button stuffs, &c	18,133 35	59,246 92	55,166 92	
Caps and cartridges	13,896 55			
Clay (for pipes)			70,789 16	
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	31,426 94		20,986 68	59,421 70
Corsets			397 63	
Cloth	36,857 19		9,690 24	
Downs and feathers			32,968 41	
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	123,742 07	204,048 44	797,760 86	144,593 65
Fancy goods and toys			59,499 44	
Fancy paper			3,392 00	
Hatters' fur			192,994 71	
Hatbands and ribbons		163,633 91		
Hair, prepared and raw			49,023 14	2,585 05
Hares' hair			218,733 00	
Hops			109,514 97	36,427 15
Instruments			13,018 95	
Ironware, steel, cutlery, &c	2,228,453 30	743,795 28	9,302 08	619 70
Jewelry and precious stones			17,407 39	
Lead and spelter			18,207 75	
Leather, hides, and skins			565,398 80	194,864 30
Leather goods			50,083 70	
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	319,679 44	537,549 66	134,725 03	227,523 05
Machinery	43,523 63		9,516 85	
Mineral water	2,162 02		95,261 42	
Music, musical strings, and instruments			3,972 44	841 65
Optical goods			8,000 55	
Oil and glass paintings and chromos	20,673 19		1,651 38	
Platina wire and platinum			60,213 94	
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c			73,625 76	28,527 95
Seeds, plants, &c			36,867 90	
Slates and slate pencils, lead pencils			2,702 04	
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and braids, &c	86,655 12	539,715 12	4,042 95	147,605 20
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco			16,137 84	7,361 95
Soaps and perfumery			8,202 72	
Sundries	21,934 91	20,243 79	36,478 72	18,440 85
Steel (manufactured) and Bessemer			139,244 14	132,343 70
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	916 52		107,227 57	6,196 70
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors			391 51	5,992 45
Total	2,981,811 84	2,291,233 12	3,165,136 23	1,104,069 15
Total for preceding year	1,322,279 45	1,897,180 23	2,942,194 93	798,870 85
Increase	1,659,532 39	394,052 89	222,941 30	305,198 30

Articles.	Mannheim.	Mayence.	Munich.	Nuremberg.
Baskets and basketware				$184,534 82
Brushes and hair pencils				34,051 02
Bronze powder and leaf metal			$7,834 18	642,466 08
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper-ware	$12,507 41			
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	503 37			46,872 60
Cotton dress goods, velvets, and furnishings	28,980 30			
Decalcomania				49,688 95
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	802,197 14	$361,338 64	7,250 78	56,507 21
Fancy goods and toys				393,803 75
Fancy paper				77,032 67
Glass, plate, window, and mirror	31,364 35			1,645,437 41
Gold, silver, and metal paper			44,015 00	
Gas-burners, lava gas-tips, brass lamps				20,397 11
Gloves			80,770 74	
Hair, prepared and raw		7,326 38		
Hops	61,448 69	270,681 86		1,900,955 80
Instruments			7,865 77	25,966 04
Jewelry and precious stones	1,250 21	240,182 63		
Leather, hides, and skins	298,724 51	127,750 46		
Leonic ware				74,146 18
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	5,213 87	2,074 14	14,504 87	48,619 14
Lithographic stones and materials			14,032 44	59,446 74
Machinery	4,450 83			
Music, musical strings, and instruments	8,562 28	2,381 48	7,890 67	25,123 48
Optical goods				16,472 28
Oil and glass paintings and chromos		4,575 30	243,118 89	

B.—*Exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Mannheim.	Mayence.	Munich.	Nuremberg.
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c		$9,662 00		
Seeds, plants, &c		2,371 58		
Slates and slate pencils, lead pencils				$140,797 88
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and braids, &c	$1,516 52			
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	6,922 93	2,346 62		
Statuary and sculpture			$38,811 88	
Sundries	29,903 37	16,616 13	61,147 66	22,550 97
Steel (manufactured) and Bessemer			9,990 43	
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	205,931 12	677,697 23	9,408 83	30,732 03
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors	1,574 37			
Total	1,501,050 77	1,724,954 45	546,142 09	5,495,602 16
Total for preceding year	1,649,173 08	1,315,611 42	447,572 47	3,593,094 77
Increase		409,343 03	98,569 62	1,902,507 39
Decrease	148,122 31			

Articles.	Sonneberg.	Stuttgart.	Total.
Braids, bindings and trimmings, &c			$940,132 09
Baskets and basketware	$13,140 85		197,675 67
Brushes and hair pencils			35,799 83
Bronze powder and leaf metal			650,300 26
Books, stationery, photographs, and paperware		$21,301 19	355,888 32
Buttons and button stuffs, &c		305 75	721,409 26
Caps and cartridges			13,896 55
Clay (for pipes)			70,789 16
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	779,406 10		1,112,260 64
Cotton dress goods, velvets, and furnishings			28,980 30
Corsets		541,754 74	542,152 37
Cloth			1,061,956 16
Cologne water			14,800 68
Downs and feathers			32,968 41
Decalcomania			49,688 95
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	48,402 59	705,811 37	3,731,799 95
Fancy goods and toys	1,052,933 93	3,231 43	1,509,468 35
Fancy paper			80,424 67
Glass, plate, window, and mirror			1,676,801 76
Gold, silver, and metal paper			44,015 00
Gas-burners, lava gas-tips, brass lamps	2,578 70		22,975 81
Gloves	1,497 06		258,345 41
Hatters' fur			192,994 71
Hatbands and ribbons			777,609 18
Hair, prepared and raw			58,934 57
Hares' hair			218,733 00
Hops			2,383,024 68
Instruments		13,333 66	67,092 68
Ironware, steel, cutlery, &c	40,371 70		4,853,886 40
Jewelry and precious stones	32,039 83	11,948 91	302,778 97
Lead and spelter			36,950 25
Leather, hides, and skins		2,697 36	1,357,435 41
Leather goods			50,083 70
Leonic ware			74,146 18
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	506,585 94	162,549 35	3,037,239 30
Lithographic stones and materials			73,479 18
Machinery			94,890 97
Mineral water	12,590 59		404,168 01
Music, musical strings, and instruments	1,023 40	43,293 15	93,068 55
Optical goods			24,472 83
Oil and glass paintings and chromos			283,997 85
Platina wire and platinum			60,213 94
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c		127,017 35	281,769 17
Pins and needles			48,430 25
Seeds, plants, &c	66,852 56		106,092 04
Slates and slate pencils, lead pencils	51,143 57		194,643 49
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and braids, &c			5,685,375 11
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	7,138 29		54,970 62
Soaps and perfumery			18,312 67
Statuary and sculpture			38,811 88
Sundries	2,658 46	52,091 19	341,670 69
Steel (manufactured) and Bessemer			1,044,265 83
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	13,110 28	7,934 60	1,269,870 69
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors		5,596 35	13,554 68
Total	2,631,482 85	1,698,866 40	36,635,517 23
Total for preceding year	1,871,515 77	851,483 45	27,298,808 74
Increase	759,967 08	847,382 95	9,336,708 49

C.—*Imports from the United States of the principal American export articles into the German toll district (Zollgebiet) during the years ending September* 30, 1885 *and* 1886, *respectively.*

[Per 100 kilograms.]

Articles.	1885–'86.	1884–'85.
Grain:		
Wheat	165, 969	341, 246
Rye	34, 180	100, 337
Oats	4, 754	919
Leguminous fruits	368	2, 501
Linseed	4, 606	466
Clover seed	51	10, 189
Rape seed	.....	2, 843
Corn	193, 506	427, 679
Total	403, 434	886, 180
Leather:		
Common leather	268	373
Fancy and glove leather	27	89
Sole-leather	1, 068	661
Total	1, 363	1, 123
Petroleum	1,865,953	1, 790, 497
Lubricating oil	9, 872	28, 738
Ironware	1, 623	1, 685
Lard	144, 376	109, 172

D.—*Production of German mines, smelting-works, and salt-works.*

[Official statistics.]

Articles.	1884.	1885.	Articles.	1884.	1885.
	Marks.	*Marks.*		*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Pit coal	298, 780, 000	302, 942, 000	Glauber salt	2, 732, 000	2, 683, 000
Lignite	39, 578, 000	44, 378, 000	Pig iron	172, 640, 000	160, 947, 000
Rock salt	9, 940, 000	1, 955, 000	Zinc block	34, 102, 000	33, 860, 000
Kainit	2, 890, 000	3, 719, 000	Lead block	20, 218, 000	19, 412, 000
Other potassia salt	7, 555, 000	7, 411, 000	Copper block	22, 633, 000	20, 839, 000
Iron ore	37, 543, 000	38, 913, 000	Silver (pure metal)	37, 056, 000	44, 138, 000
Zinc ore	7, 819, 000	7, 647, 000	Gold (pure metal)	1, 551, 000	3, 855, 000
Lead ore	15, 740, 000	15, 093, 000	Sulphuric acid and oil of vitriol	14, 787, 000	13, 468, 000
Copper ore	18, 147, 000	19, 255, 000	Cast iron of second smelting	123. 409, 000	114, 329. 000
Silver and gold ore	4, 890, 000	4, 290, 000	Weld iron and steel	214, 712, 000	183, 377, 000
Iron pyrites	1, 301, 000	959, 000	Ingot iron and steel	167, 629, 000	157, 869, 000
Common salt	12, 312, 000	11, 151, 000			
Chloride of potash	15, 610, 000	14, 676, 000			

E.—*Productions of mines in the Empire of Germany and Luxemburg for the year* 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Mineral coal and bitumen.	*Tons.*	*Marks.*	*Ore*—Continued.	*Tons.*	*Marks.*
Stone coal	58, 320, 898	302, 942, 158	Copper ore	621, 381	19, 254, 513
Brown coal	15, 355, 117	40, 377, 832	Silver and gold ore	24, 560	4, 289, 875
Graphite	3, 359	160, 512	Zinc ore	196	189, 679
Asphaltum	45, 412	256, 147	Quicksilver ore	.....	.....
Petroleum	5, 815	470, 616	Cobalt nickel and bismuth ore	617	586, 364
Total	73, 730, 101	344, 207, 265	Antimony ore	5	1, 57[illegible]
Mineral salts.			Arsenic ore	1, 824	115, 984
Rock salt	377, 390	1, 955, 225	Manganese ore	16, 627	419, 034
Kainit	242, 281	3, 718, 566	Uran and wolfram ore	30	39, 509
Other kali salts	678, 662	7, 411, 066	Pyrite	116, 211	958, 641
Bitter salts	4, 207	37, 639	Vitriol and alum ore	7, 206	19, 557
Boracite	139	67, 127	Total	8, 136, 565	77, 101, 398
Total	1, 302, 782	13, 189, 623	Total in German Empire	83, 169, 448	434, 498, 286
Ore.			Iron ore	2, 648, 488	5, 377, 371
Iron ore	6, 509, 379	28, 536, 051	Grand total production of mines	85, 817, 936	439, 875, 657
Zinc ore	680, 654	7, 647, 406			
Lead ore	157, 869	15, 093, 212			

F.—*Quantities of grain, petroleum, and lubricating oil imported into Germany from Russia and United States during the fiscal years ending September* 30, 1885 *and* 1886, *respectively.*

Articles.	Russia.		United States.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Grain (per 100 kilograms):				
Wheat	3,810,005	1,528,010	341,246	165,969
Rye	4,880,945	2,942,729	100,337	34,180
Oats	1,283,597	458,227	919	4,754
Corn	89,986	69,762	466	4,606
Rape-seed	122,832	36,435	10,189	51
Linseed	264,264	206,808	2,843	.....
Clover-seed	26,845	12,050	427,679	198,566
Total	10,478,474	5,254,021	883,679	403,066
Petroleum (per 100 kilograms)	140,955	106,287	1,790,497	1,665,953
Lubricating oil (per 100 kilograms)	50,738	29,501	28,738	9,872

G.—*Exports to the United States of America from the Empire of Germany during the years* 1877 *to* 1886, *inclusive.*

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1886	$76,568,045 18	1881	$51,152,963 06
1885	59,768,743 79	1880	45,004,259 43
1884	66,650,719 35	1879	25,477,765 39
1883	63,219,019 53	1878	21,942,908 78
1882	64,467,868 45	1877	23,005,885 63

H.—*Total imports of merchandise into Germany from the United States of America during the years* 1878 *to* 1885, *inclusive.*

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1885	$58,996,019	1881	$64,131,258
1884	65,999,347	1880	66,555,773
1883	67,312,682	1879	51,461,968
1882	56,845,340	1878	59,347,417

I.—*German exports during the first six months of the years* 1886, 1885, 1884, *and* 1883, *respectively.*

[Double centners, net.]

Principal articles.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Cotton goods	77,403	71,650	80,615	69,733
Cotton hosiery	42,078	37,064	34,112	801
Cotton lace, fringe	11,911	11,230	10,662	729
Ropeware	18,342	17,655	17,776	7,303
Linen goods	13,774	14,436	16,446	5,966
Silk goods	1,202	1,191	1,320	1,434
Half-silk goods	20,606	15,652	18,010	14,339
Half-silk lace, fringe	3,339	3,808	4,877	5,340
Woolen goods of all kinds	100,111	90,734	98,472	91,810
Woolen hosiery	10,851	8,703	6,690	8,060
Woolen lace, fringe	7,223	7,016	6,928	7,236
Clothes and linen	27,218	24,890	27,311	22,489
Stone coal	40,971,992	42,400,889	40,819,228	39,956,424
Cokes	2,906,345	3,207,635	3,319,530	2,962,838
Iron ore	9,014,175	8,694,607	9,492,899	8,912,384
Raw iron	1,197,259	951,226	1,155,880	1,124,494

I.—*German exports during the first six months of the years* 1886, 1885, 1884, *and* 1883, *respectively*—Continued.

Principal articles.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1884.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Malleable iron	750, 303	704, 079	792, 925	726, 302
Railway rails	758, 027	645, 553	647, 842	864, 137
Flange-wheel axles	172, 241	140, 827	134, 194	146, 309
Iron plates, sheets	203, 887	217, 539	233, 715	258, 205
Iron wire	1, 213, 391	819, 644	1, 045, 841	1, 183, 910
Wire tacks	183, 282	179, 339	176, 230	132, 151
Iron bridges	38, 384	30, 785	16, 843	55, 065
Malleable iron pipes	86, 482	86, 604	91, 685	85, 062
Coarse cast-iron ware	91, 115	108, 528	81, 491	81, 441
Other coarse iron ware	298, 642	291, 432	343, 263	283, 849
Fine iron ware	40, 216	32, 959	33, 950	30, 959
Copper in bars and sheets	15, 527	15, 807	6, 024	6, 645
Copper ware of all kinds	20, 064	19, 339	18, 076	16, 841
Nickel and aluminium ware	12, 148	9, 800	10, 449	9, 111
Raw and rolled zinc	334, 700	355, 534	356, 122	316, 092
Lead	205, 037	200, 468	259, 598	340, 790
Pianos and other musical instruments	48, 371	48, 370	50, 320	47, 237
Locomotives and stationary engines	37, 214	41, 802	50, 863	71, 457
Other machines of all kinds	68, 900	298, 064	} 362, 665	359, 142
Sewing machines	40	28, 761		
Railway cars	214, 000	1, 482, 000	1, 443, 000	3, 905, 000
Cement	.....	1, 708, 929	1, 726, 571	1, 468, 280
Soda (kalzinirte)	57, 835	58, 605	53, 211	18, 029
Raw and crystallized soda	30, 312	23, 467	20, 126	14, 782
Potash	42, 706	42, 791	35, 567	39, 335
Chlorkalium	266, 691	322, 003	.....	.....
Muriatic acid	38, 373	43, 906	47, 908	51, 079
Sulphuric acid	89, 320	80, 924	82, 589	63, 917
Gunpowder	20, 794	19, 665	16, 130	13, 705
Lucifer and wax matches	12, 867	11, 813	9, 866	11, 531
Ultramarine	26, 782	26, 427	26, 400	27, 434
Alizarine	19, 438	17, 926	21, 348	17, 666
Aniline and aniline colors	35, 714	29, 258	26, 831	18, 763
Mineral water	113, 777	143, 284	153, 965	140, 410
Green and white hollow glass	324, 848	308, 968	314, 285	316, 077
Faced and mirror glass	17, 344	13, 898	15, 343	14, 819
Pressed and ground glass	26, 850	26, 715	26, 645	25, 409
Porcelain and fine earthenware	45, 523	46, 992	48, 880	47, 025
Fire-proof stone	159, 247	161, 335	} 2, 672, 172	2, 805, 699
Brick and Dutch tile	2, 848, 472	2, 626, 606		
Other earthenware	108, 902	114, 799	104, 299	99, 368
Crucibles and glazed pipes	22, 519	16, 640	71, 187	68, 622
Leather of all kinds	20, 433	20, 231	22, 624	23, 055
Coarse leather ware	4, 650	4, 638	6, 008	5, 493
Brussels and glove leather	13, 115	13, 335	12, 596	13, 229
Fine leather ware	20, 266	19, 357	21, 307	18, 145
Leather gloves	1, 271	1, 091	1, 027	1, 150
Paper and pasteboard	260, 647	250, 299	325, 395	270, 772
Wall paper	15, 248	15, 531	15, 654	14, 839
Wood and straw material	181, 205	147, 527	131, 639	131, 422
Potatoes	832, 536	461, 042	885, 304	2, 305, 465
Fresh fruit	25, 283	22, 565	38, 665	19, 549
Sugar	2, 293, 420	3, 115, 853	2, 739, 116	2, 084, 738
Molasses	173, 308	430, 971	93, 519	67, 494
Hops	47, 897	31, 938	17, 730	15, 645
Beer	612, 894	773, 604	687, 241	626, 932
Brandy of all kinds	375, 222	361, 484	389, 127	206, 433
Wine and must in barrels	132, 470	52, 114	54, 963	67, 401
Sparkling wine in barrels	6, 351	6, 969	7, 023	6, 881
Other wine in bottles	22, 655	22, 900	26, 840	25, 483
Flour	551, 519	522, 749	610, 319	686, 714
Meat	43, 640	49, 337	49, 585	43, 588
Butter	73, 785	80, 284	75, 668	71, 829
Starch and starch flour	192, 617	133, 286	193, 892	118, 730
Tobacco leaves, ribbed	1, 974	1, 495	1, 068	2, 857
Smoking tobacco, cigars	3, 719	2, 833	3, 053	2, 206

J.—Exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, during the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarter ending— March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	December 31, 1886.	Total.
Albums, books, photographs, &c	$17,144 35	$35,869 35	$49,325 24	$22,449 89	$124,788 83
Brushes	.....	.....	1,748 81	.....	1,748 81
Buttons	15,590 40	2,777 43	16,719 04	20,080 05	55,166 92
Clay (for pipes)	3,948 99	24,329 57	29,408 12	13,102 48	70,789 16
China, porcelain, and glass ware	6,348 90	2,671 93	8,018 55	3,947 30	20,986 68
Cloth	1,632 42	573 34	2,498 76	4,985 72	9,690 24
Corsets	.....	.....	397 63	.....	397 63
Carved wooden rollers for printing wall-paper	2,601 55	5,949 66	1,507 66	425 51	10,484 38
Copper	.....	.....	.....	7,901 03	7,901 03
Downs and feathers	3,278 27	10,432 55	11,053 32	8,204 27	32,968 41
Dyes, drugs, and chemicals, &c	218,425 45	204,474 06	195,520 32	179,341 03	797,760 86
Egg albumen	.....	.....	1,737 40	4,141 20	5,878 60
Fancy goods and toys	13,959 44	13,858 62	24,302 95	7,378 43	59,499 44
Fancy paper	.....	369 85	2,738 93	283 22	3,392 00
Hatters' fur	38,161 75	47,404 45	50,106 04	57,322 47	192,994 71
Hair, prepaired and raw	9,776 35	5,517 20	6,910 68	26,818 91	49,023 14
Hare's hair	49,174 47	56,300 07	55,078 98	58,179 48	218,733 00
Hops	6,653 71	1,963 83	27,763 20	73,134 23	109,514 97
Ironware	610 04	.....	.....	791 01	1,401 65
Instruments	699 89	5,370 39	6,189 90	6,758 77	19,018 95
Jewelry and precious stones	7,407 51	.....	4,891 49	5,108 39	17,407 39
Lead	5,633 83	12,573 92	.....	.....	18,207 75
Leather, hides, and skins	110,127 06	143,581 44	173,633 27	138,057 03	565,398 80
Leather goods	3,866 04	13,113 99	26,321 13	6,782 54	50,083 70
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	70,103 19	29,516 81	12,950 40	9,164 12	121,734 52
Machinery and tools	4,108 32	1,772 43	1,946 37	1,694 73	9,516 85
Mineral water	16,640 56	49,453 56	15,639 42	13,527 88	95,261 42
Music, musical strings, and instruments	63 19	604 12	1,553 29	1,751 84	3,972 44
Optical goods	316 12	2,705 16	3,589 30	1,389 97	8,000 55
Oil paintings	.....	.....	556 34	1,095 04	1,651 38
Platina wire and platinum	9,637 81	20,389 53	16,891 92	13,294 68	60,213 94
Prunes, nuts, land produce, &c	1,428 00	.....	9,077 39	63,120 37	73,625 76
Seeds and plants	11,310 20	7,440 77	8,178 79	9,958 14	36,867 90
Silk and silk goods	369 76	616 47	396 22	2,660 50	4,042 95
Slate pencils	2,702 04	.....	.....	.....	2,702 04
Slipper forms	1,695 18	2,577 88	4,062 60	4,655 45	12,990 51
Smokers' articles	5,404 35	1,394 70	4,539 29	4,799 50	16,137 84
Soap	1,914 35	2,265 81	949 68	3,072 88	8,202 72
Sundries	4,077 84	5,368 80	4,563 92	4,532 43	18,542 99
Steel (manufactured)	42,738 25	5,011 02	162 24	59 55	47,966 06
Steel	74,650 19	16,627 89	.....	.....	91,278 08
Tinsel thread	.....	.....	862 14	710 61	1,572 75
Watches	.....	.....	391 51	.....	391 51
Wine, liquors, &c	27,566 58	32,731 57	22,309 39	24,620 03	107,227 57
Total	789,756 35	765,608 17	804,491 03	805,280 68	3,165,136 23
Total for corresponding year 1885	554,771 41	656,201 94	814,768 61	916,452 97	2,942,194 93
Increase	234,984 94	109,406 23	.....	.....	222,941 30
Decrease	.....	.....	10,277 58	111,172 29	.....

ANNABERG.

Report of Consul Goodwin.

The exports from this consular district to the United States during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1886, were the largest in the history of this consulate. The declared value of all dutiable goods exported was 8,896,980 marks, equivalent to $2,118,330.32. The nearest approach to these figures since the establishment of the consulate was in the phenomenal year 1882–'83, when the exports were valued at 8,706,432 marks or $2,072,960. The business of the past year has been fairly profitable to the manufacturers and exporters, but according to their own testimony they have not made nearly as much money as they made in 1882–'83.

Wages and profits have been more satisfactory to the recipients than in the year immediately preceding, but not so much so as in several years of the past decade. The prices obtained from the importers for most of the articles exported from this district have scarcely ever been lower than during the year just closed. In nearly every branch of industry the volume of business transacted has been large, almost beyond precedent or expectation, but the prices for most raw materials have been high, competition sharp, profits moderate, and wages only fair—fair for this region. The chief article of export to the United States are what our customs officers know as "bead trimmings," what the buyers call "trimmings," for short, and what every dressy, or would-be dressy lady, from the Florida Reefs to Quoddy Head, and from Cape Hatteras to Puget Sound, knows as "passementerie." For many years Annaberg has been the world's center for the manufacture and sale of these goods. The industry is quite an important one in certain districts of France, and large numbers of fancy and expensive patterns are made in and around Paris, and find their way to the large American cities. Nevertheless, it remains true that Annaberg is the central point at which congregate those who sell and those who buy these goods. The industry appears to have had its birth in the adjoining town of Buchholz, the first attempt, at all events anywhere in Saxony, to make passementerie having been made in that place by George Einenkel, in 1589. At that time Annaberg was famous as a lace-manufacturing city, its importance as a mining place having faded away, and Barbara Uttmann, by her sagacity and energy, having saved the little community from utter decay by introducing and pushing into prominence the manufacture of laces. In 1747 Annaberg was still making laces and Buchholz was making passementerie. In that year the house of Eisenstuck was established, and twelve years later that of Bach, both being in existence to this day, having been handed down from generation to generation, and doing a prosperous business with several countries, the United States included. Annaberg for some years fared well as an almost exclusively lace town, but gradually the machine-made laces of England, France, and other countries drove her own, to a great extent, from the markets of the world. Then her people turned their attention to passementerie-making, soon overtook Buchholz, and finally passed it in the race for supremacy. To-day there are about thirty passementerie houses in Buchholz, and not far from one hundred and fifty in Annaberg. Pillow and curtain, as well as much of the narrow Torchon lace, is still made in Annaberg, and very elegant lace-curtains are made in Eibenstock, in this consular district; but it is for its passementerie industry that Annaberg and the surrounding country is now chiefly famous. Of passementerie there is both the machine and the hand made, but it is mostly the latter. To *pater familias*, who pays the dress-maker's bills, passementerie is only so much bead trash, but to the careful observer with an eye for the beautiful and artistic it is something more; while to the average American woman to look at the innumerable patterns spread out in the great show-windows of a dry goods house is a fascination, and to possess a few yards of a choice design is a source of great delight and the cause of more or less jealousy on the part of the less fortunate of her sex. Of passementerie, too, it may be said that age does not wither nor custom stale its infinite variety. Everything is in the pattern, particularly if the goods are intended for sale in the United States, where, as all passementerie-makers acknowledge, the ladies have the finest taste, and where only the prettiest patterns, even in the lower priced goods, find a ready sale.

To engage in the passementerie business requires but little capital, and that is why the field is crowded and competition brisk, compelling those engaged in it to be satisfied with small profits. The passementerie man carries no stock, and runs no risk, except that of getting his pay from his customers who buy on credit. The industry is essentially a house industry, there being but two or three factories in this district. The manufacturer usually employs a few girls, who work at his place of business in preparing samples and in filling small orders; but nearly all of the work is done outside, in the same manner as much of the ready-made clothing business is carried on in the United States. He usually employs designers, but he is always ready to buy any design brought to him from outside which seems likely to prove popular. He has a sharp eye on Paris, too, and seizes upon the novelties as soon as possible after their appearance in that center of fashion. These he turns to profitable account, for the passementerie makers of this region are as imitative as the Chinese, and they work for small wages. The design is simply a tracing upon white paper, and if it be neat and fanciful, it will sell for a round sum.

There are two seasons for trade, the spring and fall, and the American buyers come here every summer and winter to order for them. Having collected his designs the manufacturer turns them over to his employés, who make the samples and attach them to the show-cards. It is not rare for a single house to get out a hundred samples, some of which are sure to be very elegant and some positively ugly. The goods are usually sold in pieces of not less than 12 yards to a piece. The men who come here to buy for the importing houses of the United States are nearly all old stagers. An inexperienced man, after being besieged for a couple of weeks by the passementeriemen of Annaberg and Buchholz, would be a fit subject for a mad-house.

I once called on a representative of a New York house, who was buying here for the first time. I found him pacing the floor of his room, nervous and excited. The floor was literally covered with gimps and galloons; there were black trimmings and white trimmings, stacks of these before him, stacks of them behind him, and stacks all around him. "I can scarcely tell one pattern from another," he said. "Why, there is a pattern marked 40 marks for 12 yards, and here is the identical pattern, from another concern, but marked 75 marks for 12 yards." I remarked that that was one of the peculiarities of the business; that there seemed to be no standard or market value for these goods, but that the value was about what was agreed upon between the buyer and seller, and that the latter was sure to make some profit, the size of it depending upon the inexperience of the buyer, and the extent to which the poor women and children who make the goods could be beaten down. This gentleman told me that he had been buying ribbons and buttons, and notions generally for many years, but that he had never gotten into a situation so utterly perplexing and risky as that of buying passementerie. But I learned afterwards that the $30,000 invested turned out well, a happy contrast to the results that have followed some of the "first trips" made by Americans here. The passementerie manufacturer occasionally loses money by taking orders at ruinously low prices, but he generally looks out for number one, and, as said before, the pinch comes only upon the unfortunates who make the goods, and have to work for what we in America would call "starvation wages."

The beads used come from Bohemia, and they as well as the silk cord which they are sewed upon are supplied by the manufacturer, through

his agent, who acts for a commission, placing the orders here and there throughout the country villages, beating down right and left until he is sure that the goods will be turned out according to sample for a sum that will insure him his commission and his master his profit. The average earnings of a passementerie girl in a factory is from $1.75 to $2.38 per week, and of a man from $2.25 to $2.85. The women and girls who work at home earn on the average from 18 to 23 cents for fifteen hours of work, which is trying to the eyes and back.

The cord is first sewed upon the tracing paper, faithfully following every little hook and crook in the design, and then the beads are sewed upon the cord, bead by bead, large and tiny, until the whole is complete. Of course there are innumerable patterns, some wide and some narrow, some plain and some very elaborate. The finest goods go to the United States, with which country business is eagerly sought, and for several reasons is preferred to that with other countries. Our importers, almost without exception, send their representatives here to buy, while merchants of other countries as a rule order at home from resident or traveling agents. The most expensive goods made, and which afford the largest profit to the manufacturer, go to the United States; and last, but not least, there is to be said in favor of Americans that if they do not pay cash they very seldom ask for more than sixty days' credit. But the buyers in other countries, notably Italy, Spain, and Russia, want six, nine, and twelve months' credit, and in some cases even more has been allowed.

The passementerie business of this district with all countries amounts to from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000 a year, varying according to the dictates of fashion and the general financial condition of the nations. The business with the United States amounts annually to from one-half to a round million of dollars. Last year more than $1,000,000 worth were exported, and during the past five years over $8,500,000 worth. There is a large domestic trade for the cheaper grades of goods, and a trade of more or less profit with England, Italy, Spain, Russia, Sweden, and, in short, with nearly every civilized country on the face of the earth. It would seem as if Annaberg were depending upon a freak of fashion for its existence, for it cannot be denied that passementerie is wholly ornamental, and might be, and some time may be, dispensed with altogether. Every now and then somebody points to the rise and fall of Annaberg, first as a mining, then as a lace town, and predicts the speedy decay of the passementerie industry. If the Annabergers depended upon any one country for a market for their goods such might prove to be the case, but the fact has often been noted that, running back many generations, there has never been a year without a brisk trade with some country. When business has been dull in one direction, fashion has smiled upon passementerie in another, so that with but few exceptions the year's business has been fairly profitable. But when one stops to think of it, what a pity it is that our American women will not get along without German bead ornaments for their dresses and cloaks. The $8,500,000 worth of passementerie exported from this town to the United States within the last five years cost more than $12,000,000 when landed in the United States, duty paid. The importer was probably not satisfied with a profit of less than 30 per cent., and the jobber and retailer must each have had his snug little profit, so that by the time the goods were serving as ornaments upon the dresses and cloaks of our American women, they represented an expenditure of not less than $16,000,000, and this, in the main, of hard-earned American money. It will be a sad day for Annaberg when the American

women boycott these bead trimmings, and it will be an unwelcome day, perhaps, for whoever happens to be stationed here as United States consul. But it will be money, and a lot of it, in American pockets.

It is claimed that the work of sewing the beads to figured patterns is more difficult than it seems; that this is now done in Germany and France, for extremely low wages, by girls and women who are peculiarly adapted to it, but who have become expert and rapid only after years of experience; in short, the general belief of American manufacturers of trimmings is that the great advantage which their European competitors possess, at least so far as the beaded goods are concerned, in being able to command very cheap skilled labor, would prevent any great progress in the manufacture of the same in the United States for some years to come, even if the duty on the beads should be taken off and that on the manufactured trimmings retained. Nevertheless, those with whom I have talked favor placing beads on the free list as a first step, which they claim could not result in any harm and might eventually be of considerable advantage to American industry. In support of this view reference is made to fringes—chenille trimmings, silk particularly. Formerly large quantities of these goods were exported from this consular district to the United States, and probably still greater quantities from the district of Lyons, France. To-day none are exported to the United States from Annaberg, and very little, if any, from any part of the European continent. Americans who have imported any of these goods of late have lost money and had their labor for their pains. American manufacturers are turning out as good chenilles as can be made in Europe, probably better. They have improved their goods little by little until now they have killed importation. The raw silk being free they can buy their stock just as cheaply as can Europeans; our American dyers employed by trimming manufacturers in and around New York City are superior workmen to those employed here; and our looms are just as good. The only advantage possessed by the German and French manufacturers is in the cheaper labor, but that has not been great enough to prevent our enterprising manufacturers from capturing the field. They pay larger wages and still have an abundance of work and have beaten their foreign competitors out of sight.

One New York manufacturer, who a few years ago imported largely of chenille trimmings from this district and from Lyons, tells me that he has forty looms now running in his factory in New York, running to their full capacity, and that he cannot turn out the goods fast enough. Other American manufacturers tell the same story. I have heard one declare that even if the present duty on the manufactured article were removed he would have no fear of ill effects upon the industry in the United States. "We could still beat them," was this man's confident declaration.

Next to the passementerie industry in this district ranks the music-goods industry. This is comparatively new, so far as the United States is concerned, the first exportations having been made within this decade. The exports to that country are increasing, and last year amounted to over $700,000. These goods are made principally in the towns of Markneukirchen, Klingenthal, and Brunndöbra, and consist of string and wind instruments of nearly every description.

Some expensive and fine goods are made, but much of the manufacture is of low-priced and inferior goods, and a thriving business is done in the manufacture of violins costing a few dollars each, which are finally palmed off upon confiding Americans as genuine Stradivarius at as many hundreds each. This, also, is a house industry, whole families

frequently working under the home-roof, each member skilled in the making of some one part of the instrument. There are other branches of business represented in the exports to the United States, but no one of them alone is now of great importance. Last year kid gloves to the declared value of about $200,000 were exported; the business, however, is not growing. Laces, chiefly fine curtains, made in Eibenstock, sell well, and there is a steady but not very large trade with some of the leading New York houses. Toys to the value of about $25,000 were exported last year, mostly very cheap stuff, that it would be quite impossible to undervalue. The export of brushes, fancy paper goods, embroideries, and chemical colors did not amount, all told, to $60,000. The outlook for a large business with the United States during the coming year, particularly in passementerie, is thought to be very good, but is an uncertain business at best, and all depends upon what Dame Fashion dictates.

In return for the two million and odd dollars' worth of goods (which cost the consumers nearly or quite $4,000,000) which the United States bought of Annaberg and vicinity last year, how much did Annaberg buy in return? Directly, not one dollar's worth. Petroleum from the United States is largely consumed here because the people cannot get along without it; the sale of American dried apples is quite an item and is increasing; American canned goods are sold here to quite an extent, but the cautious German is so afraid of being poisoned that he prefers goods that are preserved in glass jars. The sale of American pork would be large all through this region but for an obvious reason, and that would surely decrease the demand for horse and goat meat, which the very poorest of the working people say they are obliged to eat now if they would have meat at all. Except the small lot of "sour mash" which the consul occasionally sends for to remind himself and friends more forcibly of "Home, sweet home," there is probably not a dollar's worth of direct imports from the United States into this district from one year's end to another.

Below are some figures showing exactly the kind and value of exports to the United States during the fiscal years ended September 30, 1885 and 1886, with some other statistics not wholly without interest:

Declared value of the exports from the consular district of Annaberg during the years ending September 30, 1885 and 1886.

Articles.	1885.	1886.
Bead trimmings	$353,267	$1,004,013 81
Music goods	629,700	705,042 38
Kid gloves	196,152	199,082 27
Buttons	64,184	64,226 63
Embroidered goods	49,440	38,387 02
Laces	28,521	50,345 07
Sundries	26,059	20,286 71
Toys	.....	23,304 95
Gold and silver lace	.....	3,633 61
Brushes	.....	5,324 46
Fancy paper boxes, &c	.....	3,362 51
Chemical colors	.....	1,319 00
Total	1,347,323	2,118,330 32

Increase $771,007, or 57¼ per cent.

Declared value of exports for a series of years, the number of invoices authenticated, and the average value of an invoice.

Items.	Year ending September 30—				
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Declared value	$1,430,789	$2,072,960	$1,742,601	$1,347,323	$2,118,330
Number of invoices	2,634	2,995	2,607	2,172	3,650
Average value	$543	$692	$668	$620	$578

GEORGE B. GOODWIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Annaberg, Saxony, October 26, 1886.

BARMEN.

Report of Consul Falkenbach.

In reviewing the commercial relations of this consular district with the United States during the commercial year of 1885–'86 I find nothing of material interest which presents itself for comment. The commercial depression which has weighed so heavily upon this community for the last years is still felt, though of late there are some signs of business improvement, and the manufacturers, while still complaining of a paucity of orders, have lately received considerable encouragement from abroad, especially from the United States.

During the year ending September 30, 1886, the value of exports from this consular district to the United States of America amounted in the aggregate to $4,502,562.72, an increase of $519,579.11 over the exports in the preceding year. The following table shows in detail the character of the merchandise which has been exported to the United States, as well as the value of the articles in each class, and a comparison of the quarterly and annual totals with those of the previous year:

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Barmen to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	
Yarn	$55,976 86	$87,901 22	$56,136 42	$53,338 85	$253,353 35
Braids, bindings, and trimmings	181,547 07	217,818 20	234,912 00	226,210 00	860,487 27
Buttons and button stuffs	100,133 03	177,362 09	161,226 41	163,050 74	601,772 27
Dress and piece goods:					
Silk and silk mixed	25,962 58	32,616 14	38,342 39	33,097 16	130,018 27
Woolen and woolen mixed	151,305 36	95,061 56	186,287 45	162,707 56	595,361 93
Dyes and chemicals:					
Aniline, alizarine, &c	41,466 19	59,627 90	35,099 86	34,803 57	170,997 52
Hatbands and ribbons	165,892 23	173,480 74	150,074 45	135,682 33	625,129 75
Plushes	23,139 89	29,827 89	21,668 32	15,104 07	89,740 17
Metal goods:					
Brass, bronze and fancy	33,790 55	12,879 55	37,555 42	35,136 27	119,361 79
Hardware and cutlery	69,128 20	106,823 99	79,834 91	106,433 93	364,221 03
Iron and steel	239,331 28	205,904 46	109,375 64	89,369 30	643,980 68
Machines	3,187 24	525 96	6,031 54	7,483 59	17,228 33
Provisions:					
Hams, sausages, &c	6,157 60	1,575 08	2,666 86	8,845 35	19,244 89
Various	827 70	1,360 71	4,646 31	4,830 75	11,665 47
Total	1,097,845 78	1,202,765 49	1,123,857 98	1,078,093 47	4,502,562 72
Total in preceding year	1,060,220 90	852,339 17	978,565 72	1,091,857 82	3,982,983 61
Increase	57,624 88	350,426 32	145,292 26	.....	519,579 11
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	13,764 35	.....

The apparent increase in the exports during the commercial year of 1885-'86 to the United States over the exports of the previous year, and the increased sales, are said not to indicate growing prosperity. Indeed the complaint has been very general that Americans have been enabled to purchase during the year at prices which barely covered the cost of production, the unusually low rates being due to a combination of circumstances, among which may be named chiefly an unprecedented tardiness of trade with other countries, especially with England, a sharp competition on the part of dealers and manufacturers to sell at any figures which secured them against absolute loss, and, most of all, overproduction. Without exception, business in all branches of manufacture has been unprofitable, the chief difference being that the depression has been more intense in some branches than in others.

MANUFACTURES OF SILK AND SILK AND COTTON.

The business in this branch of industry was during the year 1885 exceedingly unsatisfactory, and small hopes, entertained at the end of the year of an improvement for the immediate future, have not been realized and the prospects for the coming season are indeed very gloomy. With large stocks of plain silk and half-silk goods on hand, the few orders received were limited to certain fancy articles favored by fashion; and even fashion proves unfavorable to such goods, while Swiss and Austrian competition is at the same time keenly felt. Many operators are out of employment, and in not a few instances a reduction of wages took place. This condition of things is all the more critical, since it has existed already for a considerable number of years. The buoyancy gotten up by speculators and the Italian Government in order to assist the cultivation of silk enhanced the cost of production, while no better prices could be realized.

BRAIDS, LACES, BINDINGS, AND TRIMMINGS.

The depression which prevailed in this branch of goods, the chief fabrics of the Wupper Thal, during the preceding years, disappeared entirely during the first six months of the year 1885, and developed into good demand, and consequently the high prices for cotton, woolen, &c., yarns kept their upward tendency. Especially woolen laces were in great demand and had the preference before all others. During the months of March to July the increasing demand could hardly be supplied, and manufacturers as well as the operators realized handsome profits and good wages. Alas, the woolen laces too had to experience that fashion is very changeable. The hope that the article would maintain its supremacy for the fall and winter trade also was by no means realized; on the contrary in the month of August demand rapidly declined, and in September and October the stock on hand had increased in such proportions and offers were made so excessively that the manufacturer could not realize the cost of production, and in this way lost what he had made in the beginning of the season. A reduction of wages was the natural result.

A review of last year's business in the foregoing line of goods furnishes ample cause for fearing that one of the chief industries of this district, in staple articles at least, is entering on a slow but sure decay, unless, by means of commercial treaties more favorable than those now existing, Germany soon succeeds in reopening a portion of those foreign markets which a system of prohibition duties has closed to her during

the past years. The efforts of many of the neigboring countries to protect and further their own industries by high duties have been generally successful, and foreign competition is already so strong that if the present conditions continue much longer German manufacturers will be entirely excluded from those markets. The manufacturers of the Wupper Thal have made the unpleasant discovery that the competition springing up in Austria, Russia, France, Italy, Spain, England, and most of all in the United States, is robbing them of one market after the other, and in staple articles, being limited to Germany and England, an overproduction has resulted.

The export to France, in staple articles especially, is continually decreasing, in consequence of the growing French competition and the arbitrary manner of the French custom-house officers in assessing duties. In Belgium and Holland home competition is beginning to be perceptible, although not to an extent to endanger German trade. With Russia, business is naturally affected by the political outlook, but, apart from this cause, it is becoming more and more difficult to retain the Russian market, since the rate of duty is too high to permit a successful competition with native manufacturers. In Austria-Hungary the demand has almost entirely ceased. Under an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. the manufacture of braids and bindings has attained such proportion as to entail on the Barmen trade the loss of a not inconsiderable market. With India and Japan, also, the trade has suffered from native competition. In the United States the prospect of a reduction of duties, though not as yet realized, created considerable uncertainty and obstructed the general course of business. In other countries trade moved within narrow limits, there being generally little or no demand, with greatly depressed prices.

BUTTONS AND BUTTON MATERIALS.

Business on the whole was unprofitable, owing to continual overproduction, consequent upon the many mechanical improvements of the previous years. The demand of foreign markets, the chief customers in this branch, were mostly covered from the accumulated stocks, so that both demand and prices for novelties were poor; goods were sold at almost any price, to the utter demoralization of the market. There was hardly any demand for materials for ladies' buttons; metal buttons almost exclusively controlled the market, while the demand for materials for gentlemen's buttons maintained its former state. The business in gentlemen's cloth buttons during the first six months of 1885 was rather normal, almost favorable, as the competition of the so-called stone-nut button, which is generally felt during these months, was materially weakened by the frequent use of mohair-stuff buttons. Generally is the foreign trade very limited, because the cloth button is made already in many foreign countries, and the usually heavy import duties do not warrant a successful outward competition. The business in metal buttons for ladies' trimmings during the year 1885–'86 can be called satisfactory. During some months the demand was weak, while during others it was very strong. Metal buttons enjoyed the lasting favor of fashion; thus in general, not considering the low prices, the business was satisfactory. The foregoing is also applicable to the large buttons for ladies' jackets and cloaks, while the small buttons, which were at one time in great demand for ladies' waists, remained neglected—a very deplorable circumstance, because the large buttons require an unusually large outlay for manufacture, and because customers contin-

ally called for new samples, which were, on account of the low prices, not very remunerative in returns to the manufacturer. For the operator the manufacture of large buttons, on the other hand, was very profitable; for instance, some workmen at times realized wages which surpassed the existing normal wages in other industries twofold, and even more.

CLOTH.

At the close of the year 1884 it could be foreseen already that the existing business stagnation would still increase. Alas! this apprehension has been verified too much. The year 1885 was for the cloth industry in this district very little satisfactory. The factories, with a few or single exceptions, were only weakly occupied, or the time for working was greatly reduced, especially in the larger establishments, which depend particularly upon the export. The demand in Germany is continually decreasing with the decreasing prosperity of the people, who are consequently consuming cheaper fabrics, which cannot be manufactured in this district. With the neighboring countries, such as Scandinavia, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, business is getting more and more difficult, and by an increased duty in the last-named country will soon be reduced to a minimum. Austria, France, and Belgium protect their cloth industries by considerably higher rates of duties than Germany, and Russia's duties are for German goods prohibitive, whilst the consumption in the United States is but a limited one. To South America, also, the export has greatly fallen off, and for finer fabrics, at least, China and Japan furnish unreliable markets.

The cause of this calamity, which has weighed upon this branch now for so many years, is to be found partly in the universal depression of trade and partly in the faulty legislation, by which neighboring competitors are enabled to unload their surplus wares on the German markets, in the mean time protecting themselves from all retaliation by high protective, almost prohibitive, duties. The exports to Russia alone is reduced about 60 to 70 per cent., and this only in consequence of the increase in duties since the 1st of July, 1885. In the United States, where the fabrics of this district had obtained a domineering position for several decennial periods already, the demand has become not imperceptibly weaker. The orders for spring goods turned out very small, while the orders for fall and winter goods were of a little more consequence. The progress and proficiency in the same line of goods in the United States are felt here in a frightful manner more and more every year.

For the industrial establishments in this district it is a vital question to keep even pace with English, Belgian, and French competition in the transatlantic markets. Therefore the German manufacturer, who is already by the demands of the socialist laboring under great disadvantage as against the competing neighbor countries, should no further be disturbed by the everlasting agitations and discussions about bimetallism and about the endeavors of imposing a duty on raw wool. To the cloth industry of this district, which industry almost exclusively works for the export, bimetallism and duty on wool would be equal to the complete destruction of its chief artery. To the entire textile industry the constantly falling prices of wool are of the most injurious consequences. During the preceding year the wool prices and yarn prices were constantly on a decline in a way never before experienced; and since nobody expected or even supposed so decided a decline, all interested, without any exception, sustained heavy losses. A decline of

raw material, however, which amounted on raw wool and woolen fabrics from beginning to the end of the year to fully 15 to 20 per cent., and on finished yarn to even more, must naturally be of great damage to the manufacturer, who cannot buy from hand to mouth. The already low prices of woolen fabrics became, on account of immense offers, more and more unprofitable. Even staple articles, which principally embrace the finer military cloths, suffered a not inconsiderable decline in prices. After the foregoing statement we must without reserve pronounce the year 1885–'86, as far as the cloth and wool trade is considered, a decidedly unfavorable one.

CORDED WOOL YARN.

The majority of spindles in the corded wool-yarn factories in this district during the commercial year just passed enjoyed middling regular employment, while, something rather unusual, ladies' wardrobes favored corded wool-yarn fabrics, and here it was drap manufactured out of corded wool-yarn which outranked worsted goods. Alas! this stirring activity did not bring corresponding profit, because the raw wool, as we have stated in detail before, during the whole past year and even longer was on a steady decline, and had finally lost at the end of the year fully 25 per cent. in value.

The verdict over the total result of last year's business will therefore widely differ. While the fancy-yarn spinner, who generally has only small supplies of wool on hand, considers the past year favorably, the staple-yarn spinner, who is used to a large stock of raw material, will count as one of the most unprofitable ones during the last twenty years. Again, it is to be regretted that the German manufacturer cannot get beyond the boundaries of his own country to sell his goods; and it is to be seriously hoped that the neighboring countries will become more accessible for our fabrics by a removal or at least a considerable reduction of custom duties.

WORSTED YARN.

The year 1885–'86 has been, on account of the continual decline of raw wool, to the entire woolen industry, especially to the worsted spinning, in every respect very unfavorable, and shows indeed a sad picture. On account of the constantly retrograde movement in the wool prices, the worsted spinning in this district, whose spindles number over 40,000, has very materially suffered and struggled. When in spite of this unfavorable conjunction the woolen mills could unimpaired go on in full activity, it was so in consequence of the low prices for yarn and on account of the excellent quality of their fabrics. The prospects remain, on account of the steady declining aspect, unfavorable; the confidence can only be restored through a lasting stability in the wool prices; and an improvement in the prices for yarn can only be expected by decreasing the production, for which the ultimate discontinuance of night-work, which is so injurious in all directions, would bring the proper and necessary remedy.

COAL.

In the mining district, Dortmund, there were in 1885 188 (in 1884, 190) coal mines in operation, with a yield of 28,787,155 tons of coal, valued at the shafts at 134,830,806 marks ($32,089,732); 100,736 miners were employed; the average price per ton was 4.68 marks ($1.12); the

annual work of one miner per shift, by 288 working days in the year, was .99 ton. Compared with the preceding year the yield (28,787,155—28,197,749 tons) was 589,406 tons, and the value (134,830,806—133,482,317 marks) 1,348,489 marks larger. The number of miners (100,736—99,885) shows an increase of 851, and of those dependent on their labor (284,386—280,321) an increase of 4,047; the value, however (4.68 marks—4.73 marks), decreased 0.05 mark, and the average yield per annum (0.99—0.98 ton) increased 0.01 ton per shift.

Number of persons depending on coal mining in the Dortmund district.

Description.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Miners	96,788	99,885	100,736
Their families	176,327	180,436	183,632
Total	273,115	280,321	284,368

The consumption of coal in this district shows no material decrease, but the business suffered somewhat from the depression of prices.

IRON ORE.

Fifteen iron mines in this district, with 2,230 men employed, yielded 551,778 tons of ore, valued at 2,421,483 marks, which gives an average price per ton of 4.39 marks, against 4.54 marks in 1884, a decrease of 15 pfennigs per ton. The yield in iron ore in 1885 compared with 1884 (553,271, 551,778 tons) decreased 1,493 tons, and the average yield per man was 247.4 tons against 271.6 tons in 1884; consequently 24.2 tons less than in the preceding year.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

The generally depressed state of the iron trade during the last years still continues. The prices are continually declining, competition is getting stronger, and the demand weakened in such proportions that restrictions in the production as well as discharges of laborers could not be avoided.

According to the statistics of the Union of German Iron and Steel Manufacturers the average price for iron ore in Germany in 1885 per ton was 3.70 marks against 4.17 marks in 1884,4.49 marks in 1883, and 4.74 marks in 1882; for pig-iron, 43.46 marks against 47.95 marks in 1884, 53.51 marks in 1883, and 57.89 in 1882. The various kinds of puddling-iron declined during the year 1885 from 15 to 20 per cent. In a similar proportion iron and steel manufactures declined. The average price for cast iron of the second smelting was, according to the Imperial bureau of statistics, in 1875 170.15 marks per ton, against 177.34 marks in the preceding year; for wrought iron 121.06 marks, against 133.55 marks in 1884; for homogeneous iron 129.57 marks against 145.63 marks in 1884. Bar iron fell from 110 to 100 marks per ton; boiler sheet-iron from 150 to 143 marks; for sheet-iron from 141 to 132 marks; rolled wire from 117 to 110 marks; drawn wire from 135 to 130 marks, and lately to even below 100 marks; wire tacks from 145 to 140 marks. Manufacturers of railway materials were during the first part of the year moderately employed. In the second half of the year, however, the orders became so scarce that the discharge of men became necessary. The prices of the

respective iron and steel manufactures fell in proportion, as can be seen in the following table:

Manufactures.	End of June, 1884.	End of December, 1884.	End of June, 1885.	End of December, 1885.	End of June, 1886.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Bessemer steel rails ..... per ton..	142	138	138	135	115
Cast-steel rouce ..... do....	315	315	313	313	310
Steel wheels with spokes ..... do....	322	322	320	320	310
Crucible-steel locomotive tires ..... do....	300	300	300	300	300
Bessemer-steel locomotive tires ..... do....	220	220	220	220	220
Crucible-steel car wheels ..... do....	270	270	270	270	270
Bessemer-steel car wheels ..... do....	215	215	215	215	210
Crucible-steel axles:					
Locomotive ..... do....	300	300	300	300	300
Car ..... do....	275	275	275	275	275
Bessemer-steel axles:					
Locomotive ..... do....	250	250	250	250	250
Car ..... do....	240	240	240	240	240
Bearing springs ..... do....	290	290	290	290	290
Spiral springs ..... do....	320	320	320	320	320

Machine works, iron foundries, and car builders complained during the whole year on account of insufficient work.

The foregoing gives an idea of the depressed feeling in Germany respecting the iron trade. Not one branch has been prosperous, all have been struggling to keep above water, and all hope that trade will revive with the restoration of the duty on iron.

JOSEPH FALKENBACH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barmen, January 15, 1887.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Barmen to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarter ending— March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	December 31, 1886.	Total.
Yarn	$87,901 22	$56,136 42	$53,338 85	$60,679 05	$258,055 54
Braids, bindings, and trimmings	227,818 20	234,912 00	226,210 00	204,434 28	893,374 48
Buttons and button stuffs	177,362 09	161,226 41	163,050 74	77,117 82	578,757 06
Dress and piece goods:					
Silk and silk mixed	32,616 14	38,342 39	33,097 16	22,016 88	126,072 57
Woolen and woolen mixed.	95,061 56	186,287 45	162,707 56	187,496 28	631,552 85
Dyes and chemicals: Aniline, alizarine, &c	59,627 90	35,099 86	34,803 57	52,074 42	181,605 76
Hatbands and ribbons	173,489 74	150,074 45	135,682 33	154,737 75	613,975 27
Plushes	29,837 89	21,668 32	15,104 07	16,128 33	82,728 61
Metal goods:					
Brass, bronze, and fancy...	12,879 55	37,555 42	35,136 27	40,258 14	125,829 38
Hardware and cutlery	106,828 99	79,834 91	108,433 93	88,920 17	384,013 60
Iron and steel	205,904 46	109,375 64	89,369 30	145,226 93	549,876 33
Machines	525 96	6,031 54	7,483 59	4,613 93	18,655 02
Provisions: Hams, sausages, &c	1,575 08	2,666 96	8,845 35	19,819 69	32,906 98
Various	1,360 71	4,646 31	4,830 75	6,158 55	16,996 32
Total	1,202,765 49	1,123,857 98	1,078,097 47	1,079,682 23	4,484,399 17
Total in preceding year..	852,339 17	978,565 72	1,091,857 82	1,097,845 78	4,020,608 59
Increase	350,426 32	145,292 26	.....	.....	463,790 58
Decrease	.....	.....	13,764 35	18,163 55	.....

BREMEN.

Report of Consul Loening.

I forward herewith my annual commercial report, with the accompanying series of tables showing the imports, exports, emigration, navigation, and general commerce of the city of Bremen for the year 1885, viz:

The commerce of Bremen for the year 1885 shows a decrease as compared with the year 1884, as follows, viz:

Imports, 1885	$117,848,541
Exports, 1885	114,231,759
Total	232,080,300

Compared with the year 1884 there was a decrease in imports of $5,087,260, and decrease in exports of $5,128,584, making a total decrease of $10,215,844.

Imports from the United States, 1885	$34,835,822
Exports to the United States, 1885	21,553,226
Total	56,389,048

Compared with the year 1884 there was a decrease of imports from the United States of $250,189 and an increase in exports to the United States of $603,801.

The imports from the United States for the year 1885, as compared with the year 1884, shows an increase in cotton, $2,685,405; tobacco, $701,233, and a slight increase in copper, copper wire, and Indian corn; a decrease in the import of wheat and rye of about $1,500,000, and in petroleum of $968,182.

An increase in the exports from Bremen to the United States for 1885, as compared with 1884, is noted in—

Manufactured cotton goods	$181,290
Manufactured silk and half-silk goods	1,148,679
Manufactured wool and half-wool goods	335,267
Wool yarn	161,282

There is nothing favorable to be reported on the general condition of the commerce of Bremen for the year 1885. Trade is in a depressed condition, and the only thing that can be noted is that there is no retrograde movement, but remains as it was last year, in a stagnant and unsettled condition. This past year has been a very important and memorable one in the commercial history of Bremen.

Considerable important changes have already taken place in political, financial, and commercial circles, and more are anticipated. The most important event will be the entrance of Bremen into the Imperial German Customs Union, stipulated for the year 1888, and the abandonment of its special customs and free privileges. This change finds favor now among the merchants here and in the interior, who for a long time strenuously opposed it. In the past the uncertainty of the question very much harmed Bremen's commerce. At present it is decided, settled, and all begin to know what to look forward to and what future plans to form.

To answer the exigencies of the vast foreign commerce of Bremen a small free-bonded district is reserved, where with great inconvenience

merchandise can be received and stored for reshipment without paying duty, but which will not permit factories or other industries within its limit. Adjoining this free district (or zone) a harbor is being dug, with docks and everything complete. This harbor will be 1,800 meters square, and estimated to cost 20,000,000 marks. The Imperial German Government by agreement grants Bremen an indemnity of 12,000,000 marks to help defray the expenses of the free harbor.

The immediate result of this measure that interests the United States is that about 150,000 people can no longer continue the free commercial relations with the outside world. In consequence of the elevation of the protective policy of the Imperial Government of Germany, the consumption of foreign articles of produce and manufacture will diminish in the old former free city of Bremen in favor of German products and manufactures.

The river Weser is being deepened, and millions expended in digging a channel from the sea directly up to Bremen, a distance of about 50 miles.

The object of this is to get the European shipping up to the city of Bremen (where the new docks and harbor will be) instead of to Bremerhaven and Brake as it is now. The large transatlantic steamers, and vessels drawing over 18 feet will not be able to use this channel.

An immense central railroad depot is being built here at an estimated cost of 10,000,000 marks, and is said will be one of the finest structures of its kind in Germany.

The electric light has at last made its appearance in Bremen, and the natives flock from miles around to stand, wonder, and gape at it.

With all these improvements, and being the center of the great steamship passenger and freight business with America, Asia, Africa, and Australia, Bremen promises soon to become a lively, go-ahead, cosmopolitan city. Every day either sails or arrives an ocean steamship crowded with passengers. New hotels are being built to accommodate the large transient population that swarm here.

BREMEN AS THE GERMAN COTTON MARKET.

An endeavor to make Bremen the Liverpool of Germany is on foot, and success is assured. The German spinners have suffered great losses in the past two years by the falling of the price of cotton, as they had not the market before their doors that the English spinners have, to buy only what they actually require for immediate manufacture, but have had to buy on long orders, thereby suffering considerable loss by the time the cotton was received by them.

Again, the spinners are getting tired of buying their cotton direct from the inland cotton merchants in the United States, as they have suffered much loss in weight and average of grade. A spinner can use, say, only cotton above low middling, and if in a lot he purchases are a few bales of good ordinary, he has great annoyance and difficulty in getting rid of it by selling to others.

The difference between the German and English spinner is simply that the German must risk and speculate in the cotton, and the English only if he wishes to do so.

The German spinners in convention held at Stuttgart on May 6, 1886, agreed to back Bremen as the German cotton market, to buy from Bremen, where the cotton merchants are to keep a stock on hand.

PETROLEUM.

The following is a table of the petroleum trade of Bremen and the United States from July 1, 1880, to July 1, 1886, viz:

Years.	Total imports.	Total exports from Bremen.	Stock on hand.	Floating.	Loading in the United States.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
1880-'81	947,132	1,327,819	477,764	82,818	39,000
1881-'82	1,195,932	968,563	630,839	78,923	72,000
1882-'83	1,166,415	902,627	894,627	59,060	46,000
1883-'84	844,865	918,142	821,380	128,702	7,500
1884-'85	635,234	983,765	448,070	50,706	8,000
1885-'86	627,915	864,607	211,376	29,052	22,000

The stock of American petroleum on hand floating and loading in the year ending July 1, 1885, was 506,776 barrels; July 1, 1886, 262,428 barrels, showing a decrease of 244,348 barrels.

The imports of petroleum at Hamburg, Stettin, Dantzic, and other German ports were about the same for the year ending July 1, 1886, as for the same period in 1885. This slight decrease in the import of American petroleum, and the decrease of stock on hand, swimming and loading, would tend to show that the Russian oil has made some advancement this year into Northern Germany. But the price of American oil is so low now here (viz, 620 marks per 50 kilograms, including barrel) that it is believed that the Russian oil will be unable to compete with it. I do not think that Russian petroleum will ever gain a footing in North Germany.

Two vessels (one steamship and one sailing vessel) have been built with iron tanks to carry petroleum. They belong to a Bremen firm, and have a capacity of 32,000 barrels. This firm have also here three large tanks for storing the oil, which is pumped from the vessels into them. They have also tank-cars, and can thereby ship the oil by rail into the interior. These tank-cars, however, have been of little use, as the consumers prefer the oil in barrels, and are not yet prepared for the tank system. The owner of this tank enterprise has been compelled to fill up in barrels for the interior trade.

SHIPPING.

There was a decrease in the arrival and departure of vessels for the year 1885, and a corresponding decrease in tonnage. The North German Lloyd Steamship Company are doing a good business, and their stock and bonds are going up. Ship-owners in general complain of the low freights and unprofitable business. Nothing favorable can be reported in ship-building; the industry is flat. Ships are very cheap, and the offers exceed the demand.

EMIGRATION.

A decrease in emigration to the United States is noted this year in Bremen. Lately a great many emigrants have gone to Australia and East Asia by the new German (subsidized) steamship line from Bremen. The class of emigrants passing through here now, and whom I have occasion to observe almost daily when the medical inspection is going on, are not (by appearance) a very desirable lot. They are mostly Bohemians, Hungarians, Servians, Bulgarians, and Polish and Russian Jews, with very little if any money.

ALBERT LOENING,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bremen, September 30, 1886.

Weight and value of the total exports from and imports to Bremen during the years 1883, 1884, *and* 1885.

EXPORTS.

Kind of goods.	1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Gross weight.	Value.	Gross weight.	Value.	Gross weight.	Value.
	Cwts.		*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*	
Articles of consumption..	9, 882, 410	$37, 319, 391	10, 910, 837	$39, 304, 660	10, 997, 495	$37, 938, 503
Unmanufactured goods ..	14, 454, 389	61, 056, 297	14, 113, 370	54, 734, 363	13, 412, 856	51, 144, 888
Half manufactured goods.	522, 230	4, 715, 006	398, 987	3, 986, 079	374, 486	4, 034, 557
Manufactured goods.....	166, 394	9, 509, 299	175, 379	9, 958, 902	186, 132	10, 906, 439
Other industrial products.	1, 311, 196	11, 619, 253	1, 236, 948	11, 374, 221	1, 138, 964	10, 206, 884
Precious metals	.....	.....	1	2, 118	.....	468
Total	26, 278, 619	124, 219, 246	26, 835, 522	119, 360, 343	26, 109, 933	114, 231, 759

IMPORTS.

Articles of consumption..	11, 660, 101	40, 318, 265	12, 372, 701	41, 307, 693	12, 175, 339	39, 698, 519
Unmanufactured goods...	22, 142, 702	62, 607, 306	21, 132, 060	53, 275, 540	21, 072, 556	50, 552, 923
Half manufactured goods.	722, 078	5, 404, 476	515, 245	4, 433, 269	445, 026	4, 375, 850
Manufactured goods.....	195, 960	10, 766, 626	207, 865	11, 205, 037	216, 164	12, 032, 945
Other industrial products.	1, 512, 300	12, 838, 775	1, 504, 757	12, 701, 386	1, 276, 218	11, 170, 463
Precious metals	4	19, 654	7	12, 876	2	17, 832
Total	36, 233, 145	131, 955, 102	35, 732, 635	122, 935, 801	35, 195, 305	117, 848, 541

Weight and value of the total imports from and exports to the United States during the years 1883, 1884, *and* 1885.

IMPORTS.

Kind of goods.	1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Gross weight.	Value.	Gross weight.	Value.	Gross weight.	Value.
	Cwts.		*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*	
Articles of consumption..	2, 653, 974	$9, 524, 437	2, 420, 636	$8, 118, 135	1, 697, 592	$6, 862, 401
Unmanufactured goods ...	6, 653, 609	36, 025, 860	5, 144, 279	26, 324, 173	4, 806, 378	27, 194, 671
Half manufactured goods.	5, 330	98, 676	3, 241	52, 018	17, 342	233, 445
Manufactured goods.....	896	79, 681	346	17, 953	1, 337	43, 988
Other industrial products.	57, 955	702, 316	54, 140	561, 292	50, 397	495, 129
Precious metals	.....	1, 565	7	12, 340	.....	6, 188
Total	9, 371, 764	46, 432, 535	7, 622, 649	35, 085, 911	6, 573, 046	34, 835, 822

EXPORTS.

Articles of consumption..	160, 123	989, 575	383, 180	1, 487, 880	568, 825	1, 865, 787
Unmanufactured goods..	822, 306	2, 071, 135	836, 290	2, 624, 034	854, 047	2, 553, 202
Half manufactured goods.	192, 797	819, 415	112, 878	539, 516	74, 499	589, 195
Manufactured goods.....	119, 803	7, 623, 394	140, 240	8, 917, 901	156, 074	10, 101, 247
Other industrial products.	764, 007	7, 458, 935	708, 199	7, 380, 094	597, 934	6, 443, 795
Total	2, 059, 036	18, 962, 454	2, 180, 787	20, 949, 425	2, 251, 379	21, 553, 226

Total imports from and exports to the United States during the years 1884 and 1885, giving the article, quantity, and value.

IMPORTS.

Articles.		1884.		1885.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Articles of consumption.			*Marks.*		*Marks.*
Starch	kilograms, net	61, 726	21, 301	70, 048	20, 468
Oysters	number	972, 347	29, 623	193, 673	5, 501
Beer	liters	3, 075	1, 503	4, 407	1, 474
Fish, salted and smoked	kilograms, net	16, 836	11, 060	2, 446	2, 033
Fruits:					
Dried	do	3, 941	5, 208	1, 061	544
Preserved	do	32, 629	31, 350	22, 571	16, 798
Fruit-juice	liters	18	9	.....	.....
Cereals:					
Maize	kilograms, net	24, 862, 125	2, 902, 801	34, 160, 687	3, 497, 089
Rye	do	50, 914, 072	6, 781, 238	10, 628, 537	1, 437, 993
Wheat	do	3, 830, 242	637, 071	540, 881	86, 837
Honey	do	67, 480	37, 507	26, 808	12, 063
Hops	do	.....	.....	4, 796	12, 949
Coffee	do	1, 010	1, 384	34, 562	40, 768
Cacao	do	.....	.....	4, 907	6, 646
Butter	do	133, 295	186, 801	180, 015	221, 062
Meat, &c.:					
Beef	do	456, 1[illegible]	348, 235	572, 548	401, 177
Hams	do	.....	.....	191	257
Pork and hog meat	do	95, 861	65, 561	167, 940	97, 184
Game and fowl	do	345	520	269	338
Groats	do	5, 603	1, 387	23, 744	5, 200
Gingerbread, &c	do	290	320	531	607
Cheese	do	1, 320	830	1, 946	1, 199
Preserves	do	60, 246	62, 327	90, 690	90, 903
Flour:					
Wheat	do	1, 639, 105	408, 702	505, 705	129, 584
Other flour	do	130, 813	39, 588	114, 118	25, 170
Lard	do	1, 683, 411	1, 348, 769	2, 326, 712	1, 592, 216
Other provisions	do	19, 532	12, 421	14, 412	13, 075
Fruit, fresh and dried	do	1, 363, 964	756, 557	632, 675	288, 608
Rice	do	1, 890	1, 463	10, 905	5, 670
Sirup	do	283, 506	42, 549	118, 314	18, 587
Spirits	liter	2, 369, 979	1, 930, 375	109, 322	91, 120
Tobacco:					
Java	kilograms, net	.....	.....	4, 000	11, 500
Havana	do	22, 864	70, 878	47, 365	142, 352
Cuba	do	7, 739	10, 293	8, 100	9, 960
Porto Rico	do	.....	.....	1, 760	4, 000
Brazil	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombia	do	408	1, 142	.....	.....
Kentucky	do	7, 641, 359	8, 484, 299	12, 056, 302	10, 541, 714
Maryland	do	2, 360, 962	1, 543, 893	2, 247, 125	1, 506, 380
Ohio	do	424, 586	425, 219	461, 584	432, 103
Seedleaf	do	2, 824, 569	2, 483, 665	3, 555, 638	2, 915, 404
Virginia	do	3, 535, 589	3, 673, 461	3, 956, 961	4, 045, 399
Other kinds	do	869	774	6, 796	31, 172
Manufactured	do	10, 979	16, 803	2, 975	8, 159
Cigars	M	936	128, 326	618	69, 987
Stems, &c	kilograms, net	5, 709, 161	887, 246	3, 295, 424	521, 783
Bran:					
Flour, &c	do	4, 750, 005	653, 295	3, 623, 323	426, 620
Other	do	12, 066	1, 300	.....	.....
Wine	liters	18, 410	21, 791	7, 789	8, 982
Sugar, refined		85, 513	39, 677	81, 643	33, 739
Other articles of consumption	kilograms, net	.....	1, 187	.....	1, 242
Unmanufactured goods.					
Drugs:					
Crude	kilograms, net	110, 697	149, 561	157, 230	149, 224
Prepared	do	70, 209	508, 738	314, 566	439, 037
Manure	do	642, 405	22, 808	10, 747	576
Ivory nuts	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ores	do	297, 960	351, 731	98, 553	114, 628
Dyeing material, quercitron, &c	do	1, 045, 752	277, 159	755, 032	229, 538
Colors:					
Varnish	do	3, 519	4, 996	6, 586	9, 352
Other colors	do	11, 100	27, 032	7, 088	9, 431
Bed feathers	do	994	3, 757	17, 417	68, 449
Skins:					
Stag, &c	do	7, 751	22, 076	4, 780	14, 436
Furs, raw	do	272, 104	1, 518, 672	157, 364	947, 190

Total imports from and exports to the United States, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	1884.		1885.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Unmanufactured goods—Continued.		*Marks.*		*Marks.*
Glycerine ..... kilograms, net..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Human hair ..... do....	78	1,495	106	2,126
Hair, animals ..... do....	279	1,571	51,224	10,319
Hides:				
Salted ..... do....	27,652	26,379	.....	.....
Dried ..... do....	3,013	15,344	.....	.....
Horns ..... do....	3,703	1,357	3,342	2,105
Rosin ..... do....	2,278,663	156,585	1,830,118	120,577
Wood, staves, boards, &c	.....	900,856	1,916	514,550
Copper and brass (old) ..... kilograms, net..	36,127	28,447	1,916	1,500
Rags ..... do....	18,962	3,672	21,768	2,791
Metal (old) ..... do....	15,816	12,862	18,144	13,218
Natural products ..... kilograms, gross..	10,731	14,303	14,019	18,691
Oils:				
Cotton-seed	841	512	13,731	6,687
Petroleum	121,116,571	18,614,978	103,301,543	14,546,982
Lard	2,004	2,341	7,500	4,000
Turpentine	32,546	12,953	134	66
Other, medicinal	18,268	8,529	44,224	23,243
Essential ..... kilograms, net..	20,738	236,647	13,214	168,632
Lubricating ..... do	456,510	141,560	461,083	153,524
Oil-cakes ..... do....	2,803,034	350,216	4,578,869	591,307
Mother-of-pearl shells ..... do....	.....	.....	1,156	1,861
Plants, &c ..... kilograms, gross..	853	381	2,230	2,502
Seeds:				
Clover ..... kilograms, net..	3,742,689	3,653,932	1,145,198	926,646
Other seeds ..... do....	34,138	20,698	23,053	14,947
Sponges ..... do....	1,595	8,657	6,816	39,124
Sea-weed, &c ..... do....	9,530	8,062	14,458	5,766
Spin-stuff:				
Cotton ..... do....	76,677,071	82,801,641	89,102,439	94,084,857
Other spin-stuff ..... do....	1,743	2,961	70,282	31,097
Tallow ..... do....	170,759	119,528	11,303	5,944
Rigging, old ..... do....	2,656	443	750	200
Animals ..... net..	.....	30,795	.....	30,336
Waste meat, &c ..... kilograms, net..	549,483	279,049	1,016,497	671,002
Clay ..... do....	89,242	3,335	658	18
Wax ..... do....	164	353	1,815	2,287
Whalebone ..... do....	15,417	257,464	23,708	283,074
Other unmanufactured goods	.....	1,340	.....	1,285
Half-manufactured goods.				
Iron ..... kilograms..	1,532	2,483	20,876	17,015
Copper ..... do....	143,675	198,711	751,840	872,135
Yarn ..... do....	4	10	122	442
Leather, tanned ..... do....	6,344	17,360	34,380	91,272
Manufactured goods.				
Cotton goods ..... kilograms..	8,409	22,705	56,052	128,919
Linen and linen goods ..... do....	899	2,659	142	497
Silk and half-silk goods ..... do....	563	13,682	298	7,659
Laces ..... do....	182	3,531	104	1,569
Woolen and half-woolen goods ..... do....	6,866	31,277	5,000	21,432
Other manufactured goods ..... do....	397	1,580	5,269	24,765
Other industrial products.				
Books and prints ..... kilograms..	44,580	106,059	51,741	120,365
Bristles, manufacturers of ..... do....	270	540	977	1,857
Hardware	.....	321,972	.....	269,463
Fancy goods, &c ..... kilograms, gross..	42,156	156,090	19,137	97,643
Paintings, statuary, &c ..... do....	4,642	19,390	4,114	15,625
Household furniture ..... do....	8,216	12,838	38,330	65,206
Wagons, and parts thereof ..... number..	.....	34,289	.....	57,168
Other furniture, tools, &c ..... kilograms, gross..	782	1,226	1,053	1,057
Glass ware ..... do....	58,720	27,648	42,411	20,674
India-rubber goods ..... do....	18,277	47,641	13,992	55,932
Hemp, manufactures of ..... kilograms, net..	17,043	18,753	18,986	17,876
Wooden ware, shoe-pegs, &c	.....	288,839	.....	235,973
Instruments:				
Pianos ..... number..	10	6,602	5	4,601
Other musical instruments ..... kilograms, gross..	100,715	251,792	102,632	267,131
Mathematica. optical, &c ..... do....	10,577	53,945	5,547	24,484

Total imports from and exports to the United States, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	1884.		1885.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Other industrial products—Continued.		*Marks.*		*Marks.*
Clothing, new ....kilograms, gross..	692	5,183	484	3,543
Cork ....do....	.....	.....	8,525	7,980
Leather ware:				
Gloves ....do....	639	24,957	182	5,606
Other leather ware....do....	7,893	35,862	5,847	28,066
Glue....kilograms, net..	.....	.....	5,229	5,124
Machinery ....do....	910,342	819,430	882,243	683,994
Brass ware ....kilograms, gross..	932	1,947	418	811
Metal ware....do....	7,279	50,032	7,240	52,926
Paper ....do....	23,115	18,578	26,914	21,408
Paper ware....do....	2,542	3,442	1,949	2,694
Perfumery and cosmetics....do....	855	1,152	283	468
Soap ....kilograms, net..	6,323	3,562	2,101	989
Playing cards....kilograms, gross..	376	1,128	78	394
Stone ware ....do....	15,178	3,949	4,098	2,339
Straw ware ....do....	2,002	30,030	28	420
Pottery, crucibles, &c....do....	3,677	2,574	4,816	4,431
Clocks and parts thereof ....do....	705	2,682	456	1,776
Zinc ware....do....	788	2,510	474	1,043
Various industrial products	.....	3,726	.....	1,399
Precious metals.				
Gold, coined....kilograms, gross..	.....	.....	15	26,000
Silver, coined ....do....	335	51,849	.....	.....
Total in marks*	.....	147,419,795	.....	146,369,000
Total in United States currency	.....	35,085,911	.....	34,835,822

* 1 mark = 23.80 cents.

EXPORTS.

Articles of consumption.				
Starch ....kilograms, net..	2,713	658	9,453	3,498
Beer:				
Foreign ....liters..	674,653	195,302	625,581	176,605
German ....do....	1,550,558	400,499	1,393,263	360,701
Chocolate ....kilograms, net..	159	312	857	2,770
Vinegar:				
Foreign ....liters..	623	102	557	278
German ....do....	118,348	28,530	96,568	19,723
Fish:				
Salted herring, &c....barrel..	5	198	6	284
Dried, &c....kilograms, net..	1,244	1,276	2,535	2,554
Fruit juice ....liters..	416,217	270,160	120,029	63,433
Lentils....kilograms, net..	133,062	45,028	142,577	53,973
Beans ....do....	27,608	6,286	.....	.....
Spices ....do....	119,017	160,584	66,372	94,216
Hops ....do....	189,655	695,724	332,117	911,893
Coffee ....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ....do....	.....	217,586	.....	257,036
Fruits:				
Dried prunes ....do....	78,063	28,884	67,024	20,311
Other fruits ....do....	1,787	1,670	6,048	3,717
Mineral water....in jars and bottles..	.....	67,108	.....	19,825
Fruits, fresh and dried....kilograms, net..	10,133	6,056	9,765	6,956
Rice....do....	4,968,188	861,103	15,469,117	2,665,520
Salt ....do....	1,649	76	1,026	35
Spirits....liters..	45,542	47,856	147,297	126,109
Tobacco:				
Java ....kilograms, net..	1,064	4,539	.....	.....
Sumatra....do....	24,341	161,469	24,930	173,831
Havana ....do....	24,693	71,974	2,067	4,688
Cuba ....do....	23,330	71,867	10,967	25,014
Brazil ....do....	1,936	3,363	2,250	3,128
Seed leaf....do....	178,241	330,921	2,003	5,430
Other kinds ....do....	909	1,182	1,097	1,642
Manufactured....do....	8,971	20,543	5,295	11,545
Cigars ....M..	31	1,150	25	1,031

Total imports from and exports to the United States, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	1884.		1885	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Articles of consumption—Continued.				
		Marks.		*Marks.*
Tea ..... kilograms, net..	2,135	5,424	21	58
Bran ..... do....	22,000	3,400	721,800	114,490
Wine:				
Foreign ..... liters..	280,311	303,836	178,623	280,597
German ..... do....	271,855	275,003	278,370	292,111
Champagne:				
Foreign ..... bottles..	.....	.....	*641	3,159
German ..... do....	*6,628	18,954	*240 †60	756
Sugar:				
Raw ..... kilograms, net..	7,446,162	1,936,003	6,874,000	2,130,940
Refined German ..... kilograms..	9,691	4,843	23	11
Other articles of consumption	.....	1,696	.....	1,573
Unmanufactured goods.				
Asphaltum ..... kilograms, net..	1,721,182	47,011	3,260,811	120,650
Cement ..... do....	14,758,104	575,428	17,080,901	644,629
Flagstones ..... square meters..	1,333	6,132	1,701	6,540
Lead ..... kilograms, net..	269,561	75,477	101,832	27,495
Coals, German ..... hectoliters..	3,960	3,600	15,850	14,342
Drugs ..... kilograms, net..	197,916	174,247	160,850	142,536
Salts, prepared ..... do....	172,384	72,457	157,758	56,569
Quinia ..... do....	21,008	4,079,265	21,217	2,488,360
Acids ..... do....	5,468	26,811	17,567	135,483
Other chemicals ..... do....	239,924	191,545	202,722	241,183
Manure:				
Dung salt ..... do....	9,367,394	528,332	4,709,129	274,789
Other ..... do....	13,469	318	19,656	2,545
Iron:				
Old ..... do....	150,732	6,785	130,453	5,147
Raw ..... do....	220,200	13,652	600,000	41,400
Ores ..... do....	537	10	5,517	2,416
Dyeing material ..... do....	4,907	28,470	56,134	305,441
Colors ..... do....	959,731	1,950,978	1,268,074	2,436,446
Bed feathers ..... do....	1,360	5,313	1,537	6,041
Skins:				
Calf and goat skins ..... do....	164,314	204,414	257,876	334,966
Furs, raw ..... do....	103,213	664,050	130,996	850,193
Glycerine ..... do....	4,856	5,682	13,143	10,777
Hair:				
Human ..... do....	3,831	73,440	4,701	94,725
Hare, &c ..... do....	66,717	889,338	103,890	1,297,586
Other hair ..... do....	65,514	25,374	3,936	18,184
Hides, salted ..... do....	11,602	10,309	1,825	1,205
Rags ..... kilograms..	1,624,184	315,678	386,521	64,650
Natural products ..... kilograms, gross..	37,588	49,704	38,979	51,631
Oil:				
Not medicinal ..... kilograms, net..	2,699	1,947	2,889	1,995
Essential ..... kilograms..	48,514	340,582	45,937	348,785
Lubricating ..... do....	376	124	2,107	695
Paper paste ..... do....	330,940	35,664	266,448	14,321
Plants ..... kilograms, gross..	9,405	4,876	11,982	7,244
Rattans ..... kilograms, net..	1,884	4,567	14,774	24,783
Saltpeter ..... do....	7,516	3,382	741	341
Seeds:				
Clover ..... do....	2,577	2,551	188,773	152,333
Other seeds ..... do....	64,190	59,064	84,805	71,642
Sponges	390	2,082	175	1,004
Baryte	2,864,206	126,025	3,612,502	166,176
Spinstuffs	28,504	29,348	60,044	41,212
Rigging, old	69,782	15,289	49,607	9,840
Tar (goudron)	54,624	10,433	.....	.....
Animals, exclusive of cattle ..... number..	2	515	17	1,910
Guts, rennets, &c ..... kilograms, net..	2,429	3,768	38,860	10,878
Clay:				
Pipe clay ..... do....	288,830	104,965	5,825,729	92,603
Porcelain clay ..... do....	126,558	6,521	144,776	4,772
Zinc, block and pig ..... do....	636,248	209,962	225,800	67,740
Other manufactured goods	.....	13,288	.....	33,627

* Quarts. † Pints.

Total imports from and exports to the United States, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	1884.		1885.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Half-manufactured goods.				
		Marks.		*Marks.*
Iron ..... kilograms, net..	5,402,215	1,011,500	3,242,884	568,327
Copper and copper wire ..... do....	1,270	2,025	62	128
Brass and brass wire ..... do....	20,067	29,130	72,339	94,582
Nickel ..... do....	13,137	67,525	3,115	17,208
Zinc plates ..... do....	3,175	1,079	8,064	2,580
Other metals ..... do....	2,337	4,627	19,286	40,180
Yarns and twist ..... do....	83,825	364,543	243,182	1,060,627
Leather, tanned:				
Foreign ..... do....	13,478	111,636	13,966	106,766
German ..... do....	80,726	674,807	75,663	585,211
Manufactured goods.				
Cotton goods:				
Foreign ..... kilograms, gross..	126,012	365,392	93,520	228,500
German ..... do....	4,430,753	16,393,801	4,765,424	17,155,526
Hair-cloth, German ..... do....	498	3,934	.....	.....
Hats and caps ..... do....	2,566	13,086	51	265
Linens:				
Foreign ..... do....	58,305	178,426	154,104	86,231
German ..... do....	412,025	2,517,095	346,906	1,179,274
Bags ..... do....	.....	.....	630	454
Umbrellas, German ..... do....	284	1,590	277	1,551
Silk and half-silk goods:				
German ..... do....	328,739	5,917,302	697,740	11,163,825
Foreign ..... do....	25,620	622,566	24,651	633,530
Laces:				
Foreign ..... do....	169	3,209	272	4,080
German ..... do....	26,319	510,589	10,404	156,060
Oil-cloth, German ..... do....	2,091	3,555	1,428	2,285
Woolen cloth:				
Foreign ..... do....	79,027	845,589	17,320	228,624
German ..... do....	247,852	2,476,120	89,504	912,940
Wool and half-woolen goods:				
Foreign ..... do....	56,411	410,477	82,144	537,089
German ..... do....	1,134,403	7,671,777	1,388,019	9,079,862
Other dry goods:				
Foreign ..... do....	3,297	54,365	21,753	276,954
German ..... do....	77,629	481,301	107,321	783,469
Other industrial products.				
Lead ware ..... kilograms, net..	152	41	.....	.....
Books and prints ..... kilograms, gross..	723,495	1,745,182	872,652	2,020,468
Bristles, manufactures of ..... do....	11,115	22,230	13,455	25,564
Iron ware	.....	3,012,039	.....	2,859,138
Fancy goods:				
Foreign ..... kilograms, gross..	419,648	2,714,720	475,070	2,049,609
German ..... do....	979,636	2,152,053	948,159	2,066,167
Paintings and statuary ..... do....	92,829	400,860	73,595	296,265
Household furniture:				
Foreign ..... do....	643	1,093	7,519	12,782
German ..... do....	3,478	5,915	7,328	12,466
Various tools ..... do....	5,029	1,621	1,028	1,086
Glass ware	.....	2,091,449	.....	1,368,679
India-rubber goods ..... kilograms, gross..	25,643	101,936	30,636	104,010
Hemp, manufactures of ..... do....	5,344	6,407	1,663	2,326
Wooden ware, barrels, &c ..... do....	21,315,704	5,172,301	17,845,604	4,425,005
Instruments, musical, &c	.....	1,478,355	.....	875,588
Clothing, new:				
Foreign ..... kilograms, gross..	1,379	9,929	610	4,453
German ..... do....	541,804	3,900,845	569,794	4,159,497
Cork, manufactures of ..... do....	3,669	18,248	2,452	13,280
Leather ware, gloves, &c ..... do....	144,630	4,607,040	186,566	3,831,232
Copper ware ..... do....	195	371	902	1,713
Glue ..... kilograms, net..	4,129	4,005	528	518
Candles ..... do....	4,124	7,061	2,035	6,604
Machinery:				
Foreign ..... do....	315	287	381	242
German ..... do....	237,202	195,154	218,799	167,807
Brass ware:				
Foreign ..... kilograms, gross..	1,503	3,607	904	2,[illegible]70
German ..... do....	29,244	90,657	12,517	34,[illegible]

Total imports from and exports to the United States, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	1884.		1885.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Other industrial products—Continued.				
Metal ware:		*Marks.*		*Marks.*
Foreign ..... kilograms, gross..	28,513	74,753	37,544	99,731
German ..... do....	140,987	537,319	171,487	617,864
Paper ..... do....	235,644	172,803	144,634	112,712
Paper ware, wall-paper ..... do....	20,383	25,169	6,125	6,768
Other paper ware:				
Foreign ..... do....	1,597	2,395	1,736	2,257
German ..... do....	141,860	212,789	235,789	306,806
Perfumery and cosmetics ..... do....	2,638	3,956	4,820	9,103
Furs ..... do....	2,224	14,901	615	4,735
Chinaware:				
Foreign ..... do....	28,095	23,601	25,581	16,651
German ..... do....	1,331,507	985,856	912,337	548,084
Strings ..... do....	2,076	26,574	1,331	17,086
Playing cards ..... do....	451	1,353	414	1,609
Earthen ware:				
Foreign ..... do....	22,992	24,587	41,932	58,371
German ..... do....	212,239	83,177	189,716	72,429
Stone ware, marbles, slates, &c ..... do....	1,048,791	340,053	1,335,209	339,395
Straw ware ..... do....	326,223	87,019	257,695	59,793
Pottery ..... do....	123,060	35,570	54,789	14,148
Clay pipes ..... do....	51,692	17,575	68,491	28,766
Crucibles ..... do....	218,465	54,764	184,005	42,321
Clocks and parts thereof:				
Foreign ..... do....	17,003	471,012	10,381	306,170
German ..... do....	16,557	31,679	12,468	23,090
Zinc ware ..... do....	24,904	37,357	26,979	38,972
Tin foil ..... do....	2,822	6,591	953	2,031
Tin ware ..... do....	1,014	3,874	569	1,311
Matches ..... do....	.....	.....	2,348	1,661
Various industrial products	.....	10,665	.....	1,495
Total in marks*	.....	88,022,792	.....	90,559,773
Total in United States currency	.....	$20,949,425	.....	$21,553,226

* 1 mark = 23.80 cents.

Value of the principal articles imported from the United States into Bremen during the years 1884 *and* 1885.

Articles.	1884.	1885.	Articles.	1884.	1885.
Cotton	$19,706,791	$22,392,196	Lumber	$214,404	$122,463
Petroleum	4,430,364	3,462,182	Butter	44,459	52,613
Tobacco	3,973,083	4,674,316	Machinery	195,024	162,791
Lard	321,007	378,947	Flour	106,717	36,831
Rye	1,613,935	342,242	Spirits	*459,429	†21,687
Indian corn	690,867	832,307	Oil cakes	83,351	140,731
Wheat	151,623	20,667	Copper and copper wire.	47,298	207,568
Clover seed	913,189	220,542			
Bacon, hog meat	15,604	23,130	Total	33,333,838	33,316,644
Furs	366,698	225,431			

* Including whisky temporarily stored in Bremen for reshipment to the United States.
† Not including this whisky.

Arrivals and departures of vessels at the port of Bremen during the years 1883, 1884, *and* 1885.

ARRIVALS.

Nationality.	1883.		1884.		1885.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Bremen	817	736, 321	897	788, 108	833	720, 766
Other German	1, 300	130, 805	1, 332	142, 582	1, 404	149, 795
Russian	10	4, 287	5	3, 004	12	5, 753
Swedish	17	5, 950	18	8, 007	21	6, 611
Norwegian	118	54, 061	154	61, 292	100	42, 229
Danish	9	4, 430	22	8, 290	23	7, 983
British	374	279, 110	388	285, 537	385	289, 933
Dutch	177	13, 626	127	12, 658	145	15, 922
Belgian	2	2, 263	1	1, 129	1	1, 131
French	10	5, 548	10	9, 732	17	17, 735
Spanish	10	3, 503	11	4, 870	10	6, 679
Italian	17	11, 994	11	10, 003	17	14, 052
Austrian	1	410	7	4, 057	3	2, 489
Grecian	1	710	5	5, 702	3	2, 981
North American	5	4, 733	2	1, 789	4	5, 167
Hawaiian	1	778	1	778	.....	.....
Roumanian	.....	.....	1	970	.....	.....
Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	173
Other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2, 869	1, 258, 529	2, 992	1, 343, 508	2, 979	1, 289, 399

DEPARTURES.

Bremen	817	739, 943	864	761, 646	816	709, 216
Other German	1, 587	153, 604	1, 548	157, 956	1, 594	154, 315
Russian	8	3, 597	11	6, 222	11	5, 578
Swedish	18	6, 360	19	7, 089	23	6, 252
Norwegian	117	53, 121	154	61, 624	99	40, 447
Danish	12	5, 457	24	8, 613	26	8, 958
British	349	262, 799	376	270, 005	385	287, 023
Dutch	181	13, 767	136	13, 189	153	16, 563
Belgian	2	2, 263	1	1, 129	1	1, 131
French	10	5, 548	10	9, 732	15	15, 810
Spanish	9	2, 949	13	5, 423	9	6, 050
Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	173
Italian	14	9, 527	11	10, 022	16	11, 992
Austrian	1	410	6	3, 591	2	2, 021
Grecian	1	710	5	5, 702	3	2, 981
Roumanian	.....	.....	1	970	.....	.....
North American	6	6, 112	3	2, 945	3	4, 012
Hawaiian	1	778	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3, 133	1, 266, 945	3, 182	1, 320, 208	3, 157	1, 272, 517

Arrival of vessels at the port of Bremen from ports in the United States during the year 1885, giving tonnage and nationality.

Nationality.	Loaded.	
	No.	*Tons.*
From New York:		
Bremen	145	299,244
Other German	6	7,880
Norwegian	3	2,015
British	12	15,386
Dutch	1	1,507
Austrian	1	1,627
Italian	1	467
North American	1	1,582
Total	170	329,708
From Philadelphia:		
Bremen	14	16,072
Other German	2	2,178
Norwegian	2	2,135
British	2	2,992
Belgian	1	1,131
Italian	1	910
Total	22	25,418
From Baltimore:		
Bremen	29	46,733
Norwegian	2	2,382
North American	1	1,155
Total	32	50,270
From Savannah:		
German	2	2,774
Norwegian	2	730
From Savannah—Continued.		
British	14	21,203
Total	18	24,707
From New Orleans:		
Bremen	8	9,535
Other German	2	3,049
Norwegian	1	473
British	28	41,833
French	1	1,195
Total	40	56,085
From Galveston:		
Bremen	3	4,628
Other German	1	266
Norwegian	4	1,536
Danish	1	350
British	7	8,814
Total	16	15,594
From other ports of the United States:		
German	3	929
Swedish	2	1,494
Norwegian	6	2,658
British	17	20,676
Italian	1	593
Total	29	26,350

Departure of vessels from the port of Bremen to ports in the United States during the year 1885, giving tonnage and nationality.

Nationality.	Loaded.		In ballast.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
To New York:				
Bremen	138	292,649		
Other German	4	3,779	1	1,091
Swedish	1	512		
Norwegian	3	3,044		
British	14	17,006		
Austrian	1	1,627		
North American	2	2,789		
Total	163	321,406	1	1,091
To Philadelphia:				
Bremen	14	15,081		
Other German	6	7,138		
Norwegian	1	664		
British	3	4,658		
Dutch	1	1,507		
Belgian	1	1,131		
Italian	3	2,036		
Total	29	32,215		
To Baltimore:				
Bremen	28	45,413		
Other German	1	1,396		
Total	29	46,809		
To Savannah:				
Norwegian			1	486
To New Orleans:				
Bremen	8	8,380		
British	1	1,473	1	1,194
Total	9	9,853	1	1,194
To Galveston:				
Bremen	2	3,895		
Other German	1	294		
Swedish	1	364		
Norwegian	2	459		
Total	6	5,012		
To other ports in the United States:				
German	3	1,146		
Swedish	1	276		
Norwegian	2	674		
Italian	1	467		
Total	7	2,563		

Total emigration via Bremen during the year 1885, *giving the nationality and destination of the emigrants.*

Native countries.	To United States.	To Brazil.	To Argentine.	Total.	Total, 1884.
Prussia	34,644	137	155	34,936	49,355
Bavaria	5,335	4	13	5,352	8,630
Wurtemberg	2,800	11	11	2,822	4,395
Baden	1,498	3	1	1,502	1,893
Alsatia	99	.....	.....	99	59
Hessia	1,574	.....	1	1,575	1,989
Saxony	1,623	5	27	1,655	2,818
Thuringia	938	2	8	948	1,757
Anhalt, Lippe, and Waldeck	551	3	1	555	649
Brunswick	151	2	.....	153	262
Oldenburg	1,186	1	10	1,197	1,780
Mecklenburg	474	.....	2	476	902
Hamburg and Lubec	172	6	16	194	199
Bremen	831	8	25	864	1,021
Austria:					
Hungary	8,166	3	.....	8,169	5,310
Bohemia	4,344	8	.....	4,352	6,312
Other parts of Austria	2,887	4	17	2,908	3,040
Roumania	51	.....	.....	51	48
Switzerland	300	1	8	309	152
Russia	4,767	.....	.....	4,767	2,992
Sweden and Norway	450	2	.....	452	1,282
Denmark	369	1	9	379	485
Holland	54	.....	.....	54	37
United States	9,732	3	22	9,757	7,564
Various countries	76	12	359	444	120
Total	83,072	216	685	83,973	103,051
RECAPITULATION.					
Germany	51,876	182	270	52,328	75,709
Austria	15,397	15	17	15,429	14,662
Other countries	15,799	19	398	16,216	12,680

Total emigration via Bremen during the years 1883, 1884, *and* 1885, *and destination.*

To—	1883.	1884.	1885.
New York	71,483	71,284	74,869
Baltimore	34,937	30,233	7,620
New Orleans	80	.....	.....
Galveston	1,933	912	583
Brazil	246	237	216
Argentine	368	385	685
Hawaiian Islands	834	.....	.....
Total	109,881	103,051	83,973

SILESIA.

Report of Consul Dithmar, of Breslau.

CONDITION OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE, MINING, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES IN SILESIA.

Although the number of invoices certified in the past twelve months is 856, against only 615 in the year ending September 30, 1885, there is only a slight increase in the value of the declared exports from the district. Linen and cotton fabrics show a slight decrease, and this in spite of the fact that many shippers of this description of goods, who formerly verified their invoices elsewhere, have within the year been obliged to produce them at this consulate for certification. Owing partly to the same reason, the statement of exports for the year shows a large

increase in the declared value of glass and porcelain shipped to the United States. Mixed silks for umbrellas, woolen cloths, sugars, and some other articles have been shipped in greater quantities than heretofore, and dextrine, rennet powders, glue, Portland cement, cathedral glass, plated sheet-zinc, and note and autograph books have been added to the export list.

Since my last annual report the condition of trade, industry, and agriculture has not improved, and the expression of dissatisfaction with the results achieved during the year is general. The higher duty on breadstuffs has apparently failed to benefit the farmers, the prices of their products having in some instances receded still further instead of advancing, while the manufacturing community complain as usual of increasing competition from all quarters, of deferred payments, and of decreased profits, notwithstanding the falling off in the prices of raw material.

AGRICULTURE.

The cereal harvests in Silesia were, both in quality and quantity, below the average. Of wheat the yield is about 90 per cent., and of fair quality. Rye is short in straw, only 75 per cent. of the average yield, and much of it is light in grain. Barley rates also only 75, while oats stands at 110, and the quality is good. A dry and hot spell during the latter part of August and first half of September stopped the growth of sugar-beets and potatoes, and the yield of both articles will be less in amount than had been expected. The potatoes, however, although small are mainly of good quality, while the beets are yielding a good percentage of saccharine juice, making the crop a good one for the sugar factories, if not for the producers.

The exports of sugar from the German Empire increased from 6,148,190 cwts. in 1881 to 13,772,584 cwts. in 1884, the entire production in the season 1884–'85 being 23,096,346 cwts.

The yield of the principal crops throughout the Empire in 1885 was as follows:

Crop.	Area planted.	Production.
	Hectares.	*Tons.*
Rye	5, 826, 618	5, 820, 095
Wheat	1, 913, 821	2, 509, 271
Spelt	374, 553	466, 447
Barley	1, 739, 534	2, 260, 645
Potatoes	2, 916, 333	27, 953, 042
Oats	3, 776, 838	4, 342, 357
Meadow hay	3, 903, 286	15, 884, 187

From the July number of the "Statistics of the German Empire" it appears that the imports of breadstuffs and other agricultural products during the first half of the present calendar year were, with the exception of buckwheat and orchard fruit, less than in the corresponding period of 1885.

The following are some of the figures showing a decrease:

Imports.	1886.	1885.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*
Wheat	2, 284, 404	9, 462, 388
Rye	5, 271, 460	10, 044, 766
Oats	1, 087, 816	3, 333, 766
Maize	2, 240, 126	2, 879, 326

The imports of illuminating petroleum have been 3,923,990 cwt., and of mineral lubricating oil 193,732 cwt.—much less of both than in the corresponding period of last year. The imports of live stock show an increase in neat cattle and swine, and a decrease of sheep. In the exports of textile fabrics a decrease has occurred only in linens, as appears from the following table:

Fabrics.	1886.	1885.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*
Closely-woven cotton goods	166,010	157,426
Loosely-woven cotton goods, including curtains, laces, embroideries, and trimmings	16,252	12,784
Cotton stockings and passementerie	128,798	113,268
Jute and manila hemp goods	4,874	4,696
Linen goods	32,498	34,242
Silk and half-silk goods	63,750	51,406
Woolen and half-woolen goods	299,200	271,886

PETROLEUM.

The consumption of American petroleum in this province increased materially during the past year, larger quantities than heretofore having been brought to this city. The prices during 1885 varied from $5.71 to $6.21 per 100 kilograms, including barrel, with 20 per cent. tare. The Caucasian petroleum imported into Silesia, for sale within the province, amounted to 41,984 cwt., of which quantity 42,210 cwt. was imported by the German-Russian Naphtha Importing Company of Berlin. The price of the Russian article continues to be lower than that of the American. The entire quantity of petroleum received at Breslau during the year by rail and by water was 592,326 cwt.

WOOL SALES.

At the Breslau wool market, held early in June this year, holders were again compelled to accept lower prices than those of previous markets. The amount in market was 4,150 cwt. more than was offered last year. The prices, compared with last year's, were as follows per cwt.:

Description.	1886.		1885.	
Silesian extra fine and Electoral	$44 03 to	$63 07	$53 55 to	$64 26
Fine Silesian	36 18	44 03	40 94	47 60
Medium	23 56	32 61	35 70	38 56
Ordinary	32 80	26 18	28 56	32 13

Business in woolen cloths was even more unfavorable than in the previous year, in spite of cheaper wool, reductions in prices being necessitated by the falling off in demand. While the orders from the United States were not less than in previous years, but little trade was done with Eastern countries, with Italy or France, the home trade alone being satisfactory.

INDUSTRIES.

The linen spinning and weaving industries are still suffering from overproduction, depressed prices, and the competition of the Alsatian cotton goods. The increased home consumption, it is true, compensated

in a measure for the falling off in exports, but at the ruling prices the profits are meager. One of the largest flax-spinning mills in the province reports that it worked with 7,400 spindles at 69 working hours per week during 1885, and found a steady market for all its yarns until October, but, at the prices ruling before the advance in flax, returning scarcely any profit. The weavers, whose complaint of low prices is chronic, confess that for three-fourths of the year the demand for all sorts of linen and half-linen goods was brisk.

The porcelain-makers, although business with the United States has been fair, and trade with India, Java, and other Eastern countries is increasing, are nevertheless dissatisfied because the South German potters are now also manufacturing their specialty of cups, saucers, and plates, and because of the slackness of trade with South America.

Of colored and decorated glassware about the same amount has been made and sold as in the previous year, the United States taking the usual quantity, while the demand from England shows a slight decrease.

IRON AND COAL.

The condition of the Silesian iron industry was during the year 1885, and still is, very unsatisfactory, and a number of furnaces have been obliged to suspend operations. The prices of pig as well as manufactured iron reached a point at which production ceased to pay expenses, and it was found necessary to reduce the cost in order to continue work without loss. At Tarnowitz, where the cost of the production of a cwt. of pig-iron, including all charges, was in 1884 2.707 marks, it was reduced in 1885 to 2.510, in the first quarter of the present year to 2.1909, and in April, 1886, to 2.1230 marks—a reduction since 1884 of 58½ pfennigs per cwt. At Redenhütte the cost of producing one cwt. of pig-iron was reduced from 2.755 marks in January, 1885, to 1.980 marks in April, 1886—77½ pfennigs less. For bar-iron the cost of producing one cwt. in 1885 was 11.37 marks; this was reduced in April, 1886, to 9.40 marks.

The number of laborers employed by the mines and furnaces of Silesia in 1884 was 79,040; in 1885, 78,493. The average of the wages paid in 1884 was $128.68; in 1885, $130.10. The total of wages paid in 1884 was $10,100,639.84; in 1885, $10,285,219.27. At the close of the year 1885 11,750 females were employed as mine and furnace laborers in Upper Silesia; of 10,518 of these laborers, concerning whose condition inquiry has been made, 9,481 were single, 342 married, and 695 widows; 467 were under 16 years of age; 7,758 were employed only in the day-time, 72 only at night, and 36.88 alternately day and night.

The total amount of coal mined in Silesia in 1885 was 16,169,628 tons, of the value of $14,922,510.51.

The ores mined were as follows:

Ores.	1885.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.		*Tons.*	
Iron	838,738	$805,129 01	875,908	$873,943 91
Zinc	544,279	921,778 28	515,357	906,302 14
Lead	26,330	725,772 19	25,860	735,824 60

The amount and value of the furnace products were:

Products.	1885.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Charcoal pig-iron ..... tons..	2,154	$46,877 47	1,792	$43,257 55
Coal and coke pig ..... do....	412,524	4,961,982 94	410,923	5,180,756 87
Spelter ..... do....	80,710	4,866,227 25	77,247	4,892,720 46
Lead ..... do....	18,052	871,165 92	16,755	801,772 50
Silver ..... kilograms..	9,666	340,149 12	9,742	347,731 09
Cadmium ..... do....	3,267	5,986 85	2,768	5,490 66
Litharge ..... tons..	2,014	96,577 17	1,772	80,859 36
Copper ..... do....	476	95,319 00	154	34,766 35
Arsenious acid ..... do....	522	26,896 52	363	18,236 27
Sulphur ..... do....	176	4,180 23	339	8,870 97
Sulphuric acid ..... do....	39,619	488,395 52	44,553	618,049 59
Sulphate of iron ..... do....	1,138	7,925 40	1,200	11,985 68

HENRY DITHMAR,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Breslau, September 30, 1886.

BRUNSWICK.

Value of the declared exports from the consular district of Brunswick for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	Total.
Baskets	$2,383 57	$1,999 20	$3,036 64	$2,972 84	$10,392 25
Beet sugar	1,118,333 31	1,324,756 85	879,019 58	470,724 86	3,792,834 60
Birds and animals, living	1,951 12	11,154 62	2,444 66	6,148 31	21,698 71
Blankets	.....	.....	.....	3,282 18	3,282 18
Books, printed music	3,403 68	3,267 46	2,591 65	5,809 75	15,072 54
Bristles, feathers	1,776 62	.....	.....	.....	1,776 62
Buttons	5,923 47	4,372 58	3,084 02	7,330 89	20,710 96
Carpets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemicals, dyes, ink, &c	79,450 76	64,432 18	63,501 93	80,005 53	287,390 40
Chicory	8,930 16	825 69	14,047 81	9,598 68	34,002 34
China, glass, earthen ware	6,013 23	1,749 82	3,514 82	4,909 59	16,187 46
Colors	.....	.....	.....	575 44	575 44
Cotton velvets	.....	777 31	.....	.....	777 31
Fancy goods, toys	85,461 44	38,568 08	39,616 77	2,842 90	166,489 19
Gelatine	5,589 55	4,367 94	.....	2,846 67	12,813 16
Hemp bags	.....	1,302 59	708 80	.....	2,011 39
Hosiery of cotton, silk, wool	.....	16,154 86	4,388 64	.....	20,543 50
India-rubber goods	9,777 23	11,415 37	6,867 51	.....	28,060 11
Instruments:					
Musical	14,141 28	14,534 13	13,117 32	9,208 62	51,021 35
Scientific	1,404 25	3,285 86	2,595 54	5,293 30	12,578 95
Labels printed on paper	.....	.....	.....	1,438 54	1,438 54
Leather gloves	41,608 95	56,361 53	39,334 54	63,584 89	200,889 91
Linen	.....	.....	.....	691 29	691 29
Liquors (malt and distilled), fruit juice	13,281 38	6,888 98	23,433 14	6,259 63	49,863 13
Looking and window glass plates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manure salt, kainit	216,394 60	215,527 04	141,545 86	121,527 53	694,995 03
Metal-ware, machinery	12,116 62	8,958 56	11,312 22	16,773 98	49,161 38
Mineral water, natural	.....	.....	3,694 95	.....	3,394 95
Miscellaneous	2,316 88	2,838 26	2,298 71	2,183 64	9,637 49
Oil paintings	.....	.....	.....	2,255 05	2,255 05
Paper, manufactures of	1,639 11	3,690 40	2,131 21	562 24	8,022 96
Pipes	.....	.....	.....	1,641 50	1,641 50
Portland cement, asphalt	24,836 28	34,686 90	19,645 36	7,815 61	86,984 15
Prepared vegetables	5,716 07	.....	.....	4,791 06	10,507 13
Rags	20,536 57	31,321 87	9,706 66	.....	61,565 10
Raw skins	3,955 26	.....	.....	.....	3,955 26

Value of the declared exports from the consular district of Brunswick, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	Total.
Wax candles				$490 83	$490 83
White sugar of lead				277 15	277 15
Wool	$9,746 89	$4,008 63			13,755 52
Worsted yarn, dyed	1,830 85	2,017 70	$914 18	2,148 93	6,911 66
Total	1,696,519 13	1,869,293 41	1,293,152 52	843,991 43	5,704,956 49
Total for the preceding year	1,374,671 86	1,426,143 95	703,798 97	698,479 53	4 203,094 31
Increase	323,847 27	443,149 46	589,353 55	145,511 90	1,501,862 18

WILLIAMS C. FOX,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Brunswick, ———, 1886.

CHEMNITZ.

Declared value of exports to the United States from the consular district of Chemnitz, including the agency at Glauchau, during the quarter ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1885.	Fourth quarter, 1886.	Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1885.	Fourth quarter, 1886.
Beer		$1,224 78	Hosiery—Continued.		
Baskets		1,606 66	Wool	$15,258 20	$14,019 82
Buttons		2,103 12	Jersey cloths	585 82	5,987 45
Braids		174 79	Linen goods	9,414 76	8,295 12
Brushes		56 41	Machinery	3,966 15	2,712 12
Bead goods		538 19	Machine felt		1,929 02
China	$346 90	385 82	Miscellaneous	8,020 38	
Cotton:			Mufflers and shawls	8,907 88	10,511 54
Goods	7,127 33	2,820 05	Musical goods	19,133 55	33,016 40
Yarn	6,763 02	11,056 97	Orseille liquid	7,794 70	4,945 56
Waste	916 32		Pins		227 86
Curtains and covers	6,089 50	33,602 84	Purses		189 05
Damasks	2,234 91	183 78	Paper		169 93
Dress goods	138,348 62	242,704 64	Shell goods	1,794 70	848 27
Embroideries, laces, and trimmings	100,650 94	182,064 64	Slipper patterns		990 60
Fancy goods	693 40		Toys	3,245 20	1,106 65
Flannels	2,348 30	11,464 77	Upholstery stuffs		10,566 73
Furniture stuffs	10,846 08	9,208 70	Underwear and clothing		6,469 16
Flowers, artificial		196 06	Violin strings		139 62
Glue		1,275 41	Wooden wares		286 00
Gloves:			Wool:		
Cotton	287,140 50	217,618 10	Cloaks and jackets	1,387 00	
Silk and taffeta	109,112 52	239,312 33	Yarns	1,319 90	13,985 65
Kid		2,121 97	Waste		2,602 53
Wool	44,769 56	9,011 79	Wash blue		1,123 74
Hat linings		7,992 34			
Hosiery:					
Cotton	1,341,682 42	1,377,557 65	Total	2,159,201 68	2,515,296 77
Silk and plaited	19,103 18	40,642 74			

Number of invoices legalized at Glauchau during the year 1886 1,387
Number of invoices legalized at Chemnitz during the year 1886 7,757

Total 9,144

GEO. H. MURPHY,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Chemnitz, Germany.

COLOGNE.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Cologne to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1886.

[Value given in United States gold currency.]

Articles.	Quarter ending— March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	December 31, 1886.	Total.
Paper-hangings	$1,828 51	$218 09	.....	.....	$2,046 60
Books and stationery	517 64	1,949 92	$1,805 25	$844 33	5,117 14
Clay pipes	.....	6,951 75	1,426 76	1,182 23	9,560 74
Chemical apparatus	1,029 40	694 18	6,174 08	2,904 82	10,802 48
Chocolate and candies	3,779 38	1,153 71	3,032 14	2,063 90	10,029 13
Cologne water	4,368 74	2,327 75	3,849 15	4,255 04	14,800 68
Cotton and linen goods	12,965 57	14,704 79	25,879 88	8,859 29	62,429 53
Dyes, chemicals, colors, paints	48,438 01	32,646 69	43,466 12	59,936 37	184,447 19
Hops	.....	.....	.....	3,996 16	3,996 16
Leather, hides and skins	31,263 51	36,412 56	56,372 89	43,951 02	167,999 98
French locks	.....	.....	575 75	634 28	1,210 03
Machinery	.....	5,088 04	1,263 83	1,412 41	7,764 28
Horn strips	3,199 91	1,642 18	1,850 30	2,022 95	8,715 34
Mineral water	38,251 12	67,568 17	115,466 30	69,280 73	290,566 32
Orange mineral	19,550 06	9,380 19	16,849 57	17,606 73	63,386 55
Porcelain and earthen ware	8,234 75	16,990 24	18,546 39	4,877 89	48,649 27
Paintings, oil	.....	.....	.....	6,821 08	6,821 08
Iron (spiegel)	148,647 77	215,439 06	238,492 76	161,784 71	764,364 30
Hardware	506 48	.....	.....	.....	506 48
Silk goods, ribbons, velvet and plush	89,473 20	78,470 29	202,142 94	63,169 77	433,256 90
Soap	4,182 31	2,336 16	1,762 72	1,828 76	10,109 95
Steel (wire and rods)	141,880 37	45,990 92	49,470 89	105,732 57	343,074 75
Tiles	.....	2,588 06	1,493 37	739 78	4,821 21
Sundries	1,480 57	1,426 86	6,822 22	3,025 51	12,755 16
Tobacco	.....	3,523 05	.....	1,979 20	5,502 25
Wine and beer	18,060 08	41,419 82	33,837 16	36,551 74	129,868 80
Mechanical instruments	.....	.....	1,253 30	154 96	1,408 26
Total	577,588 08	588,922 48	831,833 77	605,666 23	2,604,010 56
Total for preceding year	262,800 92	448,934 69	585,630 26	400,377 31	1,697,743 18
Increase	314,787 16	139,987 79	246,203 51	205,288 92	906,267 38

Value of declared exports for the year ending December 31, *from the United States consulate, Cologne, Germany, to the United States during the years mentioned.*

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1886	$2,604,010	1879	$1,346,284
1885	1,697,743	1878	931,103
1884	2,039,813	1877	782,580
1883	1,650,343	1876	672,849
1882	2,173,321	1875	1,013,760
1881	2,334,374	1874	1,307,823
1880	2,578,939	1873	1,631,372

WM. D. WAMER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cologne, December 31, 1886.

CREFELD.

Report of Consul Potter.

Reports from different parts of the district show that during the year 1886 the silk-manufacturing industries in and around the city of Crefeld were much more active than during the year 1885, and that the invoice value of shipments to the United States during the year 1886 exceeded in amount those of 1885 by about 4,500,000 marks.

While the output, in meters, of textile productions was much larger during the year just closed than that of the previous years, the quality

of the goods was in general inferior, and the manufacturers' net receipts in 1886 will average less than those of 1884–'85.

During the year 1886 there was no material change in the rate of wages paid to hand-loom weavers, but there was a marked decrease in the number of this class of artisans employed, for the reason that new labor-saving machinery in factory structures performed the work which has heretofore kept the house weavers busy at their homes.

The increase in the number of power-looms which were put into operation during the year 1886 was very large, and the house industry has suffered in a corresponding degree.

Plain and fancy velvets and plushes for trimmings and millinery purposes, and dress goods and mantle stuffs, in all silk and chappe, are now produced in almost unlimited quantities on power-looms. Brocade stuffs in all silk and in chappe, and even cravat goods in elaborate and beautiful designs and of superior texture and quality, are now also extensively made on new and improved power-looms.

A widely-known manufacturer, who has 450 power-looms in operation in one building, states that he can manufacture all silk and half-silk goods in black and in colors, in quality equal, if not superior in every particular, to anything woven on hand-looms, and fully up to the highest standard of the best Lyons silks. Goods with any design or decoration, except squares, are made upon these improved machines. Squares can, of course, be made, but owing to the necessity of frequently changing the caps with different colors, it is not profitable to produce goods with designs in squares.

The number of power-looms in operation in this district in 1884–'85 was about 3,000. The estimated number in use at the end of 1886 was about 5,000, showing an increase during the year of 66⅔ per cent. It is also estimated that the output from this number of power-looms is equal to the product of 50,000 persons engaged in the "house industry."

The number of hand-looms in operation throughout this consular district in the year 1884–'85 was about 41,000. During the year 1885–'86 the number was reduced to about 28,000, showing a decrease of more than 30 per cent. during the year.

The manufacturers of plush and velvet goods were actively engaged during the past year, but the prices obtained for such goods were very low. Certain qualities of power-loom velvets, which were readily disposed of in 1884–'85 at 90 cents per yard, found a dull market in 1886 at 60 and 65 cents per yard.

The following table shows what disposition was made of the textile productions of Crefeld alone (which is only a part of the consular district) during the years 1884 and 1885:

Invoice value of goods manufactured in Crefeld alone during the years 1884 *and* 1885, *and to what countries shipped or sold.*

Countries.	1885.			1884.		
	Velvet goods.	Stuff goods.	Total.	Velvet goods.	Stuff goods.	Total.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Germany	10, 136, 360	18, 140, 753	28, 267, 113	10, 735, 920	18, 119, 831	28, 855, 751
Austria	249, 800	684, 578	931, 378	294, 290	890, 224	1, 184, 514
England	11, 339, 890	10, 554, 759	21, 894, 649	11, 673, 700	12, 134, 296	23, 807, 996
France	3, 380, 730	1, 130, 492	4, 711, 222	4, 230, 440	1, 626, 317	5, 856, 757
Other European countries	976, 170	2, 184, 307	3, 160, 477	905, 600	3, 317, 005	4, 222, 605
United States (mainly)	10, 138, 480	8, 698, 048	18, 836, 528	12, 022, 030	9, 693, 916	21, 715, 946
Total	.....	.....	77, 801, 367	.....	.....	85, 613, 569

The quantity of raw material consumed during the year 1885 was also much less than in 1884, as will appear by the following table:

Quantity of raw material consumed, and for what purposes, during the years 1884 *and* 1885.

Material, and for what purpose used.	1885.	1884.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Raw silk:		
For velvet goods	144,740	155,846
For stuff goods	709,603	795,291
Chappe:		
For velvet goods	643,042	751,465
For stuff goods	3,450	30,699
Cotton:		
For velvet goods	837,256	963,175
For stuff goods	1,077,899	1,278,077
Total	3,415,990	3,974,553

About 11 per cent. less of chappe and about 13 per cent. less of cotton yarn were consumed in 1885 than in 1884. The amount of wages paid to weavers was about 4,000,000 marks less than during the year 1884.

The following table exhibits the disbursements of the manufacturers of Crefield alone, mainly to wage earners, in different branches of the textile industries during the years 1884 and 1885. Information to a later date cannot be obtained.

Industry.	1885.	1884.
	Marks.	*Marks.*
Weaving	14,710,523	20,030,352
Winding	1,703,809	1,981,757
Dyeing	4,105,865	4,630,571
Shearing	806,763	860,828
Finishing	1,835,490	1,958,705
Total	23,162,450	30,462,213

The number of yards of goods of different kinds cannot be ascertained with sufficient accuracy to justify a statement, but it is quite certain that the output in 1885 was much larger than in 1884, while the amount of raw material consumed and the total amount of wages paid in 1885 were considerably less. The total value of the product of 1885 appears also to be less than that of the previous year.

The foregoing tables have no especial interest or meaning other than confirming a truth which has been made apparent in other ways, viz, that the rapid introduction of labor-saving machinery has greatly cheapened the process of manufacture, and that the goods produced during the year 1885 were inferior in weight and quality to the productions of 1884.

Many shippers of velvet goods to the United States claim to have made heavy losses during the past year in their attempts to compete with an overstocked market and at the same time furnish employment for the house weavers, whose occupation is rapidly fading away in the presence of improved power-looms.

During the year 1886 cotton appears to have been more extensively used than ever before in connection with the manufacture of silk goods.

The manufacture and shipment to the United States of pure cotton-velvet goods has also increased to a considerable extent from this district. These goods are now produced in such perfection as not to be easily distinguished in some cases from chappe velvets.

Increase and decrease in the invoiced value of exports from the consular district of Crefeld to the United States for the year ended December 31, 1886, *compared with the previous year, ended same date, and the kind of goods shipped.*

Kind of goods.	1885.	1886.		
	Invoice value.	Invoice value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton, plush, and velvet goods	$22,193 13	$117,199 90	$95,006 77	.....
Half-silk goods	624,611 29	799,429 16	174,317 87	.....
Half-silk and chappe plush goods	363,589 44	987,013 19	623,423 75	.....
All-silk goods	139,678 05	119,978 08	.....	$19,699 97
Steel rails	26,850 29	.....	.....	26,850 29
Velvet goods	2,111,121 03	2,331,925 14	220,804 11	.....
Woolen goods	25,663 47	6,629 01	.....	19,034 46
Total	3,313,706 70	4,362,174 48	1,114,052 50	65,584 72

Number of shipments or invoices to the United States.

Year ended December 31:	
1885	2,599
1886	3,291
Increase, 1886	962

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Crefeld to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886, *and totals for the corresponding quarters of* 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total, year ended December 31, 1886.	Total, year ended December 31, 1885.
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.		
Articles of art	$905 84	$1,931 23	$1,547 62	$2,773 32	$7,158 01	$6,465 61
Buttons and button stuffs	8,400 29	.....	1,100 90	298 07	9,799 26	8,453 63
Canvas	452 81	365 29	.....	828 92	1,647 02	1,196 69
Cotton goods (velvet and plush)	2,936 91	17,250 37	49,212 38	47,800 24	117,199 90	22,193 13
Chemicals	4,951 87	5,691 08	4,789 96	2,578 80	18,011 71	34,[illegible]06 21
Liquors and wines	7,865 73	547 90	3,737 41	8,141 87	20,292 41	24,759 37
Miscellaneous	2,454 30	2,348 65	1,064 99	3,277 04	9,644 98	4,467 71
Plush goods	91,414 78	308,946 19	455,290 40	131,361 82	987,013 19	363,589 44
Paper ware	10,853 67	8,435 05	13,535 88	14,208 34	46,532 94	40,658 57
Hatbands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	686 74
Raw silk	.....	.....	.....	6,172 88	6,172 88	.....
Ribbons:						
Velvet	7,039 97	2,850 71	2,900 40	2,501 43	15,292 51	15,870 39
All-silk	.....	883 65	.....	2,587 64	3,471 29	534 56
Half-silk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,576 28
Silk goods	31,498 04	18,788 82	35,157 83	34,533 39	119,978 08	139,678 05
Silk and cotton mixed goods	157,904 72	217,976 98	183,732 82	239,814 64	799,429 16	624,611 29
Steel and iron machinery	511 87	.....	203 54	7,916 28	8,631 69	731 88
Steel rails, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,850 29
Velvet goods	430,779 53	511,779 26	791,837 06	597,529 29	2,331,925 14	2,111,121 03
Woolen goods	.....	2,193 06	3,806 80	629 15	6,629 01	25,663 47
Total	757,470 33	1,100,488 24	1,547,917 99	1,102,952 62	4,508,829 18	3,454,613 34

Declared exports from the consular district of Crefeld, to the United States, during the quarter of the year ending December 31, 1886, and for the corresponding quarter of 1885; also the totals for the years ending on same date.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1886.		Quarter ending— December 31, 1885.		Total year ending December 31, 1886.	Total year ending December 31, 1885.
	Marks.		*Marks.*			
Articles of art, oil paintings, &c.	11,652 60	$2,773 32	7,139 00	$1,699 08	$7,158 01	$6,465 61
Buttons and button-stuffs	1,252 41	298 07	2,732 74	650 39	9,799 26	8,453 63
Canvas for embroidery	3,482 85	828 92	2,747 80	653 98	1,647 02	1,196 69
Cotton goods, plushes and velvets	200,841 34	47,800 24	9,474 35	2,254 89	117,199 90	22,198 13
Chemicals and dyes	10,835 36	2,578 80	28,795 89	6,853 42	18,011 71	34,505 21
Liquors and wines	34,207 45	8,141 37	32,454 00	7,724 05	20,292 41	24,759 37
Miscellaneous	13,769 09	3,277 04	10,961 68	2,608 88	9,644 98	4,467 71
Plush goods	551,940 44	131,361 82	333,352 52	79,337 90	987,013 19	363,589 44
Paper ware and labels	62,219 90	14,208 34	58,592 52	13,945 02	46,532 94	40,658 57
Hat-bands						686 74
Raw silk	25,936 47	6,172 88			6,172 88	
Ribbons:						
Velvet	10,510 22	1,501 43	14,331 42	3,410 88	15,292 51	15,870 39
All-silk	10,872 25	2,587 64			3,471 29	534 56
Half-silk						2,576 28
Silk goods	145,098 29	34,533 39	101,931 66	24,259 73	119,978 08	139,678 05
Silk and cotton-mixed goods	1,005,103 54	239,814 64	793,796 92	188,923 66	799,429 16	624,611 29
Steel and iron machinery, ware, &c	33,261 70	7,916 28	2,004 40	477 05	8,631 69	731 88
Steel rails, steel blooms, forgings, &c						26,850 29
Velvet goods	2,510,627 29	597,529 29	1,229,385 50	292,593 76	2,331,925 14	2,111,121 03
Woolen goods	2,643 52	629 15			6,629 01	25,663 47
Total	4,634,254 72	1,102,953 62	2,627,700 40	625,392 69	4,508,829 18	3,454,613 34
Total during preceding year	2,627,700 40	625,392 69			3,454,613 34	
Increase	2,006,554 32	477,559 93			1,054,215 84	

The above returns include the exports from the agency at Essen, up to March 1, 1885.

J. S. POTTER,
Consul.

DANTZIC.

Trade report for 1885 *of Consular Agent Collas.*

The depression in trade all over the world has not left Dantzic unscathed, and 1885 has even yielded worse results than last year in imports as well as exports, which must be sought in the unfavorable state of commercial affairs in general and in local causes where the demand has, in many instances, fallen off. This and the overproduction of most articles with which consumption could not keep pace, the increased rapidity of communication destroyed the balance between offer and demand. The newly imposed duties and export premiums have also contributed to nurture the crisis.

The new railroads in the interior of Russia have greatly interfered with the, so to say, transit monopoly which Dantzic formerly enjoyed owing to its favorable situation at the mouth of the Vistula. The Russian Government has, in order to divert agricultural produce to Odessa, Libau, Riga, &c., raised or lowered the transport tariffs according to circum-

stances, the consequence of which is that less grain has been directed hither than heretofore. Timber was very unsatisfactory.

One hundred and fifty-seven vessels, of 100,476 tons, out of 1, 24, left the port in ballast.

Shipments of wheat, although larger than in 1884, amounting to 115,500 tons, of which 44,700 tons to Great Britain, 28,000 tons to German ports and the Rhine via Holland, 18,000 tons to Denmark, the remainder to Swedish and Norwegian ports, have not attained the average of former years. Quality was a fair average. Prices underwent a good many fluctuations. The differences between Great Britain and Russia in regard to Afghanistan, and later in the year between Servia and Bulgaria, brought some life into the trade, but as soon as the complications were settled, stagnation took place and prices gradually declined.

Rye was less influenced by political affairs than wheat, but a smart decline in prices occurred by degrees. Quality was various, and shipments amount to 29,500 tons; the bulk to Norway.

Barley exports amount to 16,300 tons, of which 7,000 tons to Great Britain, the remainder to Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The quality was good average.

Peas were chiefly supplied from Poland, and 9,000 tons were sent to different ports. The inland growth was used for home consumption.

Of rape and rubsen seed about 16,700 tons appeared in the market, of which 14,000 tons were used on the spot, the remainder shipped to Stettin and Holland.

Potatoes were a very large yield, but did not keep, in consequence of which the distilleries were constantly at work in the production of spirits, and although the demand was good, prices declined considerably, owing to increased production and increased stocks. There was a regular export of spirits to Spain, except for a few weeks, when the dispute about the Caroline Islands caused an interruption, but renewed activity took place when the case was settled, and of 450,000 cwt., 340,000 cwt. were directed to that country.

The shipments of beet-root sugar fell far short of those in 1884. The area of land under cultivation was considerably less. Several manufactories ceased working, the result of which was a rise in prices, thus checking the demand; but this year the quantities grown are again larger, and the present campaign has furnished increased material, which is proved by the accumulation of stocks and a decline in prices. Exports to the United States amount to 45,000 cwt.

Molasses shipments, chiefly to France and Spain, amount to 707,000 cwt. There were shipped 101,000 cwt. of flour and 120,000 cwt. of bran.

The timber trade at Dantzic appears to lose its importance more and more every year, as the modest expectations for an improvement have not been realized. The shipments, it is true, are somewhat heavier than those of 1884, but they had to be effected at declining rates, in consequence of the competition of other countries at the receiving ports, so that the result is most unsatisfactory.

A shipment of old iron took place to the United States, and several of chemical wood pulp, as well as amber, were directed thither.

About 4,000 kegs of spruce beer were sent to England.

Shipping results are, if possible, more disastrous than last year. Freights suffered a further decline, and the number of laid-up sailing ships was increased. Several steamers shared the same fate, there not being sufficient employment for them, and prospects for 1886 are gloomy.

American clover-seed is much in favor here. A fair quantity was received via Hamburg, Bremen, &c.; so a demand may be looked for in future. Maize was not so much inquired after as in former years for distilling purposes, owing to the large crop and low prices of potatoes.

The returns show a slight increase in the imports of petroleum from the United States, but the demand was not equal to the supply, the competition of Russian oil in the interior operating unfavorably. This latter is not much used at Dantzic; but, again, the inquiry for Poland has almost ceased. Stocks are heavier and prices are at 7.65 marks against 8.45 marks in 1884.

There were no receipts of tallow or lard from America, and only 20,600 cwt. of rosin.

Cotton for transit to Poland via London, Antwerp, and Bremen was rather largely imported.

The arrivals of machinery and agricultural implements have become very unimportant, as the high duty has enabled German fabrication to compete successfully with foreign countries. Field engines for thrashing purposes are almost all that come to hand. American horse-rakes were in great favor and extensively imported, but the German manufacturer has imitated them, and, being assisted by the duty, now furnishes the article.

During the first half year the forwarding business was very brisk, and considerable quantities of goods, particularly colonial produce, were sent to Poland in order to arrive there before the newly imposed duties by the Russian Government came into force. The second half of the year shows a large falling off; on the whole, the business was not satisfactory. Pig-iron, which also now has to bear a higher duty in Poland, has a decrease of about 600,000 cwt.

The importation of herrings, although not so considerable as in 1884, was still very large. The stocks which remained over caused a glut in the market through which a smart decline took place, leaving a very heavy loss to the shippers and receivers. Scotland, as usual, supplied the greater portion.

Business in colonial produce was very slow. About the same quantity of salt came to hand as last year.

The arrivals of British coal and coke were 11,000 tons less than in 1884, owing to the closing up and cessation of labor in several manufactories. The falling off would have been greater but for the very low prices of the material in England and Scotland, as well as the unprecedented low freights.

All branches of trade are in a state of stagnation.

PETER COLLAS,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Dantzic, December 31, 1885.

Value of declared exports from the consular agency of Dantzic to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
Cement	$416 54				$416 54
Petroleum-barrels	7,312 00		$5,181 05	$7,959 42	20,452 47
Beet-root sugar	82,690 79	$151,011 13	113,730 66	222,245 85	569,677 93
Scrap iron	1,702 10		7,146 77	1,604 98	10,453 85
Chemical wood pulp	6,409 10	4,671 30	7,539 99	2,359 11	20,979 50
Amber goods	1,040 04	758 70		2,650 10	5,448 84
Linen goods	59 00				59 00
Medical roots		208 30	196 40		404 70
Hemp-seed		833 10			833 10
Rubsen-seed		1,024 67			1,024 67
Musical instruments		129 94			129 94
Jute bagging and rope			555 00		555 00
Liqueurs			664 70	435 30	1,060 00
Sundries			220 75	487 40	708 15
Total	99,629 57	158,637 14	135,235 32	238,741 66	632,243 69
Total previous year	15,281 75	126,911 01	15,703 61	13,972 23	171,868 60
Increase	84,347 82	31,726 13	119,531 71	224,769 43	460,375 09

Imports at Dantzic for the year ending December, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
	Cwt.			*Cwt.*	
Coffee	58,454	$731,250	Pig and old iron	600,368	$400,125
Cocoa	1,474	18,825	Iron formed and ruled	61,024	123,750
Chicory and other surrogates	29,408	81,375	Rails	1,206	1,500
Tea	1,636	45,000	Steel, iron and steel plates, tin	40,158	98,125
Rice	93,772	256,375	Cast-iron and steel wares	35,190	304,650
Sugar, raw and refined	29,064	205,000	Engines, boilers, anchors, chains	37,554	262,825
Sirup and molasses	8,968	26,875	Lead and lead goods	7,178	28,050
Pepper and pimento	10,888	187,000	Pewter and pewter goods	2,508	56,500
Cinnamon and other spices	2,854	48,750	Copper, copperware, copper and brass foundry articles	23,916	374,425
Southern fruits, preserves, &c.	20,302	228,050	Earths and ores, chalk, lime	337,612	118,000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	6,108	124,675	Cement	229,536	117,650
Wine and must	35,832	345,000	Stones and stoneware	235,550	147,325
Arrack, rum, brandy	6,910	74,250	Bricks, clay pipes and wares	161,780	80,000
Beer	4,512	15,100	China	600	7,500
Honey	4,678	55,700	Glass and glassware	2,732	21,250
Meat and bacon	4,058	50,725	Coals and coke	916,800	616,000
Lard	37,672	327,150	Non-European timber	2,350	6,750
Herrings	626,052	956,500	Builders' timber	9,300	8,750
Salt	322,944	58,250	Coopers', cabinet-makers' and carvers' goods, furniture, &c.	9,402	78,750
Sundry articles of consumption	26,448	155,850	Cotton	216,034	2,440,000
Grains and seeds	30,010	76,620	Wool	6,310	138,025
Chicory root	16,626	27,000	Yarns and stuffs	25,670	775,000
Drugs and chemicals and dye wares	281,898	625,000	Ropemakers' wares	2,044	29,425
Olive oil	2,292	22,500	Flax, hemp, oakum, jute	1,458	9,150
Linseed oil	32,278	187,675	Hides and skins	39,904	548,675
Palm and cocoanut oil	13,430	109,000	Rags	948	2,125
Other oils	12,572	95,000	Paper and paper wares	13,000	82,500
Tallow	5,756	47,250	Guano	4,006	10,000
Train oil	9,044	73,250	Sundries	11,520	99,200
Spermaceti, stearine, &c.	2,078	20,750			
Other grease, soap, perfumes	5,652	68,000			
Oil-cake	36,096	58,000			
Petroleum	272,080	493,120			
Rosin	31,600	32,500			
Asphalt, tar, pitch, felt, &c.	143,940	120,625	Total		12,033,015

The bulk of imports is from Great Britain. Coffee, rice, tobacco, and spices come partly from Holland, Hamburg, and Bremen. Machinery and iron and steel manufactures partly from Belgium. Wine chiefly from France. Petroleum, lard, rosin from the United States. Herrings from Scotland and Norway. Other articles from different European ports.

Exports from Dantzic for the year ending December, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including cost and charges.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including cost and charges.
	Cwt.			*Cwt.*	
Wheat	2,306,840	$4,469,500	Spelter and spelter wares	2,812	$10,175
Rye	591,160	849,800	Coopers' and turners' wares, and old petroleum-barrels	13,024	28,750
Barley	326,440	530,450	Drugs	32,300	163,500
Oats	10,780	17,525	Rape-oil	103,200	575,000
Peas, beans, &c	194,900	841,075	Oil-cake	52,352	85,125
Oil-seeds	91,200	262,200	Brass and copper wares	824	16,325
Other agricultural produce	22,674	242,900	Rags	6,574	13,775
Flour, starch, bran, &c	556,256	871,250	Flax, hemp, tow	2,914	21,275
Spruce beer	8,552	42,250	Tar, pitch, asphalt	1,400	1,875
Beet-root sugar	1,174,746	4,120,250	Paper and pasteboard	9,234	24,100
Molasses	706,852	786,375	Glass and glasswares	10,232	15,375
Sprit, spirits, brandies	458,706	2,325,500	Wood pulp	20,672	51,250
Sundry articles of consumption	10,096	121,425	Other articles not enumerated	25,792	193,900
Fir and oak timber and staves	4,443,264	2,642,500			
Pig and old iron	3,578	1,450			
Iron and iron manufactures	14,216	68,125	Total		18,926,750
Lead and lead wares	5,724	33,750			

Wheat, barley, and peas principally to Great Britain, but also to Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Holland, and Belgium. Rye mostly to Norway and Germany. Timber principally to Great Britain and France; sleepers are also much exported to Holland and Belgium. Spruce beer almost exclusively to Great Britain. Oil and oil-seeds to the Rhine via Rotterdam, Holland, and Belgium. Sugar to Great Britain, United States, Sweden, and Netherlands. Old iron and petroleum-barrels to the United States, also wood pulp. Sprit and spirits to Spain. Molasses to France. Other articles chiefly to German ports.

DRESDEN.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Dresden to the United States during the four quarters ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1885.	First quarter, 1886.	Second quarter, 1886.	Third quarter, 1886.	Total.
Artificial flowers	$548 72	$3,188 24	$330 20	$1,161 39	$4,228 55
Books	15,210 41	13,156 47	7,345 44	7,858 48	43,570 80
Buttons	.....	4,789 47	3,911 68	2,974 29	11,675 44
Cigarettes and tobacco	7,713 44	1,438 16	1,764 89	3,384 46	14,300 95
Drugs	22,680 24	13,571 82	10,901 48	16,099 07	63,252 61
Egg-albumen and yolks	7,472 71	6,376 85	2,779 85	4,844 56	21,473 97
Fancy goods	5,693 50	3,683 94	14,730 33	12,523 68	36,631 45
Glass, porcelain, and china ware	77,301 10	38,302 83	130,361 57	96,004 90	341,970 40
Laces and dress trimmings	2,353 39	3,150 19	1,672 25	3,671 76	10,847 59
Linen and half-linen goods	61,972 80	120,037 32	66,555 02	116,541 50	365,106 64
Musical instruments and musical ware	2,879 45	5,057 92	6,771 60	3,297 28	18,006 25
Paintings and photographs	1,171 67	250 30	703 52	1,813 29	3,938 78
Paper and paper ware	9,590 26	8,133 90	9,865 78	10,076 65	37,766 59
Photographic paper	46,678 32	54,942 17	57,034 24	63,176 29	221,831 02
Rags	11,597 55	806 77	5,140 40	.....	17,514 72
Straw plaits and straw goods	2,133 13	429 83	.....	518 89	3,081 85
Watch-movements	47 60	129 00	.....	.....	176 60
Woolen goods	33,768 67	54,699 47	57,739 41	59,322 68	205,530 23
Miscellaneous	14,208 51	7,099 60	4,965 12	9,102 64	35,375 87
Total	323,021 47	338,244 25	382,572 78	412,371 81	1,456,210 31
Total for preceding year	267,646 33	226,575 50	218,011 33	354,931 73	1,067,164 89
Increase	55,375 14	111,668 75	164,561 45	57,440 08	389,045 42

JOS. T. MASON,
Consul.

DÜSSELDORF.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Düsseldorf to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December, 1886.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Caps and cartridges	1,140.14	5,618.71	4,297.36	2,840.34	13,965.55
Paintings, chromos, &c	207.29	857.00	11,029.20	9,079.70	20,673.19
Plush goods	9,125.43	24,319.81	17,942.19	9,543.64	60,981.07
Braids, bindings, trimmings, and lace	27,302.42	1,258.56	2,016.85	3,179.78	33,757.61
Woolen yarn	25,337.89	26,601.78	5,843.07	.....	57,782.74
Buttons and button-stuffs	6,509.83	3,889.80	.....	7,733.72	18,133.35
Bottles, empty	6,396.39	17,371.96	3,586.19	4,072.40	31,426.94
Dress and piece goods:					
Italian cloth	6,737.11	14,141.35	9,331.69	6,647.04	36,857.19
Silk and silk-mixed	7,899.23	9,400.36	2,395.76	5,978.70	25,674.05
Woolen and woolen-mixed	39,970.76	76,141.68	62,773.38	83,010.88	261,896.70
Artists' colors	18,733.19	25,121.05	26,024.62	1,224.46	71,103.32
Dyes and chemicals	.....	.....	.....	23,159.42	23,159.42
Ultramarine	3,406.39	9,493.72	7,764.73	8,814.49	29,479.33
Wines, spirits, beer, &c	62.45	482.65	285.74	85.68	916.52
Metal goods:					
Machinery	9,969.11	10,168.45	9,589.21	13,796.86	43,523.63
Hardware and cutlery	7,210.32	5,945.79	3,833.09	6,010.90	23,000.10
Iron and steel	385,093.96	717,681.49	459,833.09	642,844.66	2,205,453.20
Mineral waters	.....	783.62	.....	1,378.40	2,162.02
Miscellaneous	5,810.91	2,965.27	6,189.35	6,969.38	21,934.91
Total	560,962.82	951,743.05	632,735.52	836,370.45	2,981,811.84
Total in preceding year	164,486.59	307,350.94	366,574.75	483,858.22	1,322,279.50
Increase	396,476.23	644,383.11	266,160.77	352,512.23	1,659,532.34

D. J. PARTELLO,
Consul.

ELBERFELD.

Report of Consul Förster.

The general complaint of manufacturers and dealers in nearly all branches of industry for 1886 and 1885 has been "depression in trade" and "stagnation of business," mainly due to overproduction. It cannot be denied that the capacity to supply the markets of the world with manufactured goods or articles greatly "exceeds the demand," as a very common phrase goes, but that phrase is merely a circumscription of the great truth, "The purchasing power of the great majority of men does not keep pace with the general progress made in the natural development of our resources." Whenever the supply exceeds the demand, prices must naturally decline, stagnation in business follows, workmen are discharged or wages reduced, and sales at a loss become more frequent. Although these remarks may, in general, find their application to the commerce and trade in every quarter of the civilized world, yet they apply with more or less force chiefly to the Old World, where the people, driven by necessity, have attained a higher degree of perfection, especially in the manufacture of articles of luxury.

The principal articles of export from this consular district to the United States have been in point of importance as follows, viz:

SILK AND SILK-MIXED GOODS.

Among the silk-mixed goods a large and very handsome supply of fine furniture stuffs (wool and cotton, silk and linen, or mohair) has been extensively manufactured for the American market at remunerative prices, and also attractive patterns of wool and cotton mixed goods. Mantle cloths have been in active demand during the greater part of last summer and fall. This is true also of silk and cotton mixed goods. A lively competition has been going on between the French silk manufacturers and those of Elberfeld, which seems to turn out in favor of the latter city, from which large sales in these goods are made for the French export to America, which proves also that the cost of labor, food, clothing, &c., in Germany must be cheaper than in France, where the German competition mainly in silk goods is keenly felt.

Although the cotton industry has been on the decline for several years past, it seems to have been in a comparatively fair condition here, as a majority of manufacturers were supplied with contracts after the last decline in prices set in.

LINEN AND COTTON-MIXED LACES.

The trade in the different kinds of embroideries and laces, linen as well as cotton-mixed, for the last and present year has been rather dull, owing to the extensive importation of the cheap French machine-made laces of St. Pierre-Calais.

HAT-BANDS AND RIBBONS.

In this branch there is to be reported a steady and continuous increase for the last three years. The export in hat-bands and ribbons for 1884 was $142,123; in 1885 it amounted to $166,659, and in 1886 it shows an insignificant decrease, and amounts to $163,633.

DYES AND CHEMICALS.

The exports of aniline dyes to the United States have been marked by a steady increase. While in 1884 the exports of aniline dyes amounted to $228,459, they advanced to $245,974 in 1885, and show a slight decrease in 1886, amounting to $240,048.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.

Hardware and cutlery are mainly exported from Solingen and some smaller towns and villages in close proximity to Solingen. The fact that the export in cutlery, especially knives, razors, scissors, and blades, reach the high figure of $743,795 in 1886, as against $513,154 in 1885, must be attributed more to the cheapness of labor than to any other cause. Even English cutlers buy a part of their goods for their American market from Solingen.

To show to better advantage the slow but steady increase of the various articles of export from this consular district for the last four years, I transmit the following summary, giving the declared value of the principal articles of export, made up from the quarterly statements in the official records of this consulate, and which are transmitted and pub-

lished by the United States consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main for each quarter.

Articles.	*1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Braids, bindings, and trimmings	$33, 666	$21, 363	$25, 021	$23, 000
Buttons, and button-stuffs	19, 927	33, 025	60, 365	59, 246
Cotton goods	537	4, 997	1, 046	24, 130
Silk and silk-mixed goods	350, 983	587, 446	589, 348	539, 715
Woolen and woolen-mixed goods	300, 741	400, 525	288, 356	513, 419
Dyes and chemicals	98, 368	228, 458	245, 974	240, 480
Hatbands and ribbons	114, 389	142, 123	166, 659	163, 633
Hardware and cutlery	363, 347	577, 463	513, 154	743, 795

* For 1883 only three quarters could be given.

CHARLES FÖRSTER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Elberfeld, January 22, 1887.

KÖNIGSBERG.

Report of Consular Agent Gadeke.

The Königsberg trade shows for the year 1885 no great alterations as compared with 1884.

In the corn trade, the most important branch of the Königsberg trade, there is a certain improvement, but this improvement results only from the great supplies which arrived from Russia in the months of April and May while a war between Russia and England about the Afghanistan frontiers was imminent. The import of grain was 486,745 tons in 1885 against 379,053 tons in 1884, and the exportation by sea 436,019 tons in 1885 against 337,204 tons in 1884.

Concerning the commercial intercourse of Königsberg and the United States it is not possible to give a statement of the extent of imports, as the greatest part of the import from the United States finds its way to Königsberg by way of England, Antwerp, Hamburg, or Bremen, and not by a direct course.

The direct import of the chief article of importation, petroleum, shows a small decrease, having been 66,867 barrels in 1885 against 68,149 barrels in 1884. Prices have not altered very much, being about 13 marks per 50 kilos in the beginning of the year, declining in March to 12 marks, and then rising from July to December to 23 marks.

The principal article of exportation to the United States is rags; the export shows a great decrease in consequence of the decreed disinfection for the importation in the United States. The whole export in this article from Königsberg was 10,528.2 tons, value 2,211,048 marks against 13,580.8 tons, value 3,395.200 marks, in 1884.

The total importation and exportation at Königsberg were as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Marks.	*Marks.*
1885	213, 848, 274	186, 485, 033
1884	208, 667, 444	165, 982, 421
1883	237, 224, 344	198, 371, 988

There arrived at Königsberg, respectively at Pillau, the port of Königsberg, in 1885, 1,187 steamers, measuring 1,353,885 cubic meters, and 831 sailing vessels, measuring 206,331 cubic meters; of which number there were empty and with ballast 311 steamers, measuring 342,585 cubic meters, and 230 sailing vessels, measuring 45,949 cubic meters, against 1,973 vessels, measuring 1,447,807 cubic meters, in 1884, and 2,103 vessels, measuring 1,587,007 cubic meters, in 1883.

There left the port in 1885 1,190 steamers, measuring 1,357,748 cubic meters, and 817 sailing vessels, measuring 204,256 cubic meters; of which there were empty and with ballast 92 steamers, measuring 146,117 cubic meters, and 23 sailing vessels, measuring 21,956 cubic meters, against 1,919 vessels, measuring 1,428,490 cubic meters, in 1884, and 2,133 vessels, measuring 1,614,134 cubic meters, in 1883.

Among the vessels arrived here there have been 19 sailing ships with petroleum direct from the United States, and 10 sailing ships with rags and empty petroleum-barrels left from here to there direct. Classed by nations, there arrived:

Nationalities.	No. vessels.	Nationalities.	No. vessels.
Danish	317	Norwegian	173
German	1,125	Swedish	108
English	247	Russian	11
French	1		
Dutch	36	Total vessels	2,018

No American vessel entered in 1885. The detailed returns of imports and exports are hereto annexed.

CONRAD H. GADEKE,
Consular Agent.

Exports from Königsberg for the year ending December, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Grain, pulse, seeds:		*Marks.*	
Wheat ... tons	258,873.0	39,866,442	Germany, England, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway.
Rye ... do	143,399.0	17,494,678	
Barley ... do	24,792.0	3,222,960	
Oats ... do	20,864.0	2,524,544	
Buckwheat ... do	1,558.0	194,750	
Peas, beans, tares ... do	35,771.0	4,902,972	
Hemp-seed ... do	3,210.0	577,800	
Linseed ... do	9,944.0	1,988,800	
Rape-seed ... do	6,420.0	1,284,000	
Clover-seed, and others ... do	7,009.0	2,593,330	
Flax, hemp, and tow:			
Flax ... tons	47,834.0	27,743,720	Germany, England, France, United States.
Hemp ... do	14,819.0	8,002,260	
Flax and hemp tow ... do	4,208.0	1,262,400	
Total	.....	37,008,380	
Wood, wooden articles, and furniture:			
Timber ... { festmeters	149,231.0	3,294,900	Germany, England.
Timber ... { tons	2,710.0	108,400	The province.
Wood and coopers' ware ... do	554.7	83,205	
Furniture and utensils ... do	11.1	12,543	
Total	.....	3,499,048	

Exports from Königsberg for the year ending December, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
		Marks.	
Colonial produce:			Russia.
Tea ..... tons..	6,698.1	14,735,820	
Coffee ..... do...	194.5	213,950	
Rice ..... do...	559.1	117,412	
Spices ..... do...	172.9	228,228	The province.
Fruit ..... do...	9.4	6,828	
Indigo ..... do...	0.5	5,500	
Dye-wood ..... do...	89.3	7,074	
Total	.....	15,315,812	
Horses, cattle, and animal product:			
Horses ..... head..	1,783.0	1,426,400	
Other living cattle and fowls ..... do...	51,279.0	2,563,950	
Tallow, candles, and others ..... tons..	0.6	570	
Hides, skins ..... do...	27.3	60,060	
Leather ..... do...	32.5	97,500	Germany.
Wool ..... do...	1,545.0	8,862,500	
Bristles, hair ..... do...	39.1	226,780	
Whale oil ..... do...	72.6	36,300	
Sundries ..... do...	104.8	52,400	
Total	.....	8,326,460	
Mineral products and wares:			
Pit-coal and coke ..... tons..	5,056.2	80,899	
Salt ..... do...	2,008.7	44,191	
Lime, cement, &c ..... do...	146.0	4,380	The province.
Glass, porcelain ..... do...	20.5	4,100	
Sundries	1,966.6	38,132	
Total	.....	171,702	
Metals, engines, instruments:			
Pig and old iron ..... tons..	2,569.6	136,188	
Forged iron ..... do...	787.0	114,115	
Iron bars and steel ..... do...	30.0	5,700	
Iron and steel wares ..... do...	4,665.0	886,350	The province.
Small ware ..... do...	1.0	280	
Copper, brass, and their products .. do...	27.5	5,500	
Other metals and wares ..... do...	858.1	858,100	
Instruments, engines ..... do...	100.1	40,000	
Total	.....	2,004,233	
Chemicals, manure, oil, &c.:			
White lead ..... tons..	0.7	266	
Sulphur ..... do...	0.3	54	
Soda, potash, saltpeter ..... do...	1,357.5	110,096	
Alum ..... do...	115.1	17,265	
Caustic natron ..... do...	153.0	39,780	
Chloride of lime ..... do...	77.3	15,460	
Drugs and coloring stuffs ..... do...	64.5	51,600	
Double carbonic natron ..... do...	30.7	6,140	The province and Russia.
Starch ..... do...	206.7	74,412	
Sundry other chemical products .. do...	101.4	45,630	
Petroleum ..... do...	11,785.0	1,885,600	
Cocoanut oil ..... do...	64.8	46,656	
Olive oil ..... do...	103.2	80,496	
Oils of all kinds and turpentine ... do...	1,577.6	867,680	
Oil-cake ..... do...	2,294.9	321,286	
Sundries ..... do...	1,757.4	351,480	
Total	.....	3,913,901	
Articles of consumption:			
Products of the mills ..... tons..	3,994.1	1,318,053	Germany, England.
Sugar, raw and refined ..... do...	7,682.4	3,072,960	
Sirup, molasses, honey ..... do...	15.0	10,500	
Spirits, arrack, rum ..... do...	3,162.2	2,213,540	
Wine ..... do...	2,468.6	3,826,330	
Beer of all sorts; porter ..... do...	96.1	23,664	
Tobacco ..... do...	32.3	45,220	The province and Russia.
Butter and cheese ..... do...	498.2	548,020	
Herrings ..... do...	19,819.0	2,972,902	
Sundries ..... do...	138.2	13,820	
Total	.....	14,045,009	

Exports from Königsberg for the year ending December, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Textiles and manufactures:		*Marks.*	
Cotton yarn ..... tons..	10.7	18,725	The province.
Cotton articles ..... do...	15.2	39,520	
Silk, silk and mixed manufactures. do...	0.3	7,200	
Woolen yarns; shoddy ..... do...	154.8	185,760	
Linen yarn, twist ..... do...	549.9	1,099,800	
Linen and bagging canvas ..... do...	258.8	388,200	
Wax-cloth and ready-made clothes. do...	5.7	17,100	
Rags ..... do...	10,528.8	2,211,048	United States and England.
Sundries ..... do...	100.2	24,048	
Total	.....	3,991,401	
Sundries:			
Hops ..... tons..	0.5	1,650	The province.
Paper, books, and printed matter.. do ..	128.4	51,360	
Tar, pitch, asphalt ..... do...	114.6	12,606	
Sundries ..... do...	156,341.3	23,451,195	
Total	.....	23,516,811	

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
		Marks.
Grains, pulse, seeds ..... tons..	511,840.0	74,650,276
Flax, hemp, tow ..... do...	66,861.0	37,008,380
Wood, wooden articles ..... do...	3,275.8	3,499,048
Wood, wooden articles ..... festmeter..	149,231	
Colonial produce ..... tons..	7,673.8	15,315,812
Horses, cattle, &c ..... do...	1,821.9	8,326,400
Horses, cattle, &c ..... head..	53,062	
Mineral products and wares ..... tons..	9,138.0	171,702
Metals, engines, instruments ..... do...	9,038.3	2,046,233
Chemicals, oils, &c ..... do...	19,690.1	3,913,901
Articles of consumption ..... do...	37,906.1	14,045,009
Textile manufactures ..... do...	11,624.4	3,991,401
Sundrieses ..... do...	156,584.8	23,516,811
Total	.....	186,485,033

Imports at Königsberg for the year ending December, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Grain, pulse, and seeds:		*Marks.*	
Wheat ..... tons..	263,773.0	35,609,355	The province and Russia
Rye ..... do...	144,129.0	15,133,545	
Barley ..... do...	23,252.0	2,557,720	
Oats ..... do...	20,634.0	2,145,936	
Buckwheat ..... do...	1,783.0	192,564	
Peas, beans, tares ..... do...	33,626.0	4,505,884	
Hemp seed ..... do...	3,430.0	617,400	
Linseed ..... do...	9,784.0	1,956,800	
Rape seed ..... do...	6,230.0	1,246,000	
Clover seed and others ..... do ..	7,033.0	2,602,210	
Total	.....	66,567,414	
Flax, hemp, and tow:			
Flax ..... tons..	31,787.0	18,436,460	Russia.
Hemp ..... do...	26,456.0	14,286,240	
Flax and hemp tow ..... do...	4,970.0	1,491,000	
Total	.....	34,213,700	

Imports at Königsberg for the year ending December, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Wood, wooden articles, and furniture:		*March.*	
Timber ..... festmeter..	169, 130	3, 371, 500	The province and Russia.
Foreign woods, cut veneers ..... tons..	105. 9	25, 416	
Woods, coopers' ware ..... do...	109. 8	16, 470	
Furniture and utensils ..... do...	4. 1	4, 633	
Bark, tan, and charcoal ..... do...	12. 4	744	
Total	.....	3, 418, 763	
Colonial produce:			
Tea	8, 491. 0	18, 680, 200	England, Belgium, Netherlands, and Germany.
Coffee	2, 283. 8	2, 512, 180	
Rice	3, 431. 8	720, 678	
Spices of all kinds	409. 6	540, 672	
Fruits	652. 7	404, 674	
Raw cotton	10. 7	11, 770	
Indigo	6. 7	87, 100	
Dye-woods	489. 5	83, 215	
Total	.....	23, 040, 489	
Horses, cattle, and animal products:			
Horses ..... head..	1, 940	1, 455, 000	The province and Russia.
Other living cattle, and fowls ..... do...	56, 297	2, 814, 850	
Tallow, candles and others ..... tons..	833. 6	791, 920	
Hides, skins ..... do...	102. 3	225, 060	
Leather ..... do...	377. 6	1, 132, 800	
Wool ..... do...	2, 100. 0	5, 250, 000	
Bristles, hair ..... do...	206. 5	1, 197, 500	
Whale oil ..... do...	393. 4	196, 700	
Sundries ..... do...	318. 9	159, 450	
Total	.....	13, 223, 280	
Mineral products and wares:			
Pit-coal and coke ..... tons..	169, 021. 9	2, 866, 306	Germany and England.
Salt ..... do...	5, 343. 7	117, 561	
Lime, plaster, cement, bricks, tiles, and whalebone ..... tons..	32, 244. 4	967, 332	
Glass, porcelain, stone ware ..... do...	1, 455 2	291, 040	
Sundries ..... do...	8, 356. 8	167, 136	
Total	.....	3, 909, 375	
Metals, engines, instruments:			
Pig and old iron ..... tons..	6, 807. 2	360, 781	Germany and England.
Forged iron ..... do...	2, 760. 4	400, 258	
Iron bars and steel ..... do...	8, 138. 0	1, 546, 220	
Iron and steel ware ..... do...	10, 147. 4	1, 927, 806	
Small ware ..... do...	10. 3	2, 884	
Copper, brass, and their products. do...	245. 8	49, 160	
Other metals and wares ..... do...	2, 861. 0	2, 861, 000	
Instruments, engines ..... do...	773. 6	309, 440	
Total	.....	7, 457, 549	
Chemicals, manure, oil, and cake:			
White lead ..... tons..	143. 6	54, 568	Germany.
Sulphur ..... do...	76. 8	12, 288	
Sulphuric acid ..... do...	524. 1	65, 928	
Soda, soda ashes, potashes, saltpeter, salt and saltpeter acids ..... tons..	3, 601. 2	487, 232	
Alum ..... do...	375. 4	48, 802	
Green copperas ..... do...	169. 0	54, 080	
Caustic natron ..... do...	457. 2	118, 872	
Chloride of lime ..... do...	369. 0	59, 040	
Drugs and coloring stuffs ..... do...	397. 6	318, 080	
Double carbonic natron ..... do...	109. 2	17, 472	
Starch ..... do...	556. 8	200, 448	
Sundry other chemical products.. do...	83. 7	37, 665	
Petroleum ..... do...	12, 821. 0	2, 051, 360	United States.
Cocoanut oil ..... do...	265. 7	191, 304	Germany.
Olive oil ..... do...	193. 2	150, 696	
Oils of all kinds and turpentine... do...	2, 355. 9	1, 295, 745	
Oil-cake ..... do...	1, 971. 3	275, 982	
Sundries ..... do...	3, 209. 2	641, 840	
Total.	.....	6, 081, 402	

Imports at Königsberg for the year ending December, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
les of consumption:		*March.*	
roducts of the mill ..... tons..	16, 231. 3	5, 356, 329	Germany, England and France.
ugar, raw and refined ..... do...	11, 126. 0	4, 450, 400	
irup, molasses, honey ..... do...	416. 5	291, 550	
pirits, arrack, rum ..... do...	10, 614. 7	7, 430, 290	
Vine ..... do...	3, 415. 6	5, 294, 180	
eer of all sorts, porter ..... do...	16, 219. 9	3, 911, 682	
obacco ..... do...	224. 3	340, 620	
utter and cheese ..... do...	158. 6	174, 460	
Herrings ..... do...	39, 403. 0	5, 253, 860	Norway.
undries ..... do...	7, 299. 7	729, 970	
Total	.....	33, 233, 341	
ile manufactures:			
otton yarn ..... tons...	1, 348. 8	2, 360, 400	Germany and England.
otton articles ..... do...	895. 2	2, 327, 520	
ilk, silk and mixed manufacture.. do...	1. 1	26, 400	
Woolen yarn, shoddy ..... do...	546. 6	655, 920	
inen yarn, twist ..... do...	619. 1	1, 238, 200	
inen and bagging canvas ..... do...	826. 9	1, 240, 350	
Vax-cloth and ready-made clothes. do...	10. 3	30, 900	
ags ..... do...	227. 7	47, 817	Russia.
undries ..... do...	302. 5	72, 600	
Total	.....	8, 000, 107	
ries:			
Hops ..... tons..	11. 2	36, 960	
aper, books and printed matters. do...	1, 349. 4	599, 760	
ar, pitch, asphalt ..... do...	752. 8	82, 808	
undries ..... do...	93, 622. 2	14, 043, 330	
Total	.....	14, 702, 858	

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
		Marks.
, pulse, and seeds ..... tons..	513, 674. 0	67, 567, 414
, hemp, and tow ..... do...	63, 213. 0	34, 213, 700
d, wooden articles ..... do...	232. 2	3, 418, 763
d, wooden articles ..... festmeters..	169, 130	
ial produce ..... tons..	15, 775. 8	23, 040, 489
es, cattle, &c ..... do...	4, 332. 3	13, 223, 280
es, cattle, &c ..... head..	58, 237	
ral products and wares ..... tons..	216, 422. 0	3. 909, 375
ls, engines, instruments ..... do...	31, 743. 7	7, 457, 549
nicals, oils, &c ..... do...	27, 679. 9	6, 081, 402
les of consumption ..... do...	105, 119. 6	33, 233, 341
ile manufactures ..... do...	4, 778. 2	8, 000, 107
ries ..... do...	95, 735. 6	14, 702, 858
Total	.....	212, 848, 278

Value and description of declared exports from the consular district of Königsberg to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total 1886.	Total 1885.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.		
Amber, raw	$11,168 35	.....	$1,268 39	.....	$2,436 74	.....
Bristles	10,400 20	$15,488 84	23,351 66	$25,704 55	74,945 29	$41,657 97
Hemp	20,270 32	39,105 85	78,083 36	53,722 81	191,182 34	213,725 26
Rags	78,839 97	44,976 95	76,968 72	131,068 25	331,853 89	436,661 51
Seeds	23,522 46	7,827 02	583 00	2,579 51	34,511 99	85,886 41
Sundries	424 14	88 23	2,159 17	1,359 66	4,031 20	309 46
Total in U. S. gold	134,625 48	107,486 89	182,414 30	214,434 78	638,961 45	778,240 61
Total for year preceding	271,776 50	92,852 06	247,949 15	165,662 90	778,240 61	.....
Increase	.....	14,634 83	.....	48,771 88	.....	.....
Decrease	137,151 02	.....	65,534 85	.....	139,279 16	.....

LEIPSIC

Report of Consul Millar.

The amount of declared exports from this consular district, including Gera agency, to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1886, was $4,118,266.62, being an increase of $827,879.96 over 1885. The year 1885 is, however, exceptionally unfavorable for comparison, as it was the lowest since 1881. On comparing the amount for 1886 with the average rate of advance since 1881, the apparently large increase in 1886 will be seen to have done no more than restore the figures of the export to their normal standard.

For the purpose of this report I accordingly asked a number of eminent firms connected with the leading trades to furnish me with a brief review of the business of the year in their respective branches; and I must gratefully acknowledge the courtesy and readiness with which, in the majority of cases, they complied with my request.

The most important trade of Leipsic is undoubtedly that in furs and skins, for which Leipsic has for centuries been the chief European market. The trade is naturally dependent on the weather for a good or bad season, and the prolonged cold of the winter of 1885–'86 called forth a very beneficial activity. This is seen in the great increase in the value of exports to America ($969,709 in 1886, from $410,580 in 1885). The principal article exported in 1886 was dyed hare-skins, particularly black and silver. In the spring there was also a great demand for lynx-skins, so that the price rose about 60 per cent. when the demand naturally fell off. Attempts were also made to introduce Italian, Spanish, and Siebenburg lamb-skins as a substitute for buffalo robes, but without much success. Natural skins are said to have increased in public favor, and the import of beaver, mink, opossum, raccoon, and other skins from America was considerable. The mild weather which has till lately prevailed has not been very favorable to trade this winter; but if cold weather sets in, there is every prospect of good business.

Of almost equal importance is the export of woolen dress goods and woolen furniture stuffs. The export continues to show a diminution in amount due to the rise in the price of the raw material. The full effects of the rise are not yet apparent, as many large orders for the fall of the

year were placed in spring before the rise took place. Later in the year business became difficult, and orders for 1887 are said to be fewer than at the corresponding period of last year. Some of the manufacturers express satisfaction at the improvement in public taste, which now demands additional care in the selection of good patterns.

Furniture stuffs, on the contrary, show a remarkable increase, from $100,388 to $216,878. Pure woolens are reported to have declined, while jute and mohair articles have advanced in favor. The trade will probably continue to extend.

The export of kid and lamb-skin gloves, $391,823.97, shows an increase over the low figures of 1885, but scarcely any over those of 1884. Manufacturers complain very much of lowness of prices and the severity of the competition. Orders for "*Schmaschen*" gloves (gloves from the skins of still-born lambs) are said to have been quoted at 9 to 10 marks per dozen, a state of things which evidently cannot continue long. A striking instance of the fluctuation of wages is shown by the fact that many Saxon manufacturers send their goods into Austrian Bohemia to be made up; the lowness of Bohemian wages more than compensates for the tolls which have to be paid on crossing and recrossing the frontier. The attention of manufacturers has been attracted by the equalization of kid and lamb-skin gloves in the United States tariff; and one eminent firm has addressed a letter to me on the subject, which I beg to quote.

STATEMENT OF GLOVE MANUFACTURERS.

According to our New York correspondents, the following law has been proposed for the special duties imposed on leather gloves in place of the duties now imposed on those articles:

"(1) On leather gloves of all qualities, known as '*glacé*,' made of '*Schmaschen*' leather, of 14 inches or less in length, $2; if more than 14 and not more than 20 inches, $2.50; if more than 20 inches $3.50 per dozen.

"(2) On leather gloves of all qualities, known as '*glacé*,' made from lamb or kid leather, of 14 inches or less in length, $3.50; if more than 14 inches and not more than 20 inches, $3.75; and if longer than 20 inches, $5 per dozen."

Had we not been assured that the acceptance of this proposal is certain, we should not have believed it possible. It is quite contrary to reason to levy the same duty on lamb-skin as on kid gloves. Lamb-skin goods already suffer much from kid goods, and an equalization of the above kind, would simply result in the monopolization of the entire export to the United States by French manufacturers who fabricate kid-leather gloves alone. The acceptance of the proposal would undoubtedly entirely cut off the trade to the United States on the part of German manufacturers, who export almost nothing but lamb-skin gloves.

In the book trade, which is the best known and perhaps the largest trade in Leipsic, little more can be said than that the increase has been of the normal character. Notwithstanding the competition of Berlin, Leipsic still retains its position as the center of the German, and, in some respects, of the European book trade. Several of the largest houses have recently rebuilt their premises in great style, and in the spring the foundation stone of a new exchange for the German book trade was laid on a plat of ground granted by the town corporation. These are indications that the organization of the book trade will for many years to come regard Leipsic as its center.

An article which is rapidly rising in importance is bristles, which increased this year from $192,208 to $276,154. Prices were rather high during the early part of the year, but declined gradually, so that the average is about the same as in 1885. The article is not much subject to speculation, so that the dealers look forward to a steady and increasing demand from America. Leipsic is the chief seat of this branch,

and large quantities of bristles are shipped here from Russia, Poland, Galicia, and Roumania to be sold at the fairs.

On the other hand, among the minor heads of export, essential oils and drugs are very speculative articles. The quantity exported has for the last two years declined, and the dealers labor under competition and overproduction. In addition to this come the fluctuations produced by the uncertainty of the harvest of many roots which are only known in the wild state, and by the tendency of the retail dealers to buy only from hand to mouth. Thus one firm in its annual report remarks upon the deficiency of patchouli root, and another house quotes lycopodium, lactucarium, and belladonna, as drugs which have gone up rapidly in consequence of a sudden demand. Two matters of interest may here be mentioned. One is the preparation of artificial winter-green oil by chemical processes, by which it is believed that speculation in the article will be prevented. The other is a proposal to introduce the cultivation of Turkish roses in the neighborhood of Leipsic. The proposal is believed by experts to be feasible. It would result not only in a considerable cheapening of the oil of roses but in a great addition to the attractions of Leipsic.

An interesting article of export, though small in amount, is grease, which has lately begun to figure regularly in the quarterly returns. It is derived from the water used for washing sheep. The grease may no longer be got rid of into the rivers, and is therefore collected and forms a profitable article of commerce.

Another article of local production has suffered greatly from speculation. This is cherry juice, which is produced in the district between Berlin, Magdeburg, Halle, and Leipsic. Trade in this branch has been bad ever since the entire harvest was bought up, in 1883, by a syndicate, who endeavored to gain a monopoly of the article. The speculation, however, was wrecked by the abundant harvest of the following year, and the syndicate had to unload at any price. Prices accordingly went down 50 per cent. and are only just beginning to rise again.

Of the other articles exported it may be mentioned that cotton and silk gloves show a decline, while music, musical instruments, laces, and trimmings have increased.

On the whole, although trade has not been conspicuously bad, it cannot, with the exception of the fur branch, be said to have been very good, nor are there any signs that it is likely very soon to improve. On the contrary, the present political complications will rather have a detrimental effect.

Of local matters it may perhaps be observed that the city is aware of what is due to its position as a commercial, literary, and musical center. Under the auspices of the town council a handsome Stock, Share, and Commercial Exchange has been erected in the north quarter, and the Town Museum has been enlarged and partly rebuilt. The old Conservatorium of Music, which has long been too small to accommodate the increasing number of pupils, will probably be abandoned next year, as the new and capacious edifice in the west quarter of the town is rapidly approaching completion.

SAM'L ROLFE MILLAR,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leipsic, Saxony, December 18, 1886.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Leipsic, including Gera agency, to the United States, during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	
Books and newspapers	$98, 368 15	$87, 548 52	$89, 952 46	$89, 173 83	$364, 642 96
Bristles	37, 370 51	76, 998 88	67, 219 10	94, 566 30	276, 154 79
Chromos and fancy paper	3, 721 24	7, 180 71	7, 844 37	23, 019 50	41, 765 82
China ware	4, 722 39	6, 809 78	11, 255 05	21, 758 31	44, 545 53
Cotton, silk, and wool gloves	12, 307 61	19, 674 00	1, 928 88	6, 077 06	39, 982 55
Colors and inks	6, 150 85	3, 350 16	16, 786 07	4, 852 66	31, 139 74
Drugs	16, 907 79	9, 751 35	6, 977 23	3, 760 46	37, 396 83
Essential oils and chemicals	19, 272 45	38, 383 53	30, 163 62	39, 425 13	127, 244 73
Furs and skins	191, 229 33	171, 115 28	284, 978 55	322, 386 50	969, 709 66
Grease	7, 194 61	374 42	.....	2, 983 03	10, 552 06
Kid and lamb-skin gloves	104, 581 21	110, 135 73	38, 517 04	138 594 99	391, 828 96
Laces and trimmings	32, 912 33	62, 479 55	27, 655 20	39, 877 13	162, 924 21
Machinery	9, 421 58	6, 871 79	10, 845 32	7, 892 63	35, 031 32
Musical instruments	42, 192 28	59, 977 41	45, 225 39	41, 654 12	189, 049 20
Music, printed	26, 653 58	14, 672 72	15, 224 24	11, 999 83	68, 550 37
Woolen dress goods	124, 820 83	247, 804 38	138, 452 37	446, 580 28	957, 657 86
Woolen table-covers, wools	27, 325 10	53, 647 66	68, 221 62	112, 683 91	261 878 29
Miscellaneous	27, 449 05	16, 795 73	24, 934 67	39, 032 28	108, 211 73
Total	792, 600 89	993, 571 60	885, 776 18	1, 446, 317 95	4, 118, 266 62
Total for preceding year	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 288, 386 66
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	829, 879 96

GERA.

Report of Consular Agent Neuer on trade between Gera and the United States during the year ending September 30, 1886.

The trade and industry of this district was, during the first seven months of the year under review, in consequence of an unprecedented decline in the prices of nearly all products, in connection with overproduction and an increased competition, characterized by the same state of depression prevailing during the preceding year.

A steady downward tendency in the value of agricultural products caused a decrease in the consumptive capacity of the population. The continuously weakening prices of raw material rendered business very unsteady and unremunerative. To the introduction of higher duties and the uninterrupted reduction of interest are to be ascribed the extraordinary increase of factories and the enlargement of existing establishments. As a consequence almost every branch of trade was overflooded with goods, their value depressed, and the profit thereon greatly diminished. Moreover, the principal industries have not been able to maintain their former volume. A part of the production had to remain in stock, and notwithstanding the low prices asked for wares it was impossible to dispose of them. Also a rigorous competition of England and France seriously affected the sale of German goods in foreign countries.

Such was the condition of commerce until May last, when some of the most important branches of industry experienced a sudden and unexpected revival, proceeding from the advance of transatlantic wools, which was established at Antwerp and continued up to the present time, so that the prices of worsted yarns have risen since April on an average of from 65 to 70 per cent. Contradictory opinions are entertained in relation to this remarkable increase in value. While it is stated on the one hand that the production of wool has nowhere decreased to that extent, and the demand for wool nowhere increased so rapidly as to justify the advance, it is set forth on the other hand that the higher quotations

are of intrinsic justice, and therefore to be considered as not only of a transient but of a permanent nature. The animation in the wool-markets infused fresh life into the trade of this district. The demand increased, values stiffened and orders for future delivery were only accepted at materially advanced prices. Spinners of worsted yarns became fully engaged, and their situation has greatly improved as compared with the whole of the past year. Work became exceedingly brisk in the weaving-mills as well as in the dyeing-houses and finishing establishments. A large number of power-looms had to be added. The leading manufacturers of worsted goods received plenty of orders and were pressed for goods, so that they can look back upon this season with great satisfaction. This favorable condition had also a profitable effect upon employés, as they were constantly busy, which they mainly owe to the increased American exportations. Also, the trade with England developed in a satisfactory manner. The American trade, however, takes the lead, and has become indispensable to this market, so that certain branches would find it impossible to exist without the same, as the domestic business during May, June, and July is scarcely worthy of mention.

All firms who work for our markets seem to be very well satisfied with the result, which is to be attributed to the fact that most of the goods reaching the United States are of a superior quality. The shipment of trash proves in nearly all cases an unprofitable venture, and is therefore seldom repeated. One complaint being generally made is the moderate profit, which, however, proceeding from the extensive and steadily growing field of competition, is not to be helped. Great efforts have been made to improve the character and style of fabrics, and the manufacture of worsted goods at Gera and Greiz has gained a wonderful ground, so that they are eagerly sought all over the world, both on account of their quality, and more especially for their excellent coloring and tasteful designs. Also this year the chamber of commerce in this city has called attention to the systematical undervaluation of worsted goods. It is no less to the interest of our Government and home trade than of this district that all exports should pay their proper duty.

Attempts are being made to the purpose of altering the method of transacting business with the United States, and not without success. Instead of consigning merchandise, sales are effected directly without a commission-house. There can be no doubt that by such a change the prices of fabrics are lessened, and both manufacturers and consumers are benefited. In this connection it may be stated that also the United States Treasury profits by this alteration, it being a well-known fact that most of the shipments undervalued are consignments.

To show the extent of the exports from the Gera district to the United States the following table is herewith submitted:

Value of declared exports from the district of the consular agency at Gera to the United States of America during the years ending September 30, 1885, *and* 1886.

Articles.	1885.	1886.
Worsted goods	$859, 508 94	$886, 913 23
Leather gloves	95, 387 10	97, 870 32
Chinaware	32, 976 11	38, 802 06
Plants and seeds	18, 162 35	26, 093 65
Musical instruments	25, 980 98	21, 560 28
Miscellaneous	18, 604 05	30, 707 83
Total	1, 050, 619 48	1, 101, 947 38

I now proceed to give an account of some of the minor industries of this district, viz:

LEATHER GLOVES.

The depression which has paralyzed this branch of trade for some years has not subsided yet, and according to my observations was more emphatic during the past year than previously. The constant decline of raw material induced especially Austrian manufacturers to flood the German markets with the article at very low prices, which are said to scarcely cover the cost of production, and which rendered legitimate business almost impossible. It is also to be attributed to this downward tendency, in connection with a keen competition, that the sale of fine qualities in the United States was extremely difficult. Another source of embarrassment has been the rapid change in fashion, increasing the risk and frequently incurring heavy losses. According to a communication of the most prominent manufacturer in this district great fault is found with our levying the same rate of duty on gloves made of lamb-skins as on such of goat-skins, and it is added that a higher duty on the latter kind would benefit consumers, as no such inferior qualities would reach the United States as has been hitherto the case.

CHINAWARE.

This industry, formerly of little importance, has of late years greatly developed, and business has increased in amount, significance, and profitableness. The articles manufactured comprise cups, saucers, tea-sets and jugs in many varieties and designs. Lately quite a number of novelties have been introduced. The fabric finds a ready sale in Holland, England, and North and South America. England and the United States absorb the largest part of the production, and in order to fill all orders from these countries establishments had to be enlarged and new hands engaged.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The condition of this industry, formerly a flourishing one, is becoming more distressed from year to year. The demand decreases and sales are only realized at very limited profits. Manifold are the causes which have produced this lasting dullness of business. Over production seems to be the most obvious one. Also destructive floods and earthquakes in the south of Italy, Spain, and France, besides the cholera during the year 1885 had a depressing influence upon trade. As a consequence hours of labor had to be reduced and hands were dismissed.

TRADE WITH AMERICAN GOODS.

The fact that the bulk of American goods reaches this district by way of Bremen and Hamburg renders it very difficult to form a just estimate of the extent of commerce between this district and the United States. It may, however, be surely assumed that the importations from the United States do not equal the exportations, and are far below the latter. Amongst our articles which have experienced a retrogression in this part of Germany are principally provisions, owing to the fact that they have been partly discredited. The greatest care should therefore be exercised in relation to the character of our exportations, much the more so as honesty is the surest and most profitable policy in the long run.

In closing this report I would not fail to direct attention to the rapid strides that the textile industry is making in this country, and which are worthy of an earnest and deep attention on the part of our manufacturers.

CHARLES NEUER,
Consular-Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Gera, September 30, 1886.

MANNHEIM.

Report of Consul Monaghan.

In former reports an effort has been made to present a clear idea of the business situation of the Mannheim consular district in every way that it affected the interests of business men in the United States.

It only remains for us to close the fiscal year with a short reference to points recently obtained from observation, and from the very accurate and interesting reports of the Mannheim Chamber of Commerce.

The enormous traffic on the Rhine, carried on between Mannheim, the ports of Holland, Antwerp, and the mountain districts of Rhenish Westphalia, gives this city a distinguished position among commercial centers, and permits it to play, aided by the enterprise of its merchants, most successfully the rôle of a sea-port, although 300 miles from the ocean.

Usually the steamers landing at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Antwerp unload direct into the Rhine boats plying between those ports and Mannheim.

Extraordinary is the part played by the Rhine in increasing the grain business for this city; besides, remarkable advantages in almost every other branch of business are afforded by this old and famous waterway, not only for the city of Mannheim, but for its neighbor, Ludwigshafen, and the whole adjacent country.

To Mannheim come Rhine ships of all kinds and sizes, also ships from those busy tributaries of the Rhine, the Neckar, Main, Mosel, and Ruhr.

Large side wheel steamers and screw propellers plow the waters night and day, dragging five and six huge barges with loads of goods of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons, enough to fill 360 German railroad cars; besides these there are swift-sailing steamers plying a rapid business between Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, and the various ports of the Rhine. Boats run daily, winter and summer. The largest boats have a 1,000-ton capacity, are 85 meters long, 10 meters wide, and draw about 2 meters of water. The Mannheim Transportation Company belongs to the largest and best founded undertakings of its kind. To-day it possesses 30 barges with a capacity of 22,000 tons, and 8 tugs with engines aggregating 4,800 horse-power. In 1885 this company alone transported 400,000 tons of merchandise. Besides this company there are many others, part of which are interested in trade with the sea-ports, while the remainder attend more strictly to local trade. All the Dutch companies are represented in the city.

As often before remarked, the most important article of import to Mannheim is grain, for the storage of which 27,000 square meters of flooring are in use. Here also is to be found one of the largest steam flour-mills in South Germany. The mill is constructed and run upon

the most approved plans. Everywhere one sees evidences of activity, life, and growth; new buildings, new canals, new machines for assisting trade are in course of erection. Too much cannot be said in praise of that intelligent and enterprising spirit that has won for Mannheim a position far in advance of older and better favored centers. A glance at the following figures will illustrate what patience, energy, and judgment can do when backed by a willingness to make intelligent investment.

Coblenz, 100 miles down the Rhine, fell back from a business of 2,323,626 centners in 1843 to 1,085,551 in 1871; Cologne from 7,599,453 in 1856 to 4,855,815 centners in 1871; Wesel from 2,148,586 in 1846 to 1,489,144 in 1871; while on the other hand Mannheim, away up the river, advanced from 1,737,517 in 1843 to 8,036,121 centners in 1871.

The learned Dr. Landgraf, in his last report to the chamber of commerce, says:

The increased tax on grain struck the business of Mannheim a very severe blow. The principal causes of the unsatisfactory commercial returns for the past year are to be traced to the unusually large grain harvest of Germany, which turned out even much larger than men at first expected. This large harvest accounts in part for the falling off in imports. The large surplus quantities of North Germany, which in other years found their way into England, Holland, and Belgium, were thrown upon our market to the exclusion of American and Russian grain, and to the no small disgust of the South German millers.

The business in meats is essentially more unfavorable and the territory of trade has grown smaller. The prices have been very low owing to overproduction.

I do not believe that there is overproduction of meat so long as German peasants eat none except on holidays. The statement is founded upon a false hypothesis. The trouble is, the people have no money to buy, hence there is underconsumption. "Repeatedly do the firms in this trade complain that the internal tax on these goods renders business difficult if not impossible. The principal territory which we once enjoyed has been closed to us and opened to America's cheaper meats. I refer to Switzerland."

MOVEMENT OF TRADE.

The movement in prices of grain shows no great differences, never being more than a mark [24 cents] on the 100 kilograms [212 pounds]; 19.50 marks, the price ruling in May, remained the highest point for the year, while the lowest point reached was 18.35 marks.

For whose benefit [says Dr. Landgraf] was the increased toll? Who had the profit of all the confusion of relations on the corn exchange, of the movement which began to press Mannheim out of the position as agent for Switzerland, so long and profitably enjoyed, and all South Germany, and ended by giving Switzerland to outside parties, and compelling South German millers to use a grain they hate, that from the North German provinces?

At all events, not the farmer, whom it was intended to protect, for he has derived no profit. It is to be noted that the amount of grain in the United States at the end of December, 1884, was 43,000,000 bushels, and was quoted at 82 cents per bushel in New York, while at the end of 1885 the number of bushels returned was 60,000,000, and yet the price had risen to 92 cents, in spite of the fact that there was an increase of 17,000,000 bushels over the amount in stock for the same period in 1884. Yet notwithstanding the fact that American prices went up 12 per cent., a lowering of prices in Germany was to be observed. The reason for this apparent anomaly is to be found in the relative proportions of the crops of the two countries, that of America being small, while that of the Empire was unusually large and rich, but that only goes to prove that as a means of helping the corn-producing farmer the high tariff is a failure. Granting all the ifs and ans desired by men legislating on hypotheses and speculations, the farmers and manufacturers would have a happy time; unfortunately there are such things as laws of trade. The harvest is the decisive thing, and becomes more and more so the closer the business relations of all grain producing countries becomes. That country which follows the best methods, has the greatest

number of natural advantages and resources, must excel in the production and sale of grain. These same appearances which we have marked will be found, in an intensified form, exhibited on the Corn Exchange of Antwerp, which in 1885 showed a falling off of 6,380,000 bushels in cereals.

This port shows also a decrease in imports out of the United States, California, and La Plata of over 8,000,000 bushels, and an increase of imports from the Lower Danube country, Turkey, and Russia of 4,965,000 bushels.

Now, if any one wishes to claim, after what has been shown by the first part of our report for 1885, and in the many reports published in the daily papers, that a victory has been won by the new tariff on corn he is at liberty to do so, but it is to be feared that it is a kind of Pyrrhic victory. The destruction of many commercial relations will be and have been brought about. The hopes held out to the farmer are at least very uncertain. They do not depend on legislation, because the results of the harvest in all lands, and most of all in Germany, are hypothetical. Mannheim lost much ground in Switzerland because of the exceedingly fine crop in Hungary, much of which was delivered among the Swiss cantons, and again because the grain from Southern Russia [says Dr. Landgraf], which formerly found its way into Switzerland through German houses in Mannheim, is driven, because of the high tax, to seek new markets among the ports of the Mediterranean, justifying the fear expressed in my last special report on grain that Russia's grain fleet would soon be found moving against America's grain ships in Spanish and Italian waters.

Mannheim began the new year with almost 1,000,000 cwt. [403,500 meter-centners] of grain in her public and private storehouses. The American harvest, whose deficiency this time has had for us no direct practical value, was much smaller than the crop of years before.

From 1877 to 1882 the average annual yield was 437,000,000; 1883 gave 421,000,000; 1884, 512,000,000, while 1885 gave the comparatively small amount of 355,000,000 in the United States. The crop in North Russia was very unsatisfactory. This may be said in particular of the Orel districts, where the crop reached only 65 against 85 for the previous year, and in Kursk, where the numbers 70 against 95 indicate the ratios of the two years. The export from St. Petersburg during a series of years, from 1878 to 1885, inclusive, is as follows:

Years.	Quantity exported.	Years.	Quantity exported.
	Bushels.		*Bushels.*
1878	5,300,574	1882	5,560,010
1879	8,950,021	1883	7,847,003
1880	6,852,070	1884	7,636,917
1881	4,774,650	1885	6,149,823

Roumania had cause to rejoice over a very favorable crop. Servia's fields gave no golden "hire" to the laborer's toil. Hungary had a very good and in most parts more than an average crop. Returns from India indicate only a fair yield. North Germany, as remarked, registered a very good crop. In the Rhine provinces the color was rich, and a fairly good harvest is to be recorded. In fact, the whole German crop is to be classed as exceedingly good.

During the first three months of the year, in the face of the threatened increase in duties, the imports were very considerable, but just as soon as the toll was an assured fact a dropping in imports took place. The increase of the toll could only exert a passing influence on prices, as already stated, so that during the first half of the year cheapness in prices prevailed.

The main effect of the new law was to cut off and exclude imports, prices on home goods for the most part remaining firm. The favorable weather and the outlook for a good crop tended to keep prices in check. After "homing" the crop, Germany was favored with good prices until the autumn, when the prices slowly gave way before the large quanti-

ties. As soon again as the supply on hand had grown less, prices advanced, opening for a slight movement in imports. The small quantities imported came from Dantzic, Königsberg, and La Plata. There could come but little from Russia, since the crop was not large enough to let Russian wheat follow German prices. From America, continues the report, there was absolutely none drawn. India sent us regularly a hard quality in small quantities for starch mills, &c.

Table of prices for the year.

[Per 1,000 kilograms. A kilo = about 2 pounds 3 ounces.]

Months.	Prices.	Months.	Prices.
	Marks.		*Marks.*
January	183.80	July	188.20
February	187.10	August	183.50
March	186.90	September	184.10
April	192.40	October	187.80
May	194.60	November	186.40
June	188.10	December	185.60

Average prices for term of years.

Year.	Prices.	Year.	Prices.
	Marks.		*Marks.*
1885	187.38	1881	249.83
1884	185.07	1880	247.36
1883	216.32	1879	226.52
1882	237.48		

The amount of wheat handled in Mannheim during a term of years may be seen from the following table:

[Mtz. = meterzentner, 212 pounds.]

Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.
By water alone.		*By water alone*—Continued.	
	Mtz.		*Mtz.*
1885	1,797,457	1871	118,632
1884	2,791,883	1870	115,765
1883	2,274,941		
1882	1,834,200	*By railroad.*	
1881	1,595,357		
1880	1,131,925	1885	1,933,180
1879	1,282,187	1884	2,835,760
1878	893,648	1883	1,959,120
1877	421,724		
1876	884,139	*By boat and railroad together.*	
1875	562,641		
1874	606,936	1885	3,730,637
1873	595,427	1884	5,627,643
1872	255,055	1883	4,234,066

On page 12 of Dr. Landgraf's latest report I find a very just compliment paid to our Department of Agriculture.

' Despite the increased tax Mannheim did a business of 52,000,000 marks in 1885, against 70,000,000 for the year previous, and the 52,000,000 include the taxes.

It is to be feared that the same agencies, under whose influence such a loss in the grain trade has been effected, will, in future, influence the trade as a price standard so long as a more or less favorable crop removes the demand for foreign grain.

It would be an extremely profitable thing if, for the future, business men could have some definite statistical data as to the amount to be consumed and the probabilities of the harvest. For example, if in the United States, through the monthly publications of the Department of Agriculture, the outlook for the harvest and each year's production is accurately determined, if the amount of grain on hand is known, also how much was on hand, what amount is necessary to cover the need, &c.; if all this can be known in a country so vast in territory, so scattered as to its industries as the United States, how much easier ought it to be done in a country like the German Empire.

HOPS.

The crop of hops for the year 1885 is here tabled and summarized:

Countries.	Production.	Consumption.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*
Bavaria	315,000	.....
Wurtemberg	122,000	.....
Baden	59,000	.....
Alsace-Lorraine	75,000	.....
Prussia	76,500	.....
Germany	647,500	360,000
Austria	138,000	90,000
France	56,000	55,000
Belgium and Holland	120,000	85,000
Russia	24,000	.....
Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland	3,000	55,000
Whole continent	988,500	645,000
England	470,000	600,000
America	340,000	225,000
Australia	22,000	25,000
Others	.....	30,000
Total	1,820,500	1,525,000

Dr. Landgraf complains of America flooding England with cheap hops; and, in closing his article on hops, calls attention to the fact that many German farmers have been in the habit, even against bitter experience, of following that most evil system among small farmers, borrowing and spending, on the hopes of a good crop for themselves and a poor one for their neighbors. The results, as a rule, have been great suffering among this class. Interest added to interest, the good crops among their neighbors, foreclosure has brought ruin and confusion to these silly, short-sighted speculators.

Besides, continues the report, not more than one-fourth of the whole crop could be called prime, the remaining three-fourths being middlings and useless. Prices dropped and not half the cost of producing was realized. Earnest arguments are used by agricultural economists and writers, urging more care in planting and tending; also urging farmers and producers to give more attention to the quality of the hops rather than the quantity. Even the King of Bavaria, amid the unfortunate vagaries so unfortunately, sadly, tragically ended, found time to encourage fine farming of every kind, and in no product more than hops.

WINE.

The argument that Germany is indifferent to her wine trade with the United States is far from truthful. The development of wine culture in America is watched nowhere, perhaps, on the Continent with more interest than among the wine districts of South Germany. Every wine agent in this district admits that the loss of the American market or

any movement to increase the tax on wines would be a serious and dangerous blow to Germany, and South Germany in particular. The Mannheim district alone sent wine to the United States during 1885 to the amount of 717,521 marks.

CHEMICALS.

Business in chemicals has presented some very queer phases. Bankruptcy stares one of the largest concerns in the city square in the face, directors deserting their posts like rats from a sinking ship, while other companies have been paying large dividends and selling stock at a premium. As I am gathering material for a special report on this subject, I shall do no more in the present report than to call attention to a startling statement made in this office by one of the largest manufacturers here, an American citizen by the way. This gentleman informed me, when I asked the reason for his doing business here rather than in the States, that the enormous and indiscriminating tax on alcohol, much of which is used in his business, made the profitable prosecution of the same impossible in the United States; while here, favored by a freedom from taxation on alcohol used in his business, in spite of the enormous duties on imports to the States, he could make goods, ship them to Holland, Belgium, or to German sea-ports, transport them to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, pay commissions, &c., and still make larger profits than in the United States.

PETROLEUM.

American petroleum, according to Dr. Landgraf's report, so often quoted and referred to, distanced all competitors in the tests made as to quality of light and degree of inflammability. American brands showed a beautiful white light; many of the other brands gave a red light, and ranged in the twenties. The so-called American brand, Astral oil, showed the most satisfactory results. It is to be hoped that cheapness of ocean transportation may be devised. It is also to be hoped that watchfulness upon the part of agents will be able to discover and prevent infringement on brands and barrels by our competitors, who, knowing the superiority of the American goods, find it easier to steal or copy (the same thing) trade-marks than to bring their own wares up to the same standard of perfection.

The following table gives the amount of petroleum handled here during the years designated:

Years.	By water.	By railroad.	Total.
	Mtz.	*Mtz.*	*Mtz.*
1885	251, 298	212, 820	464, 118
1884	234, 096	190, 970	425, 066
1883	234, 499	185, 630	420, 129
1882	126, 287	118, 370	244, 657
1881	225, 320	142, 770	368, 090
1880	145, 896	134, 950	280, 846
1879	109, 848. 5	128, 680	238, 528. 5
1878	145, 382. 5	102, 210	147, 592. 5
1877	82, 069. 5	137, 720	219, 789. 5
1876	70, 819	161, 857. 5	232, 676. 5
1875	42, 378. 5	156, 124	198, 502. 5

The fiscal year of 1885 draws near its close. The year has been an eventful one as far as commerce, manufactures, and industries are concerned. Great movements have been inaugurated. The future seems full of promise. Hopes the most sanguine are entertained in regard to the opening up of trade with those vast millions of Asia who seem at last willing to negotiate with and open their avenues to the Caucasian race. Who shall build the Chinese railroads? Who shall stand at the head of nations in the triumphs of civilization, art, science, and manufactures?

The spirit of the German nation, if slow, is yet one of increasing activity. "*Festina lente*," or "*Eile mit Weile*," as the Germans express it, is here reduced to a science. The Germans may truly be said to be making haste slowly. Educated to look after details as well as to generalize, the German is seldom found wanting in any of the little things from which big things grow.

There is absolutely no limit to the ambition of the German, and no obstacle, however formidable, deters him from striving forward to the fulfillment of schemes and hopes. What the German lacks of dash and brilliancy he makes up in "plod" and "stick." He puts on furs and trades in Siberia, Alaska, and Kamtchatka; he makes himself at home in Greenland, among Esquimaux 4 feet high, or in Patagonia where men are 7; he emigrates to Africa for the purposes of trade, putting on little more than a fig-leaf. Go to the Orient, any part of it, from Constantinople to Ispahan, from Ispahan to Calcutta, from Calcutta to Shanghai, from Shanghai to Cairo, from Cairo to Palestine; in all latitudes and longitudes, zones and hemispheres one finds the slow but sure-moving German. He digs and he delves, he buys and he sells wherever digging, delving, buying, or selling offers a profit. No climate is too warm, no climate too cold to hinder his settling if only trade can be opened or a market established. The Teuton is a worker. Whether to spread colonies, and with them the fame and greatness of the Fatherland, or from the more modern desire to gather treasures, the German is an active colonizer. All over the Empire societies have been established whose object is to encourage colonization and to promote colonial trade.

The Germans have established clubs, also, where a universal language is taught, "*Volapuk*." This is to be, if it ever does be, a universal business language. The clubs have been in existence some years already. It is laughable, no doubt, but it shows the unlimited ambition of the race. I may remark that they still keep on studying French and English for trade purposes. These two languages are now taught in the public schools, pupils being obliged to study them. The past fifteen years have been marked by a rapidity of development along lines of trade and a general prosperity unprecedented in the history of the country. Much of it, due to legislation in certain directions, is regarded as abnormal, or at least artificial. Business men shake their heads and say it is only a question of time when the crash must come.

MORAL TONE OF THE EMPIRE.

The moral tone of the German Empire will bear comparison with any other European power in like situation. I do not speak of morality as marked by statistics so much as of the general moral tone that one observes and comes in contact with. If they had no standing armies the standard of morals would be higher, standing armies not being calculated either to spread the Gospel or help the morals of a people. People must be careful and society must put up safeguards where officers are

prohibited by law to marry unless they possess 40,000 marks in their own right or receive it as a marriage portion with their wives. The uniform of an officer is supposed to cover a gentleman.

The desecration of the Sabbath by general business, the opening of shops, &c., is not conducive to a very religious spirit. There is a Sunday-closing movement "on foot;" what success it is meeting with, I have not heard. The men as a rule do not go to church, the congregations for the most part being made up of women. This is especially true of the cities.

Hatred of the Jews still prevails; partly because inherited, partly because of Jewish business methods. This hatred is not so savage as formerly, but still much more savage than it should be. Still the Jews get rich and prosper. Treated as equals in the ranks of the Social Democrats, they are becoming an important political element.

Many elements and remnants of feudal times still linger in German society. The belief in blood still prevails. The farmer is only a *Bauer*, formerly "boor." Perhaps the slight change in spelling of the two words may be taken as a fair measure of the change in his circumstances. I take pleasure in adding, however, that in the large cities a broader and more generous spirit is springing up. Worth and intellect are being regarded as measures of value, and when associated with honor, zeal, and energy are sure to bring their reward. The love of uniforms and worship of titles, so disgusting to most Americans, are here a disease. If a man is a boss mason or boss carpenter, his wife must answer to "*Frau Oberbaumeister*" or "*Frau Oberzimmermann.*"

Intellectually the Germans still lead the world. All there was of good in the Greek systems of education has been adapted to the German schools. Physical and mental gymnastics run along the whole course side by side. Every key in the diapason of human knowledge is touched and made to ring. The head and heart are both educated. Every æsthetic sentiment receives its due share of attention. Every germ of art is encouraged. The training is very systematic. Independent research and investigation are encouraged. The Germans possess the true historic sense. They seek truth for truth's sake. Proud of their own achievements, they acknowledge the greatness of others, and do not hesitate to speak of their indebtedness to France for many things. Possessing a literature enriched by such minds as Goethe, Schiller the beloved, Lessing, Heine, Uhland, and Freiligrath, and a host of lesser lights, they enrich their minds by reading; for this purpose libraries with excellent books are in every town and village. I never met a German who couldn't read and write; yet there is a certain amount of illiteracy in the back provinces.

As yet I have seen few or no signs of trashy literature. A vender of such stuff would be regarded as a public pest. The worst novels, however, of the French school find more than a ready sale both in the original and in translations. Fenimore Cooper's, Washington Irving's, Shakespeare's, Scott's, Byron's, and Dickens's works lose little of their interest and original beauty in German type.

Apollo with his lyre disputes with Minerva, as she presides over the liberal arts, the affections of the German people. Many a Mæcenas is to be found among the ranks of German kings. The art schools of Munich owe much to the late King; and the artists of Berlin have no better friend than Kaiser Wilhelm. Every branch of art receives special attention, special buildings, rooms, professors, &c., being assigned for each, and even special branches of a particular art or science may be elevated into a specialty.

A teacher's diploma always means something. The schools are made powers in the land for making every German lad a patriot. No child is allowed to grow up without the three R's, at least. Education is compulsory. It is to a large extent very practical in the *Volksschule* or school for children who expect to go to work at fifteen or sixteen years of age. As I intend to make a special report on the school system I shall leave the details for the present.

An effort, however, to incorporate or ingraft practical education as exemplified in the American system has found favor and is to be tried. A member of the Reichstag, one of the Lloyds, at a meeting of the school teachers of the nation, impressed upon his hearers in very forcible language the importance of imitating American methods in practical business education. This is only a confirmation of what one can readily observe: that Germans go to America to learn the practical methods of Americans, while Americans come to Germany to study German theories. I shall illustrate my meaning by an example when I come to speak of the clock trade. So inexhaustible is the German school question that one finds something to write about at every turn of the road.

The physical training runs along the whole course of mental training. Rooms and buildings for gymnastic exercises are connected with the schools; and long after school days are passed the men take care of their physical condition by organizing and joining "*Turn-Vereine*" or societies for physical training. Hence the education system of Germany is as near perfection as it has ever been in human history.

The physical condition of the German race is very good. Human life, protected by legislation based upon careful experiment and observation, reaches a high average in many parts of the Kingdom; while among the so-called upper classes and among the ranks of the active business men threescore and ten and still ten more often find men engaged in active life. The mental strain and nervous drag of American business life are unknown. Banks close at noon and open again at 2 or half-past 2. Vegetable diet, so conducive to building up animal strength, is producing good results among a people who close their ports to the meats of meat-producing countries. Lucky for the poor *Bauer* (farmer) that there is some plausibility if not truth in vegetarian philosophy; it serves to satisfy the cravings of the mind where meat is wanting to ease the stomach.

BUSINESS.

Business during the year has, on the whole, been good. A steady growth of new buildings is to be noticed in almost every city of the Empire. The old walls of the fortified towns are being torn down, and, if rebuilt, are removed to quite a distance from the city. On the ground once occupied by walls and fortifications elegant villas with spacious gardens and large dwelling houses, built much after the style of American architecture, are springing up. Many new factories have been or are in the course of being erected. Manufactures, under the protective influences, are springing up in every direction. Cotton and woolen mills especially are sending cotton goods and woolen goods, the former velvets for the most part, to the United States.

No efforts are spared to secure skill in manufactures. Industrial schools are to be formed in every city and large town of the Empire. Young men are sent all over the world to learn methods, study tastes, discover needs, and open markets. A German traveler usually combines pleasure with profit as he goes from land to land and from city to

city; no matter how dull or sleepy he may look he has his eyes open, and very little of interest to business escapes him. American travelers, hundreds of whom pass through Germany, France, England, Italy, Spain, Switzerland every year, might become great benefactors of their country by devoting just a little of their spare time to the study of goods sold and offered for sale in foreign markets. How easy it would be for a manufacturer of shoes from Marblehead, Lynn, Salem, or Danvers to go into a boot and shoe store in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Lyons, Milan, Prague, Frankfort and examine, with his trained eye, the shoes offered for sale in those cities.

What a shoe manufacturer could do in his line of business might easily be done by other manufacturers in their several lines of goods. Then think of the amount of intelligent enjoyment to be derived from such study.

It must be remembered that to open a trade in manufactures with Germany or Europe is to pay the cost of packing, transportation, and handling of goods before they touch the hands of those very consumers against the dangers of whose competition at home we have a protective tariff ranging from 1 to 50 or 60 per cent. I cannot help thinking that a movement to introduce our manufactures in general, to enter into truly reciprocal relations with all parts of the American continent, to be ready to send traveling expositions into Africa, to China, all over the East, where to-day the advance guards of all European nations are working, would be infinitely more profitable in a hundred ways than in trying to sell American shoes or sewing-machines to Germans. The German is doing that very thing, and, "signs on him," he is "making it go." Practical business men, whether in Pekin or Paris, Cairo or Constantinople, can do infinitely more than consuls. Establish agencies, open permanent exhibitions, take advantage of every opportunity to bring your goods before customers. At an exhibition here in Mannheim of "gas apparatus," French, English, and German houses exhibited. The exhibition was a German enterprise, gotten up by the gas companies of Karlsruhe, Fribourg, and Mannheim, the three principal cities of Baden. France had 16 exhibitors and England 26 out of a total of 126. The report says that there was an average attendance of from 100 to 250 persons; that 80 small apparatuses were sold; that those sold were small machines because of their cheapness, the price ranging from 75 cents to $2.50; that while the large apparatuses excited pleasure and wonder, few were sold because of the high prices. The exhibition seems to have been a success. I call attention to it especially to show how eager England and France are to have the Germans see their goods.

Advertisement abroad is just as necessary to sell goods as advertising at home to sell in the local markets. To sell in the world's markets we must just send out "drummers" to "drum up" trade. Almost if not all German houses shipping to the United States have German agents or German branch houses to handle and sell their goods. This gives the manufacturers here a great advantage in the matter of importing and marketing.

APPLES.

Trade in American apples is by no means what it should be when we take into consideration the quantities produced and their fine qualities. There is no reason why a profitable opening should not be made. Although fruit trees are planted on the roadsides here, it is difficult to find fruit of any kind approaching American fruit in fiber and flavor. A captain of a French steamer said he always brought his apples from

America for his family use, because they are far superior to any to be found in Europe. The Germans possess a great deal of technical knowledge of trees, gardening, forestry, &c., but they don't produce such delicious fruits as one finds in the United States.

CLOCKS.

For many years the Swiss have enjoyed the reputation of being excellent and skillful watchmakers. The Germans in the Black Forest country began, sometime ago, the manufacture of clocks and watches. The United States imported largely from both countries. Some time later, because of the excellent results produced by the Waltham watch companies, a falling off in the import of foreign watches was recorded at American custom-houses. Anxious to save their fallen fortunes, the Swiss and Black Forest Germans each sent out commissions charged with the task of devising means to drive the new comer out of the field. The Swiss sent a commission of scientific, skilled men, who, after a careful examination at Waltham and elsewhere, reported that it was useless to try and compete with "Yankee watchmakers." The German commissioners were young men, selected for the purpose, who entered the employ of the Waltham company in the different departments, learned the secrets of the trade, and, after a delay of some years, bought American machines, returned with them to Germany, and are now making excellent "Waltham watches" in the dark aisles of the Schwarzwald and exporting them to every part of the civilized world. My informant is a German-American importer and exporter of diamonds, watches, clocks, &c. In matters of business the Germans lose no time.

CHEMICALS.

The principal articles of export from this district, if not from Germany, are chemicals. For many years the Germans have maintained an excellent reputation for the manufacture of drugs and chemicals. Huge manufacturing concerns, fitted up with costly machinery, are engaged in the production of specialties. Millions of dollars' worth of drugs and dye-stuffs are exported to the United States every year. Strange as it may seem, American capital has been planted here in chemical establishments. Various reasons are assigned for this seeming anomaly. One manufacturer says:

> Well, you see, the United States Government won't discriminate between alcohol and spirits used for manufacturing purposes, and those used for drinking. Here, because of such legislative discrimination, we can manufacture cheaper, export to the United States, pay costs of transportation, handling, &c., and then make more money than by manufacturing in America.

Another says:

> We can find more skilled labor of the necessary kind here than we could in America, and then ordinary labor is cheaper.

Still, another says:

> It is to offset those Germans who manufacture here and ship to German houses in America, by having our manufactories here and our agents there, in the United States.

Whichever reason is the true one, it is to be hoped that American young men now pursuing their studies under German professors of chemistry will return treasure-laden to their own country, and there improve upon their teachers. One is often asked, "Why don't some of these very skillful chemists go to the United States?" Well, once in a while they do; but here they receive excellent salaries, occupy a good position in

society, are looked up to with considerable pride and respect, and receive the title of doctor, which means something among a title-loving people. Then I may add that men who study chemistry, or, in fact, any special branch of physics, here devote themselves to their chosen specialty with all the devotion of an artist or a sculptor to his chosen art. They are not tempted into speculation or other branches of business. Many times the special knowledge, &c., is handed down from sire to son.

There was exported to the United States from the city of Mannheim during the year ending September 30 $756,967 worth of chemicals.

THE FARMERS.

What is to become of, what is to be done with or for, the *Bauers* (farmers)? No more weighty problem ever came before the Reichstag. Protective duty after protective duty has been enacted, one after the other, to help the farming population. No use. The burdensome taxes on land hold the farmers' noses hard on the grindstone. There are those who talk of an absolute exclusion of foreign goods. "To what purpose?" say others. "Our policy for years has been to raise our taxes, or a large part of them, by duties on imports." "We have too much direct taxation," says one man. "We haven't enough," says another. "We must introduce more indirect taxation," says another. "The people won't feel it so much as the direct tax. Let them pay 12 marks indirectly and they never feel it, while the sight of an annual tax card to pay a direct tax of only 3 marks sets a farmer swearing at the tax-gatherer."

At last labor-saving machines are being introduced. The slow methods of the thrashing-flail, beating its ten-pound-ten on the barn-floors, is giving place all over the land to steam thrashers. A trip through the farming districts reveals the changes fast taking place. Grinning youngsters gather around machines run by steam and working wonders. They can't take it all in at first; but the machines are coming. Truly "the spirit of the living creature is in the wheels." The first thing I expect to hear is that all kinds of steam agricultural tools are leaving the ports of Hamburg and Bremen for the wheat fields of Russia and India, for the Flowery Kingdom, for Africa and Australia, for the West Indies and South America.

I may say here that chambers of commerce with a convincing unanimity condemn the policy that excludes foreign wheat to the great detriment of German trade. Formerly the upland country of Baden and Wurtemberg sold to buyers in Switzerland. The merchants of Königsberg and the Ost Sea provinces shipped by water to England, making good profits; compelled to-day to supply the home trade, they must pay expensive freight rates from Königsberg to South Germany, thereby losing large profits. A rapid return to the former system is expected.

Incalculable is the loss to this nation by being compelled to take the young and hearty men from the farms for service in the army. Horses also, that should be in the fields, are used for military purposes. Cows here are beasts of burden; they toil all day at the plow and in harness dragging huge loads; they also supply the family with milk. The women of the German country districts rival the mothers of Sparta. They are noble women. They work like Trojans.

HOPS.

The hop crop of 1885 for all Europe was 1,880,000 centners. Estimates this year put the figures at 1,780,000 centners, a falling off of 100,000

centners; but this amount will be easily covered by the stock laid in by the brewers from the crop of 1885.

The prices have ranged from 110 marks to 30 marks for Bohemian hops, and German ranged from 130 to 30 marks per centner. The bad harvest in America has been and doubtless will remain a large factor in influencing the German market; but the rush made to supply the American demand has brought about a backward movement in prices. In the hop trade, as in every other branch of business, the Germans show their wisdom by visiting England and America and studying the demands of those markets.

LEATHER.

Here at Worms, on the Rhine, is one of the largest leather-preparing concerns in the world, that of Cornelius Heyl. Last year, or during the year ending September 30, 1886, there was exported from this city alone $298,724 worth of leather. In the production of good results in leather German patience, observation, and experiment have produced results which Danvers, Beverly, and Lynn should soon attain.

American shoes offered at the same price in the German cities as German shoes would sell ten pairs to the one of German make. The shoes of German make, the best of them, are clumsy. The same may be said of German ready-made clothes. There is a big field here for both articles if it can be rightly worked.

WINE, BEER, ETC.

This year's wine crop has been inferior to other years in quantity, but the quality is very good. The cold, rainy weather of the early summer destroyed the blossoms. The manufacture of beer still continues a leading and profitable industry. Large quantities are being shipped to France and England. During the last ten years the French have been establishing breweries and reaping a profit on the sales of beer of 20 and 25 per cent. The fact is, men, women, and children of all classes drink beer morning, noon, and night, at concerts, in restaurants, everywhere. They seldom get drunk, however. Whether this is to be attributed to a hereditary capacity for the national drink, acquired by father and son indulging in the same since the happy days of Gambrinus, or to a less intimate physiological connection between head and stomach, or perhaps most likely to the non-intoxicating qualities of the beer, is hard to say. An American brewer whom I met this summer told me "that American beer as a rule was 'doctored,' to meet the craving of American drinkers for something to tickle the membrane of the 'guzzling' apparatus."

SEWING-MACHINES.

Kayser Brothers Sewing-Machine Company in my district produce yearly from 20,000 to 24,000 sewing-machines. Their works run ten hours per day; they employ 350 hands. Their business demands yearly 1,500,000 marks. The company dispose of their entire product each year. The buildings cover about 1 acre, at 25,000 to 30,000 marks per acre, or from $6,000 to $7,000.

I asked a woolen manufacturer how much capital he had in his business. He expressed a very lively regret at not being or feeling at liberty to inform me. I made no further effort to learn, as I was in-

formed that the Imperial tax-gatherer can get at it only by the weakest kind of approximation. To my question, "How much cloth do you turn off your looms?" he answered, "Three hundred thousand kilos." A kilo is about 2 pounds 3 ounces. His help work ten hours a day. He employs 600 hands. The workmen get from 50 to 75 cents a day (2 to 3 marks, a mark being 23.8 cents).

Occupation.	Wages.		Occupation.	Wages.	
Business assistants, clerks, cashiers, &c.....per year..	$150 00 to	$440 00	Gilders.....per week..	$5 00 to	$6 00
Machine-builders, and locksmiths.....per day..	75	1 25	Horse-car conductor ..do....		5 00
Cabinet-makers.....do...	50	1 00	Steam-car conductor ..do....	5 00	6 00
Carpenters.....do....	50	1 25	All other horse railroad, and steam railroad officials from.....per week..	5 00	6 00
Masons.....do....	75	1 25	Teachers, male and female, per year.....	200 00	440 00
Tailors.....do....	50	75	Teachers in Kindergärten, per year.....	200 00	250 00
Shoemakers.....do....	50	75	Shop girls, "sales ladies," per quarter.....	6 50	16 50
Factory help.....do....	35	63	Cook, not French..per quarter.....	6 50	15 00
Day laborers.....do....		50	Nurse for children.per quarter.....	5 00	12 00
Rope-makers.....do....	50	75	Chambermaids..per quarter..	5 00	12 00
Blacksmiths.....do....	50	75	Dressmaker.....per day..	35	65
Nail-makers.....do....		35	Sewer in white goods..do ..	23	47
Baker*.....per week..		1 65	Machine-stitcher.....do....	23	35
Butcher*.....do....		1 65	Female factory help...do....	12	35
Soap-boilers:			Washerwoman and house-cleaner, general drudge woman.....per day..	25	50
Master.....per week..		7 00	Ironing-woman.....do....	35	50
Workmen.....do....		3 75			
House servant man.....do....		4 35			
Coachman.....do....		4 35			
Gardener.....per day..		50			
Basket-makers.....do....	35	63			
Upholsterer.....do....	50	60			
Printers.....per week..	3 75	6 00			
Bookbinder.....do....	3 60	5 00			

* With board; must lodge himself.

These are the wages as I learned by inquiry among the people. The highest average I find in prepared statistics paid to workers on metal is 18 marks ($4.45); the lowest, 9 marks, or $2.50 per week. To persons paid by the piece, or by what they make, a little more is paid. The average hours of labor are—highest, twelve; lowest, ten. Highest wages I found paid to cabinet-makers was 18 marks per week; lowest, 7.50 marks, or $4.50 and $1.80, respectively. Average hours of labor, twelve and ten. Highest wages paid to cigar-makers, $3 per week; smallest, $2. Hours of labor, eleven and a half and ten. Factory help from 35 cents a week to $3.50. It is a political and social enigma how these people live. There must be a great deal in vegetarian philosophy, or else German vegetables must possess peculiar properties.

RENTS.

A young man pays from 20 to 100 marks, or from $5 to $25 a month, for one and two rooms, the price depending upon the furnishings. Poor people pay 18, 20, and 25 marks for one large room, a kitchen, and one room on the attic per month. The whole family eat, sleep, and live in this one large room. Usually it is very comfortless; bare walls, with perhaps a cheap print of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Bismarck, or von Moltke.

Were it not for the eternal presence and not less eternal vigilance of the law, German cities must become pestilential hot-beds; but the people are legislated into cleanliness; they may keep their persons as dirty as they please, but around their dwellings and the streets in front of their houses must be kept clean. Just think of 65,000 people living

in a city 2½ miles in circumference—nay, not 2 miles when you make allowances for parks. Of course when one thinks of the old-time necessity for walled cities for purposes of defense one ceases to wonder. As I remarked at the outset the tendency is now to tear down the walls and move them much farther beyond the city limits.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the people's humane love for domestic animals and their æsthetic taste for flowers. The school-teacher may often be seen wending his way through the city parks followed by bright-eyed children out for a practical lesson in wood or field botany.

Government is making efforts to meet the crying evils in the ranks of the laboring classes and to anticipate others that might arise. All kinds of laws have been passed for the workman's benefit in case of accident. Then there are all kinds of banks of deposit (*Krankenkassen*) in which a fund is established for sick members. Then there are certain fees every man employing another is compelled to pay to support a hospital for the sick and wounded.

There is one law by which, after a person has resided two years successively in a city without receiving aid from the city (charity), the person, in case of need, receives ever after aid from the city. Many people from the country, where the people are very poor, come into the city and "pull through" for two years and then spend the rest of their days in comparative ease on the charity of their adopted city. They are called "city pests."

PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN GENERAL.

Bread.—Biscuits, apiece, ¾ of a cent; a dozen, 9 cents; half white bread, a loaf middle size, 6½ cents; quite black bread, a loaf, middle size, 6 cents; rye bread, a loaf, 10 cents.

Milk.—One liter of milk, from 5 to 6 cents.

Butter.—One pound of butter, from 22 to 25 cents.

Meat.—Roast beef, 15 cents a pound; roast pork, 15 cents a pound; a pound of ham, 25 cents; boneless ham, 50 cents.

Potatoes.—One hundred pounds, $1.

Fruits.—One hundred pounds of apples or pears, according to quality, from $2.25 to $3.

Vegetables.—White and red cabbage, per head, from 2 to 2½ cents; yellow turnips, a bushel, from 75 cents to $1; white turnips, about the same price; a bunch of little red radishes, 1 cent; beans and peas, 2 pounds, from 7 to 10 cents; 1 head cauliflower, 12 cents; 100 pounds onions, $1, and for a pound, 1 cent.

Flour.—One pound of flour, 4, 4½, and 8½ cents; 8½ cents the finest.

Sugar.—Fine sugar, per pound, 8½ cents; loaf-sugar, also 8½ cents.

Tea.—One pound of tea, from 35 cents to $1.25.

Coffee.—Unroasted coffee, one-half a pound, from 25 to 45 cents; roasted coffee, one-half a pound, from 18 to 45 cents.

Rice.—One pound, 7½, 9, and 10 cents; 1 pound of barley, from 7½ to 11 cents.

Cheese.—One pound, from 7½ to 15, also 60 cents.

Pickles.—Preserved asparagus, 2 pounds, 92 cents; preserved peas, one-half pound, 19 cents; a pound, 35 cents.

Wood.—Ten dollars a cord, chopped pine wood; 100 pounds beech wood, 50 cents.

Coal.—One hundred pounds nut coal, 21½ cents; 100 pounds mixed coal, 16 cents.

Tobacco.—One pound Turkish tobacco, from 75 cents to $1; German tobacco, 1 pound, from 7½ to 25 cents.

Baskets.—A common basket, from 9 to 30 cents; market basket, from 30 to 35 cents; a small wooden tub, about 42 cents; a large wooden tub, about $1.75; a broom, 22 cents; brushes, from 6 to 10 cents and 17½ cents.

Shoes.—Ladies' shoes, $2.25, $3.25, $4.50, and $6; gentlemen's shoes, from $3 to $3.50, English kid; common shoes, $1.55; children's shoes, from 96 cents to $1.75.

Cotton articles.—One-half dozen shirts, ready for wear, $6, $7.50, $9, and $10.50, according to quality; half a dozen cuffs, from $1.12 to $1.50; 1 dozen stiff collars, $2; under-shirts and under-drawers, from 62½ cents to $1.37; pocket-handkerchiefs from 62½ cents to $3.75; white towels, from 11 cents upwards per meter; stockings for ladies and gentlemen, per dozen, from $3 to $7.50; waistcoats for gentlemen, from $1.87½ upwards; table-cloths, 62½ cents apiece; napkins, $2 a dozen; a breakfast table-

cloth, including half a dozen napkins, $1.45; half a dozen cotton sheets, $7 to $9, 4 yards long; piqué bed-spreads, from $1.12½ to $4 each; a gentleman's suit, from $9 to $25; an overcoat, from $3.75 to $7.50, and also $11.25; suits for boys, from $5 to $6.25, and also $7.50, ready made.

Cutlery goods.—Knives and forks, with ebony handles, per dozen, $3.75; ivory handles, $15; bone handles, $6.25; a dozen spoons to each set costs $6.25.

PRICE DURING THE SUMMER.

Bread, 6 to 8 cents a pound, first quality; second, 5 to 6 cents; eggs, 15 to 25 cents per dozen; butter, 23 to 35 cents per pound; potatoes, 50 cents to $1.50 per cwt.; flour, 6 to 5½ cents per pound, according to quality; beef, 15 to 18 cents per pound; veal, 17 to 19 cents per pound; pork, 15 to 16½ cents per pound; ham, 25 cents; without bones, 50 cents.

Only the closest economy enables Germany's working classes to live. Every rood of available soil is strained to the utmost of its producing capacity. Loam is dragged in huge crates and baskets up the rocky sides of sun-kissed hills and mountains, tried into place, and used for vineyards. To and from work, the women, young and old, carry their balls of worsted and knitting-needles, and knit warm stockings, some of which they sell, others of which serve the family. The women wear huge, clumsy shoes, go bare-headed winter and summer, and are clothed in dresses and under-garments made from strong cloth.

The peasant women and women of the working classes are usually broad-backed, deep-chested, red-cheeked, healthy-looking creatures. They seem always happy enough. They never grumble. Their food for the most part consists of bread and coffee in the morning, potato soup with some vegetables at dinner, bread and coffee for supper. I never met a bad appetite in Germany. The people always say to each other, sitting down to eat, "*guten Appetit.*" The wish is kind, but superfluous; many would wish for the wherewith to satisfy the appetite already possessed rather than to have it increased.

EMIGRANTS.

The class of emigrants, from this part of Germany especially, are industrious, worthy, hard-working class in general. Many young men go away at the age of fifteen to sixteen, live in America ten to fifteen years, make money, learn business methods, become citizens, return to Germany armed with passport and citizen papers, and establish business here to the injury of young men who staid at home and served in the army.

THE HARVEST OF 1886 IN THE GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

The total result of the year 1886 in the Grand Duchy of Baden is based upon the reports submitted from the various districts at the ending of the harvest. Said total result may be classed as "rather good" in a schedule running through "very good," "good," "rather good," "little above the average," "average," "a little under the average," "rather bad," "bad," and "very bad." This schedule is used to indicate both value of the harvest and quality of the crops.

It is a noteworthy fact that certain vegetables have shown in some districts very different results from what they have presented in others. Because of these peculiar differences much difficulty was found in striking a fair average; but after careful calculation the figures show a harvest result over which the farmers have reason to rejoice.

Before all, the fodder harvest this year turns out, all through, good. Hay of the various kinds has turned out very good, especially in the country lying around Lake Constance and the Black Forest. In the highlands of the Black Forest and the lowlands of the Rhine Valley the hay turned out only pretty good.

The grain harvest is pretty good, and in the different districts shows no essential difference in the results. Wheat, spelt, and rye have not gone much over last year's average; but oats and mixed grains have turned out better than last year.

Potatoes do not show results as satisfactory as one takes pleasure in recording for other crops. While the crops of 1883, 1884, and 1885 belong to the best crops of the last twenty years, this year's crop hardly comes up to the average. By Lake Constance, in the Black Forest highlands, and the uplands of the Rhine Valley the crops fall considerably below the average; while in the Oden Forest, Neckar, and Tauber districts the results shown go a little beyond the average.

The different kinds of turnips, beets, carrots, &c., have turned out good in some places and very good in others.

In the crops destined for export, hops turned out good, sugar-beets rather good, hemp pretty good; flax, tobacco, and chicory have gone only a little over the average. In the districts of Freiburg and Offenburg, or the Baden highlands, the tobacco crop was very good. Poppy reached an average. *Rapps* turned out rather bad; the first harvest is far from satisfactory. The apples turned out pretty good in the Lake Constance country, while in the other sections of Baden the average was rather bad; the pears all through turned out bad; the same may be said of all the cherries except those grown in the lake country, where this year's average surpasses that of other years. On the other hand, plums are better than average, although the Black Forest districts complain of a poor crop. The Constance country and Odenwald country turned out pretty good crops. Nuts, which, by the way, form an important part of German diet, turned out on the whole rather bad, chestnuts running behind the average.

The vineyards destined to the production of certain quantities of wine gave results far below the average; in fact, gave very bad returns. The cause is to be found in the continual rainy weather of June, which had a very bad influence on the grape blossoms. The harm thus done to the fruit and vines was not to be remedied by the warm and sunny days of August and September. The superior quality of the wine, however, made up in part for the great losses in quantity. As far as I have information, the results in the Upper Rhine country are pretty good, while in the country about Lake Constance, as well as in the Tauberland, the results have not reached even an average in quality, while falling far behind in quantity. Therefore, although the potato and fruit crops fall below the general average, the good results in fodder and other crops justify the claim of a more than average harvest. The Neckar country, the Odenwald, and Tauberland have shown by far the best results, while the uplands of the Black Forest and valleys also of the same country show the poorest results.

I inclose also a group of statistics from the last report of the Empi showing Germany's trade with the United States, France, Belgiu Holland, and Great Britain. My purpose in submitting these figu is twofold: (1) To show the difference, if any, that exists. (2) To g business men a chance to see that much that comes to Germany fr England and from Belgium and Holland, and even France, may h come by steamer to those countries first from America.

red value of exports from the consular district of Mannheim to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1886.

Articles.	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	Total.
lt	$3,748 50	$7,497 00	$15,922 20	$3,641 16	$30,808 86
prints, church decorations, arti- of art	650 69	1,310 00	543 83	4,137 39	6,641 91
and clock materials	249 66	1,025 78	234 67	64 26	1,574 37
dress goods, velvets, and furnish-	1,476 55	3,355 08	11,229 75	12,927 92	28,980 30
t	.....	952 00	5,666 30	7,802 35	14,420 65
chemicals, paints, oils, colors, &c.	337,880 74	154,773 13	124,233 86	140,079 90	756,967 63
rare, plates, and mirrors	6,991 96	1,273 30	7,661 70	15,437 39	31,364 35
are, mostly jewelry	.....	.....	.....	1,250 21	1,250 21
hold goods	.....	.....	142 80	1,540 10	1,682 90
produce, fruits, pastries, and hops	21,197 00	6,405 00	10,963 23	22,883 46	61,448 69
r, mostly calf, kid, morocco, and	57,559 57	77,831 47	68,736 07	94,557 40	298,724 51
nery, Cutlery, and other hardware	278 93	2,735 31	673 54	762 55	4,450 33
al works	523 12	2,284 32	4,413 71	1,341 13	8,562 28
ware	432 92	3,570 71	1,662 43	199 44	5,865 50
ain ware	.....	.....	374 14	129 23	503 37
r goods	1,818 08	179 20	2,055 61	4,146 91	8,199 80
	.....	542 88	.....	.....	542 88
s entrails	215 86	3,029 74	.....	2,623 71	5,869 31
rs' articles	2,130 57	1,637 91	2,272 18	882 27	6,922 93
and soot	261 80	982 23	.....	.....	1,244 03
dress goods, plushes, ribbons, d, twist	288 21	.....	637 36	590 95	1,516 52
	.....	.....	6,706 84	.....	6,076 84
and brandies	57,226 11	33,745 54	72,869 41	42,090 06	205,931 12
pulp	.....	427 92	.....	3,702 33	4,130 25
n and worsted cloths and clothing	.....	.....	1,981 35	3,232 52	5,213 87
laneous	129 71	.....	352 72	1,044 93	1,527 36
Total	493,029 98	303,558 52	339,324 70	365,067 57	1,501,050 77
Total for preceding year	508,893 06	370,149 95	382,923 15	404,392 10	1,666,358 26
ease	15,793 08	66,591 43	43,598 45	39,324 53	165,307 49

Values of imports and exports by countries.

Articles.	Imports = I. Exports = E.	France.	Belgium.	Holland.	Great Britain.	United States.	All other countries.	Total 1885.	Total 1884.
Guano	I.	$365	$104, 338	$98, 307	$6, 900	$437	$46, 086	$644, 083	$682, 706
	E.	811	177	7, 822	.....	.....	.....	17, 491	12, 921
Rags of all kinds	I.	50, 495	70, 354	36, 771	6, 347	140	109	340, 391	331, 126
	E.	6, 536	19, 901	7, 978	80, 017	65, 313	.....	347, 366	452, 968
Raw cotton	I.	69, 242	368, 089	96, 840	216, 519	483, 888	173, 066	1, 663, 429	1, 775, 863
	E.	1, 218	240	513	76	2	4	94, 613	181, 153
Spun cotton	I.	822	3, 587	1, 127	173, 844	1	1	208, 105	221, 393
	E.	12, 279	2, 286	2, 122	22, 805	282	1, 053	71, 698	71, 115
Spun cotton:									
One thread raw	I.	332	1, 845	705	81, 390	.....	.....	106, 559	114, 423
Two threads raw	I.	20	568	282	81, 802	.....	.....	86, 717	92, 778
One thread and once twisted, two threads bleached and dyed, &c.	I.	269	1, 062	32	3, 689	.....	.....	5, 682	4, 846
Three and more threads	I.	73	91	38	2, 997	.....	1	3, 824	4, 628
Two threads, again twisted, also prepared cotton twist	I.	128	21	70	3, 966	1	.....	5, 323	4, 718
Spun cotton, except Vicogne cotton, &c.:									
One thread raw	E.	10, 621	16	803	20	.....	10	13, 145	10, 810
Two threads raw	E.	154	2	13	.....	.....	6	584	656
One thread and once twisted, two threads bleached, dyed, &c.	E.	249	1, 322	329	11, 984	32	292	21, 226	17, 529
Three and more threads	E.	663	245	549	174	104	100	5, 037	6, 877
Two threads, again twisted, also prepared spun thread	E.	592	692	402	132	146	632	8, 421	8, 009
Vicogne cotton, one and more threads	E.	.....	9	26	10, 492	.....	1	22, 994	27, 234
Anilines	I.	438	40	136	2, 514	.....	.....	4, 290	1, 539
	E.	2, 025	2, 090	739	802	1, 360	105	17, 132	6, 560
Aniline colors and other tar-color stuffs	I.	523	264	140	1, 172	5	3	4, 325	4, 802
	E.	4, 645	1, 526	1, 166	9, 675	5, 673	8, 463	46, 456	48, 322
White lead and white zinc	I.	978	8, 073	2, 757	307	.....	.....	32, 352	29, 859
	E.	1, 734	6, 526	12, 314	71, 066	4, 455	4, 583	163, 301	171, 527
Catechu, brown and yellow	I.	359	592	7, 879	27, 034	.....	155	56, 531	60, 434
	E.	10	.....	76	10	.....	.....	8, 945	9, 010
Peruvian bark, also ground	I.	1, 250	2, 178	14, 329	23, 734	.....	551	43, 178	37, 080
	E.	9	1	2	.....	4	45	218	167
Chlorine calcium (chloride of lime)	I.	2, 379	1, 633	14	551	.....	.....	7, 380	.....
	E.	37, 759	46, 258	6, 734	5, 161	15, 520	8	689, 323	.....
Chloric acid kali, not in bulk	I.	1, 655	18	448	3, 977	.....	.....	7, 310	.....
	E.	10	8	37	33	1	19	942	.....
Chromate kali	I.	165	1, 202	418	5, 712	.....	.....	8, 635	34, 698
	E.	79	10	74	7	10	2	2, 354	5, 636
Dye woods	I.	12, 019	44, 033	32, 086	20, 673	22, 414	54, 035	601, 295	543, 741
	E.	78	1, 258	1, 323	278	.....	70	96, 638	106, 127
Glycerine, pure and impure	I.	2, 663	16, 909	12, 878	1, 337	.....	.....	48, 885	49, 403
	E.	763	2, 544	1, 569	3, 156	3, 474	150	21, 682	22, 330

Indigo	I.	781	426	4,687	7,467	.....	502	19,686	19,327
	E.	64	106	225	14	16	33	6,185	6,189
Kali, sulphuric acid	I.	237	.....	7	19	.....	.....	2,053	.....
	E.	413	1,421	2,705	12,262	8,608	41	161,027	.....
Bone coal	I.	2,808	6,078	11,471	20,542	3,780	312	190,665	211,081
	E.	1,474	1,143	2,789	534	598	140	35,283	35,725
Bone dust	I.	1,935	1,846	10,542	2,045	.....	7,707	220,390	282,475
	E.	103	108	605	.....	.....	.....	14,584	18,912
Leather, not including glove-leather	I.	1,672	6,183	1,451	10,403	457	12	25,805	23,732
	E.	2,087	623	1,714	2,106	2,523	1,737	34,541	36,549
Brussels glove-leather, colored	I.	2,703	424	78	975	76	.....	5,260	4,759
	E.	2,348	1,394	1,558	7,589	667	1,558	26,129	24,866
Sole leather	I.	174	1,141	136	2,558	846	50	15,008	14,207
	E.	1,966	39	142	7	.....	175	7,103	9,222
Unhaired half-tanned goat and sheep skins	I.	3,653	378	557	12,163	9	9,445	27,446	25,358
	E.	241	6	3	18	.....	.....	1,209	896
Coarse leather goods	I.	314	271	109	560	2	.....	2,744	3,763
	E.	255	213	1,356	352	16	185	10,271	13,438
Fine leather goods	I.	1,030	394	121	398	3	.....	4,708	4,447
	E.	1,632	1,550	5,721	9,073	843	1,234	43,599	48,354
Leather gloves	I.	39	23	1	13	.....	.....	679	578
	E.	20	51	147	332	398	30	2,563	2,971
Jute and yarn, one thread:									
Uncolored	I.	1,966	12,231	977	2,078	.....	.....	18,980	.....
	E.	29	5	1,209	323	.....	10	14,206	.....
Colored	I.	16	8	4	268	.....	.....	335	.....
	E.	3	.....	8	.....	.....	4	429	.....
Linen yarn:									
Uncolored	I.	2,054	29,554	510	7,485	.....	.....	123,854	132,249
	E.	7	74	269	75	2	306	5,120	13,860
Colored	I.	100	266	339	7,066	.....	.....	8,415	9,517
	E.	21	8	398	.....	.....	284	5,232	5,628
Sewing and sewing-linen thread	I.	1,087	4,508	80	1,510	.....	.....	8,495	8,190
	E.	53	8	28	1	.....	37	1,287	1,310
Rope goods	I.	292	662	157	1,864	.....	1	7,281	15,243
	E.	2,378	2,303	2,902	1,407	18	4,154	36,862	35,915
Jute and textures:									
Uncolored	I.	32	433	1,329	9,455	.....	5	19,163	.....
	E.	190	27	272	30	3	114	2,872	.....
Colored	I.	11	7	.....	24	.....	.....	72	.....
	E.	20	55	372	7	12	18	1,068	.....
Ultramarine	I.	285	51	132	51	.....	.....	2,004	2,293
	E.	2,872	5,464	5,478	11,434	4,012	1,364	54,214	54,497
Matches and candles	I.	3	49	17	8	.....	.....	1,673	6,614
	E.	140	446	2,916	138	20	3,484	23,853	22,005
Caustic natron	I.	315	645	444	26,218	46	.....	32,617	36,150
	E.	785	1,442	1,472	6	.....	.....	13,460	16,421
Alum, burnt alum	I.	639	817	97	1,260	.....	.....	4,613	3,303
	E.	7,182	7,216	7,556	20,354	1,516	216	78,120	66,449
White barytes	I.	27	14	.....	693	.....	.....	870	.....
	E.	111	3	103	.....	1	.....	270	.....

Values of imports and exports by countries—Continued.

Articles.	Imports = I. Exports = E.	France.	Belgium.	Holland.	Great Britain.	United States.	All other countries.	Total 1885.	Total 1884.
Chloride of lime	I.	$23	$2,563	$1,786	$50,965	$2	.....	$61,784	$63,390
	E.	1,265	192	541	.....	.....	$10	4,321	8,978
Extracts of dye-woods	I.	14,095	3,756	2,625	4,780	8,317	13	49,586	49,352
	E.	646	1,885	178	708	69	1	12,061	9,166
Saleratus	I.	19	108	217	3,116	.....	.....	4,706	4,569
	E.	8	64	148	296	5	13	3,148	2,069
Calcined soda	I.	253	398	283	15,681	.....	.....	20,282	37,647
	E.	5,258	22,114	4,058	26	1	49	119,814	110,821
Calcined soda, raw, also crystal	I.	69	196	162	55,381	.....	.....	61,033	66,767
	E.	717	5,196	16,894	339	496	17	53,211	46,390
Potash	I.	7,582	2,024	122	149	.....	.....	21,631	22,962
	E.	5,188	8,944	14,755	18,188	1,219	1,403	92,030	84,489
Lizari	I.	143	1	30	193	.....	.....	1,396	2,183
	E.	1,390	560	1,357	19,404	8,766	197	42,887	42,907
Alkalies and alkaline salts	I.	1	2	8	23	1	.....	74	.....
	E.	54	8	36	217	224	48	1,139	.....
Ammonia, carbonic acid, salmiac	I.	110	674	313	2,316	.....	.....	6,136	12,609
	E.	300	1,237	859	43	62	112	9,270	10,582
Sulphuric ammonia	I.	13,905	18,619	23,392	251,697	.....	198	350,695	359,660
	E.	13	9	10	6	37	.....	2,067	899
Chalk	I.	44,782	4,096	2,056	284	.....	.....	74,984	77,241
	E.	26	14	73	2	1	185	69,160	81,143
Pig-iron, scrap-iron	I.	2,143	2,527	12,758	7,199	7	8	71,229	77,060
	E.	43,400	13,783	4,906	5,810	2,655	3,594	367,044	437,684
Unwrought iron of all kinds	I.	4,710	27,013	11,269	2,016,069	.....	1	2,150,783	2,645,011
	E.	493,841	453,898	143,044	17,617	131,467	7,856	2,135,945	2,300,077
Square and cornered iron	I.	271	288	15	199	.....	.....	1,025	2,618
	E.	1,481	32,783	6,779	2,029	.....	11,169	178,790	58,888
Railway clamps	I.	92	1,067	398	.....	.....	.....	1,623	2,078
	E.	267	74,404	63,484	6,945	286	51,577	269,323	175,358
Railway track	I.	589	5,720	1,035	1	.....	.....	7,575	6,824
	E.	531	202,962	409,437	49,607	23,865	423,698	1,647,913	1,444,635
Plowshare-iron, tires	I.	18	517	39	79	.....	.....	745	630
	E.	29,149	1,369	6,694	70,120	13,116	5,456	95,907	109,181
Malleable iron in bars	I.	8,647	8,239	2,276	25,221	116	.....	161,582	165,047
	E.	24,327	109,694	194,188	41,069	34,895	258,677	1,444,659	1,589,627
Loop-iron, raw tracks, ingots	I.	1	1,242	.....	6	.....	.....	8,669	960
	E.	45,660	28,262	862	69,279	1,375	165	265,260	234,502

Polished and varnished	I.	109	25	73	1,929			2,541	1,153
	E.	139	199	1,825	125	2	251	11,487	9,266
White tin	I.	430	1,815	335	38,926	5		57,976	54,171
	E.	29	259	229	44		18	1,860	4,221
Iron and steel wires	I.	482	2,341	901	10,908			29,299	36,295
	E.	95,226	240,869	178,716	347,797	396,887	415,869	1,930,981	2,127,832
Iron goods (very coarse), cast iron	I.	8,420	6,129	2,491	20,510	85		52,310	60,835
	E.	21,522	10,785	34,606	804	233	25,286	249,355	187,599
Anvils, vises	I.	869	229	240	471	21	2	3,988	3,675
	E.	1,773	4,641	3,943	1,551	573	2,273	33,195	45,265
Mineral waters	I.	4,784	184	423	30			52,990	56,216
	E.	5,556	64,571	81,356	30,888	16,446	7,499	209,846	289,324
Natron acid, sulphuric	I.	283	3,261	29	7,528			17,187	
	E.	1,252	71,843	2,807	4,296	859	68	149,997	
Saltpeter, Chili saltpeter	I.	202	58,772	111,027	46,696	1,015	589,310	1,567,850	2,006,474
	E.	623	528	3,072	2,698	211	6	24,304	9,599
Kali saltpeter	I.	3	897	6	16			13,148	28,872
	E.	4,579	1,794	7,766	17,699		244	41,752	68,395
Muriatic acid	I.	9	36,785	1	1			46,705	22,037
	E.	12,636	857	5,804	9	14	97	98,220	98,202
Gunpowder and blasting powder	I.	35	1	761				2,402	6,620
	E.	1	407	2,668	16,585	5	16,184	42,780	33,672
Sulphur, pure	I.	3,685	13,584	7,434	6,147			116,641	111,003
	E.	2	130	167	44	3	6	6,398	4,388
Carbon, containing sulphur	I.	127		183	347			674	
	E.	10	18	2			14	847	
Sulphuric acid	I.	45	8,909	1	8			63,782	71,295
	E.	11,895	10,143	18,230	284	4	111	173,419	161,352
Superphosphate	I.	1,338	17,938	1,564	17,462		12,192	233,358	302,727
	E.	15,813	10,056	1,781	708		303	191,613	114,350
Turpentine oil, &c.	I.	1,350	16,268	8,186	6,699	21,994	15	98,102	91,723
	E.	332	25	182	1,198	4	20	10,963	12,950
Vitriols of all kinds	I.	77	574	344	2,383			12,463	9,515
	E.	1,806	1,958	5,271	95	3	194	44,808	58,877
Lees of wine, dried or dough-like	I.	4,059		1,199	104			28,494	30,332
	E.	1		2				331	508
Tartar	I.	9,542	1,086	351	273		33	21,731	27,953
	E.	266	41	239	293		16	2,151	3,132
Tartaric acid	I.	33	31	45	21			367	589
	E.	508	372	1,057	6,346	99	85	10,560	12,992
Anchors and very coarse chains	I.	3,596	1,322	277	5,776		115	13,340	12,764
	E.	89	247	496	214	1,960	216	5,337	5,999
Bridges of iron	I.	6			6			143	5,778
	E.	376	250	11,057		3,763	24,920	75,047	35,941
Wire cables	I.	83	4	17	127		27	862	3,182
	E.	349	2,117	1,181	1,340	12	1,802	15,052	13,745
Iron, raw, molded	I.	120	309	12	110			896	1,710
	E.	1,832	1,509	2,710	1,243	13	116	14,775	

Values of imports and exports by countries—Continued.

Articles.	Imports—I. Exports—E.	France.	Belgium.	Holland.	Great Britain.	United States.	All other countries.	Total 1885.	Total 1884.
Railway axles	I.	$958	$4,011	$44	$61	.....	.....	$5,497	$3,867
	E.	2,740	4,924	7,001	6,374	$1,139	$13,481	36,498	101,523
Pipes out of malleable iron	I.	292	286	418	4,272	60	.....	7,854	8,674
	E.	15,737	33,310	14,091	2,983	46	2,275	171,021	190,364
Iron goods, raw	I.	24,144	10,754	2,466	11,449	1,296	331	77,495	74,039
	E.	28,859	37,615	81,246	19,472	5,362	35,400	588,819	667,837
Wire tacks	I.	117	22	16	296	.....	.....	890	378
	E.	1,674	47,072	30,823	106,035	22,579	111,426	387,692	386,186
Iron goods, fine	I.	2,624	928	402	1,846	130	4	8,175	8,726
	E.	3,634	6,482	8,371	4,026	3,621	13,529	80,054	76,715
Cement, artificial and natural	I.	46,600	11,268	43,358	9,870	1	707	405,692	437,901
	E.	8,266	221,481	630,727	15,418	187,814	49,764	3,455,694	3,376,322
Lead and copper ore	I.	32,562	158,725	51,248	5,437	4,165	10,927	322,069	321,362
	E.	1,027	5,450	4,932	347	.....	.....	22,013	20,567
Iron ore	I.	760,626	286,529	2,988,365	11,196	1,909	803	8,530,066	9,804,423
	E.	6,095,789	11,201,823	7,352	18	3	100	17,711,577	18,984,910
Flax, swung, &c	I.	60	6,502	641	41	.....	.....	501,015	651,354
	E.	39,165	13,040	458	15,133	290	.....	82,073	381,546
Hemp, &c	I.	252	1,091	449	870	.....	8	388,437	403,077
	E.	25,965	10,570	13,923	113,853	2,094	154	201,035	199,541
Machines, mostly made out of base metals	I.	1,496	489	113	1,419	146	4	4,620	4,074
	E.	545	299	453	60	8	26	5,291	.....
Railway trains	I.	.....	220	.....	1,023	.....	.....	62,346	190,123
	E.	23,190	835	52,160	.....	.....	78,267	6,112,389	10,183,151
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha	I.	1,230	161	1,324	14,202	88	761	23,562	26,997
	E.	18	23	14	271	.....	2	1,358	2,178
Clothes, body-linen, finery	I.	677	160	296	234	26	2	2,233	2,159
	E.	1,280	1,143	9,681	10,072	3,809	776	46,008	52,126
Linens, and cotton body-clothes	I.	197	7	23	47	.....	1	393	242
	E.	252	747	2,350	417	7	182	10,414	11,258
Gentlemen's hats out of felt, trimmed and untrimmed	I.	86	20	7	27	.....	.....	454	483
	E.	46	181	625	26	1	74	2,675	2,867
Copper, raw, or as quarry copper	I.	2,534	10,961	22,556	61,787	6,916	849	131,684	128,188
	E.	569	6,712	2,065	3,066	.....	511	57,062	59,055
Mercury	I.	1	23	72	1,026	.....	.....	4,866	4,273
	E.	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	44	69
Copper, in bars and plates	I.	1,271	69	13	166	.....	.....	1,882	2,628
	E.	623	3,084	3,604	766	.....	986	31,744	.....
Coarse copper forges and goods	I.	2,079	388	116	1,962	9	.....	5,514	5,927
	E.	354	2,973	1,327	338	88	718	17,999	10,706

Other goods out of copper	I.	1,967	234	156	656	19	10	4,997	4,797
	E.	1,996	2,735	2,209	2,886	452	1,556	.....	29,739
Goods, of aluminium and nickel	I.	304	92	53	292	7	21	2,263	2,290
	E.	1,453	1,199	1,844	2,526	499	1,560	22,055	24,285
Goods, quite or partly out of precious metals	I.	30	18	3	29	.....	4	298	288
	E.	108	50	11	124	9	131	824	897
Table and wall clocks	I.	42	9	11	8	.....	.....	187	141
	E.	1,246	2,235	1,127	3,699	41	205	16,901	17,897
Goods out of yarn, in combinations with other materials not specially taxed	I.	323	26	24	82	8	1	807	786
	E.	328	366	732	1,628	537	583	9,588	31,349
Watches	I.	9,378	387	82	101	19	11	131,894	.....
	E.	2,119	4,374	784	3,292	5	320	43,790	.....
Cooking salt	I.	5,588	665	661	259,888	31	15,530	301,683	332,539
	E.	154	43,127	80,261	82	9	37,418	1,183,398	1,254,039
Molasses	I.	4	8	.....	3	.....	.....	2,840	1,343
	E.	443,918	86,969	8,825	1,186	.....	.....	806,591	292,606
Sirup	I.	959	6	104	12,688	248	61	31,265	33,732
	E.	356	2	100	43	1	.....	2,131	3,255
Tobacco, leaves, undressed, also in stalks	I.	248	1,091	69,721	769	32,644	4,757	379,919	342,486
	E.	33,446	3,709	5,041	549	.....	20	53,671	51,070
Cigars	I.	58	120	623	26	53	346	4,001	3,579
	E.	278	139	76	244	23	560	3,511	3,446
Smoking-tobacco	I.	213	28	89	4	88	1,148	4,569	4,718
	E.	2,385	130	22	2	4	40	3,877	2,575
Tobacco, leaves, quite or half unribbed	I.	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	6	3
	E.	.....	268	3,124	6,797	.....	.....	10,270	9,440
Tea	I.	42	66	3,615	6,924	.....	195	178,894	15,604
	E.	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	63	89
Sugar	I.	3,896	208	10,766	14,825	9	1,216	37,098	33,876
	E.	50,537	72,636	226,864	3,231,255	183,802	9,119	5,295,471	64,386,289
Refined sugar, raw sugar, No. 19, Holland standard and over	I.	3,459	127	4,699	174	6	7	13,027	18,515
	E.	.....	.....	9	29	1	50	177	183
Raw sugar under No. 10 Holland-standard	I.	427	81	6,058	14,622	2	1,157	23,894	20,178
Sugar candy, also loaf sugar	E.	19,330	32,363	28,417	11,707	460	8,079	615,375	802,998
All other hard sugars	E.	8,504	1,857	2,689	106,861	515	739	237,629	336,223
Coarse sugar, at least 88 per cent. polarization	E.	22,623	38,380	195,562	3,112,687	182,827	300	4,442,047	5,246,619
Sugar, without reimbursements, exported	E.	80	36	196	.....	.....	1	420	449
Currants	I.	602	3,104	8,455	5,091	.....	19,272	77,876	75,867
	E.	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	16	23
Raisins	I.	3,022	3,322	17,376	3,117	.....	28,866	127,115	125,195
	E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	25
Dried almonds	I.	2,493	313	1,224	1,616	.....	38	38,623	40,922
	E.	3	2	1	.....	.....	2	13	7
Pepper of all kinds	I.	117	136	2,426	17,028	1	914	32,591	.....
	E.	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	61	.....
Herrings, salted, in barrels	I.	2,434	652	193,584	570,690	137	466	1,023,675	960,046
	E.	11	24	125	2	.....	7	1,719	1,206
Coffee, raw	I.	98,666	73,783	364,196	133,790	9,689	44,167	1,181,196	1,111,083
	E.	64	17	2	.....	.....	.....	275	232
Cacoa in beans	I.	1,238	1,204	1,655	5,364	21	311	33,023	29,373
	E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2

Values of imports and exports by countries—Continued.

Articles.	Imports—I. Exports—E.	France.	Belgium.	Holland.	Great Britain.	United States.	All other countries.	Total 1885.	Total 1884.
Cheese of all kinds	I.	$4,861	$85	$8,617	$268	.....	.....	$46,002	$43,944
	E.	14,761	277	318	285	$33	$520	39,986	44,855
Succory, burnt	I.	7,737	1,407	400	.....	.....	.....	9,682	8,499
	E.	284	978	2,776	341	1,700	112	32,787	43,445
Dried fruits	I.	2,292	3,240	5,958	2,228	1,610	24,385	252,905	218,223
	E.	161	20	338	123	4	42	2,490	3,243
Chocolate, cocoa, free from oil	I.	892	546	3,146	25	.....	.....	5,832	5,425
	E.	.....	7	36	67	9	22	498	502
Starch, starch-flour powder	I.	831	725	521	1,397	411	.....	12,669	13,023
	E.	4,214	1,579	3,349	27,734	505	60	329,576	332,902
Rough-ground corn, peeled corn	I.	16,819	932	10,811	115	188	7	59,649	141,663
	E.	332	435	686	297	.....	10	42,079	38,820
Meal of corn	I.	13,909	918	5,187	624	2,268	155	217,131	462,818
	E.	1,113	2,448	68,414	420,309	18	95	1,290,283	1,214,312
Rice	I.	941	32,199	105,581	22,608	33	46,491	768,073	803,319
	E.	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	95	286
Pane and looking-glass facet	I.	55	55	20	48	4	.....	937	865
	E.	491	1,109	1,574	1,162	19,216	1,392	30,095	30,744
Pressed and polished glass	I.	554	433	27	100	8	.....	4,328	4,705
	E.	8,208	6,220	702	3,072	118	505	27,066	27,266
Colored and painted glass	I.	227	64	18	34	.....	.....	6,284	5,632
	E.	807	377	209	957	1,113	274	6,006	6,764
Bed-feathers, raw	I.	308	440	1,051	901	67	840	38,773	38,229
	E.	409	12	568	118	17	2	4,388	7,406
Bristles	I.	500	1,078	350	442	105	4	18,305	19,577
	E.	2,268	589	335	882	313	47	9,417	10,968
Horse-hair, coarse	I.	677	2,675	66	187	3	54	11,473	11,831
	E.	565	429	198	53	.....	2	5,740	6,829
Raw calf-skin:									
Salted	I.	13,096	1,473	530	92	139	.....	27,401	*69,704
	E.	6,065	2,478	286	162	254	47	22,565	
Dried	I.	573	118	890	712	.....	9	54,894	†50,697
	E.	11,959	1,668	282	82	422	50	27,497	
Raw cow-hides:									
Cured and uncured	I.	19,683	150,538	17,013	7,189	4,659	3,019	288,170	‡442,512
	E.	5,844	7,229	376	377	294	1	54,068	
Soaked in lime and dried	I.	1,694	11,930	14,803	52,446	1,597	2,511	171,523	§79,224
	E.	34	142	189	45	72	16	18,310	
Raw horse-hides	I.	4,923	3,176	1,725	5,368	655	2,910	70,367	59,111
	E.	18	82	395	9	9	.....	4,640	4,615

Raw-haired sheep-skins	I.	3,274	1,836	722	5,286	20	3,563	73,510	81,[illegible]
	E.	3,563	4,467	2,889	1,346	148	1	24,668	24,277
Horns of animals and horn points	I.	6,722	10,648	1,650	5,176	684	737	42,262	43,732
	E.	261	224	168	454	.....	.....	12,290	11,978
Cork wood	I.	1,904	286	561	564	.....	24,459	57,687	51,165
	E.	18	1	70	148	.....	.....	2,766	5,018
Bark and tanning bark	I.	169,550	73,860	29,950	1,535	264	1,965	652,055	656,797
	E.	376	4,780	1,612	2,790	.....	.....	34,497	48,429
Building and timber wood, raw	I.	37,919	15,718	73,515	19,606	110,755	58,964	16,696,688	12,132,[illegible]
	E.	650,948	600,960	590,900	317,792	6	.....	2,914,415	2,997,[illegible]
Building and timber squared with the grain, sawed	I.	14,788	50,642	77,380	3,196	106,318	8,724	10,144,987	7,384,004
	E.	820,147	358,523	267,675	88,573	57	4,453	2,520,688	2,940,374
Joiner, turner, and wheelwright works	I.	3,608	9,783	4,886	2,631	837	70	88,360	.....
	E.	9,643	6,571	15,647	6,965	1,425	1,809	153,915	.....
Veneer of wood, cut, not inlaid, parquet, floor parts	I.	5,370	20	4	88	1	.....	7,378	6,879
	E.	467	108	565	96	.....	10	6,261	10,384
Tow (oakum)	I.	371	13,579	5,849	844	.....	152	140,874	120,685
	E.	25,699	17,821	756	18,042	1,694	7	92,985	70,971
Jute	I.	3	8,111	13,187	264,008	26	47,971	418,995	337,994
	E.	.....	1	105	209	98	3	7,872	3,772
Wheat	I.	60,568	430,176	604,122	47,280	227,378	389,246	5,728,986	7,546,117
	E.	465	361	9,919	55,288	100	713	140,805	361,980
Rye	I.	296,020	449,008	702,697	4,622	91,918	311,463	7,697,804	9,615,596
	E.	47	302	2,851	3	45	.....	40,208	62,864
Oats	I.	8,408	96,493	154,458	268	899	1,989	2,180,827	3,694,127
	E.	785	2,728	4,963	4,739	.....	1	128,207	185,274
Buckwheat	I.	889	3	34,022	1	.....	296	184,186	124,368
	E.	1	4	101	95	.....	1	3,749	6,208
Pulse, legume	I.	5,972	24,717	25,690	217	1,287	2,251	448,605	557,101
	E.	19,625	6,546	1,238	14,661	21	24	86,358	71,455
Millet, raw	I.	402	6,024	2,670	211	7	1,443	79,882	.....
	E.	3	.....	11	19	.....	1	142	.....
Barley	I.	79,525	211,183	253,277	2,665	2,074	76,590	4,380,359	4,400,800
	E.	2,372	1,088	51,267	29,966	.....	2	247,060	372,658
Rape-seed	I.	656	167,694	31,909	96,787	2,840	151,851	668,276	936,570
	E.	1,230	195	4,047	963	54	2	125,286	127,398
Linseed	I.	53	146,858	123,047	12,722	153	2,290	577,310	609,925
	E.	16	12,202	41,022	27,254	.....	3	114,068	217,068
Palm seed and koprah	I.	67	1,002	38,656	205,409	2	170,733	786,718	696,096
	E.	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,352	1,060
Maize and Syrian dari	I.	1,094	165,067	78,149	6,518	414,996	74,632	1,968,212	1,920,015
	E.	54	15	38	.....	.....	.....	2,317	4,151
Malt	I.	8,149	1,035	1,870	100	.....	.....	649,986	656,462
	E.	1,131	1,052	8,481	525	50	8,180	55,856	95,878
Succory, fresh and dried	I.	2	68,027	25,312	.....	.....	.....	94,596	87,004
	E.	2,504	66	99	2	.....	114	150,808	149,909
Potatoes	I.	16,381	70,896	163,692	1,650	54	131	433,428	343,448
	E.	10,248	126,143	43,622	36,986	25	311	1,265,651	1,324,608

* Salted and dried imports.
† Salted and dried exports.
‡ Total import raw cow-hides.
§ Total export raw cow-hides.

Values of imports and exports by countries—Continued.

Articles.	Imports=I. Exports=E.	France.	Belgium.	Holland.	Great Britain.	United States.	All other countries.	Total 1885.	Total 1884.
Clover-seed	I.	$14,127	$2,821	$2,028	$730	$3,011	.....	$157,765	$164,659
	E.	4,094	9,862	4,270	31,748	116	$16	116,950	72,194
Fresh fruit	I.	2,539	36,249	62,650	39	213	.....	703,859	627,482
	E.	13,241	2,838	44,573	21,733	4	2	260,247	302,856
Green and hollow glass	I.	1,658	122	86	32	.....	1	2,697	2,258
	E.	14,700	27,298	28,967	60,452	17,575	14,339	526,222	537,373
White hollow glass, unsampled	I.	881	175	36	149	11	.....	3,322	3,156
	E.	13,198	6,826	3,182	7,026	660	3,648	113,111	119,036
Looking-glass, raw and unpolished	I.	.....	406	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,497	29,697
	E.	99	561	317	594	55	29	4,143	8,169
Window and pane glass, green and unpolished	I.	93	6,463	13	799	.....	.....	10,388	7,263
	E.	1,349	1,971	1,671	236	77	4,249	36,250	38,756
Pane and looking glass, polished	I.	46	386	12	116	.....	.....	666	681
	E.	301	1,754	1,951	7,799	6,064	789	28,355	28,964
Spun cotton, 1 and 2 threads, spun on mules	E.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	12	291	.....
Cotton goods, close and raw	I.	25	56	18	2,215	.....	.....	2,753	2,893
	E.	835	76	217	230	11	698	5,311	4,311
Net lace:									
Raw and unsampled	I.	4	36	8	2,040	.....	.....	2,401	2,079
	E.	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	25	49
Close, bleached, and finished	I.	86	8	20	822	5	4	1,274	1,415
	E.	2,684	942	971	498	586	453	17,537	20,286
Cut velvet	I.	20	14	1	221	.....	.....	374	278
	E.	343	71	166	29	22	71	2,154	3,390
Cut velvet, close, dyed, and pressed, &c.	I.	400	41	58	1,196	2	.....	2,717	3,189
	E.	16,196	4,340	8,309	7,964	2,545	18,430	106,878	121,797
Lace goods	I.	101	18	8	31	.....	1	278	230
	E.	897	1,336	1,769	7,555	2,481	885	21,122	20,713
Stockings	I.	54	17	30	67	.....	.....	375	368
	E.	1,255	1,237	3,285	8,779	21,249	4,438	70,345	68,355
Stockings, thin and raw	I.	10	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	239	382
	E.	224	1	12	18	4	6	445	638
Curtain stuffs, bleached and finished	I.	113	7	12	227	.....	.....	490	524
	E.	20	62	149	16	10	9	915	968
Cotton goods:									
Curtain stuffs, raw	I.	2	.....	2	424	.....	.....	512	.....
	E.	1	18	9	2	.....	.....	87	.....
Other thin texture, bleached	I.	284	7	4	316	.....	.....	788	1,826
	E	154	244	132	154	53	155	4,419	3,742
Lace and all embroideries, trimmings	I.	408	13	25	1,869	8	.....	3,071	2,829
	E.	186	146	230	2,246	264	42	5,041	3,764

Lead, raw and quarry lead, &c	I.	251	3,362	340	1,952	.....	221	14,893	14,815
	E.	90,696	42,470	38,161	122,734	2,028	90	411,229	493,125
Linen:									
Uncolored	I.	178	1,526	1,043	5,497	.....	1	22,775	62,837
	E.	130	247	1,241	132	12	694	11,492	15,421
Colored	I.	213	168	8	1,694	.....	.....	2,440	2,443
	E.	26	45	646	472	538	703	11,706	13,041
Linen damask, table-linen	I.	59	5	3	27	.....	1	242	217
	E.	46	43	131	121	2,696	425	6,190	5,680
Beer of all kinds; also mead	I.	696	216	206	7,402	95	24	131,681	136,451
	E.	535,905	336,897	50,464	14,833	3,363	47,137	1,606,522	1,433,267
Arrack, cognac, and rum	I.	16,099	307	10,056	6,533	1	365	56,971	65,667
	E.	32	11	151	104	10	25	1,499	1,443
Spirits:									
Raw and refined	I.	701	40	41	118	.....	5	1,149	*10,228
	E.	37,801	10,062	608	21,806	1	2,807	876,804	
Previous, not mentioned, brandy	I.	1,891	111	788	227	3	3	5,124	
	E.	1,951	853	820	304	411	1,198	18,975	†749,893
Wine and new wine in barrels	I.	266,578	8,142	9,104	6,708	105	8,888	540,939	537,308
	E.	25,164	9,689	9,124	4,627	26,627	579	144,677	100,784
Champagne in bottles	I.	24,177	87	178	99	.....	.....	25,817	38,439
	E.	82	874	1,856	8,547	279	531	13,752	13,812
Other wines in bottles	I.	3,187	207	272	204	20	61	7,359	8,462
	E.	910	2,537	7,901	14,051	7,807	1,406	44,242	50,287
Butter, also artificial	I.	2,823	73	3,954	59	67	4	42,840	37,922
	E.	1,798	4,462	605	4,528	.....	120	140,687	135,923
Meat, fresh and prepared	I.	1,794	3,169	2,765	2,168	2,454	500	44,966	36,946
	E.	12,374	5,322	1,870	697	24	866	84,276	89,024
Fish, salted (with exception of herrings), smoked, in barrels	I.	381	1,483	48,340	270	11	11	66,043	50,493
	E.	49	68	287	10	9	20	6,113	4,487
Southern fruits, fresh	I.	3,472	4,307	10,439	1,798	2	122	151,378	136,354
	E.	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	55
Asphalt	I.	10,153	855	816	6,876	.....	61,576	157,068	214,816
	E.	197	570	2,227	26,291	26,112	252	126,152	113,824
Pitch and turpentine	I.	40,291	30,871	51,323	25,237	108,763	1,894	469,401	644,523
	E.	634	19	57	31	1	4	47,925	46,611
Tar of all kinds	I.	16,553	3,392	35,401	83,214	10	56	358,424	344,681
	E.	84,070	25,039	915	1,590	.....	120	174,475	166,054
Eggs of poultry; yellow of eggs	I.	1,588	1,131	4,559	153	.....	.....	236,561	198,015
	E.	1,596	598	4,192	443	.....	.....	20,970	21,787
Bricks, Dutch tiles, not glazed	I.	9,171	120,918	150,743	16,354	.....	548	744,007	*1,387,399
	E.	346,361	19,783	270,497	3,101	88	114	5,614,036	
Fire-proof stones	I.	5,213	67,383	16,680	182,142	.....	100	430,535	
	E.	61,616	18,240	15,651	757	797	1,536	306,257	†6,082,703
Pottery, glazed, vases out of common stone materials	I.	1,746	257	438	424	5	4	14,136	.....
	E.	3,508	4,590	38,769	362	3,211	2,841	94,539	.....
Crucibles, muffles, &c	I.	3,591	3,548	278	2,589	115	.....	13,709	.....
	E.	2,003	1,575	2,962	125	230	21	34,157	.....
Other clay goods, excepting porcelain	I.	865	183	218	2,074	4	19	6,698	6,307
	E.	36,065	6,333	3,680	6,691	2,826	28,487	150,651	164,27

* Total imported. † Total exported.

Values of imports and exports by countries—Continued.

Articles.	Imports = I. Exports = E.	France.	Belgium.	Holland.	Great Britain.	United States.	All other countries.	Total 1885.	Total 1884.
Porcelain	I.	$966	$88	$79	$204	$12	$14	$4,586	$4,502
	E.	3,399	2,998	5,092	20,944	17,905	3,477	98,873	105,750
Horses, excluding colts	I.	5,249	15,207	7,596	255	.....	1	69,757	74,469
	E.	414	1,172	1,748	41	2	.....	15,770	19,034
Cows	I.	3,622	97	2,210	8	.....	.....	45,449	47,303
	E.	3,121	3,971	37	3,382	.....	.....	35,235	56,893
Bulls	I.	12	3	8	1	.....	.....	505	414
	E.	327	53	.....	32	.....	.....	7,553	8,423
Oxen	I.	440	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	12,716	16,891
	E.	574	966	.....	11,610	.....	.....	49,321	59,967
Furniture and furniture decorations of hard woods	I.	611	126	91	45	514	3	7,827	6,569
	E.	1,274	619	4,611	1,771	36	1,084	26,724	26,942
Fine wooden ware	I.	1,055	382	187	382	10	78	5,083	5,496
	E.	7,870	2,286	4,109	14,941	257	2,852	98,735	130,002
Cork stoppers and cork soles	I.	1,901	35	80	59	.....	122	15,490	14,707
	E.	10	30	37	16	38	305	2,839	.....
Hops	I.	47	21	28	2	.....	.....	13,848	13,401
	E.	15,172	14,433	6,184	38,936	5,549	2,144	126,728	115,135
Piano-fortes and pianos	I.	333	68	59	123	15	5	1,349	1,545
	E.	535	1,474	4,468	9,370	321	7,186	68,249	69,664
Other musical instruments	I.	256	23	41	56	175	1	2,299	2,242
	E.	1,159	645	925	2,799	2,297	1,104	35,191	38,948
Locomotives and engines	I.	622	1,112	310	15,606	10	.....	21,010	24,526
	E.	8,478	1,543	4,172	80	47	7,069	68,276	99,122
Sewing-machines	I.	586	200	203	4,254	2,936	.....	27,345	.....
	E.	6,879	3,784	4,805	1,842	57	5,394	65,575	.....
Boilers out of malleable iron	I.	315	882	129	301	.....	.....	2,663	829
	E.	284	325	2,403	10	.....	452	16,129	18,435
Other machines and parts of machines	I.	1,802	36,620	9,078	175,140	3,509	356	320,431	36,837
	E.	80,313	41,854	29,850	15,491	3,749	24,225	579,138	725,513
Other machines, mostly made out of wood	I.	1,231	1,893	632	20,537	973	13	34,968	37,223
	E.	1,631	1,798	1,493	5,041	24	255	26,139	.....
Machines:									
Mostly made out of cast iron	I.	10,960	29,204	7,305	139,615	2,296	234	249,060	293,295
	E.	62,950	35,365	23,121	9,133	2,917	17,232	465,571	.....
Mostly made out of malleable iron	I.	4,337	4,944	1,028	13,569	94	105	31,783	33,920
	E.	15,187	4,392	4,783	1,257	800	6,712	82,137	.....
Straw hats:									
Untrimmed	I.	168,672	12,470	32,156	66,222	.....	127	396,052	288,873
	E.	1,168,878	42,620	431,611	6,419	.....	18,765	2,394,885	3,129,431

Trimmed	I.	17,713	801	3,555	1,618	9	16	46,584	39,157
	E.	20,012	13,530	138,554	10,760	.....	17,794	42,108	.....
Woolen foot-blankets, woven	I.	254	96	56	1,068	1	160	2,092	2,540
	E.	339	293	527	76	10	134	5,977	.....
Woolen stocking-goods, not printed	I.	269	16	36	143	.....	5	881	899
	E.	2,813	722	2,336	5,355	445	1,549	26,388	22,902
Woolen cloth and goods, unprinted	I.	2,359	615	365	7,053	10	28	13,088	12,265
	E.	9,815	5,557	9,643	12,832	15,565	9,857	182,699	187,522
Woolen plush	I.	57	17	27	96	2	1	265	223
	E.	1,730	229	620	1,437	447	128	9,574	8,283
Woolen lace, &c	I.	57	1	9	26	.....	.....	129	163
	E.	775	581	1,109	4,466	1,375	992	14,634	15,171
Woolen stockings, printed	I.	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6	24
	E.	296	5	21	18	15	15	1,164	1,995
Other printed woolen goods	I.	45	4	4	89	.....	.....	239	211
	E.	360	121	1,277	3,264	42	267	9,031	11,227
Woven woolen shawls	I.	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	23
	E.	57	24	158	92	15	129	3,248	4,049
Woolen lace and net lace	I.	518	17	1	11	.....	4	617	96
	E.	99	28	102	149	67	119	1,518	841
Raw zinc, quarry zinc	I.	83	12,619	5,673	7,417	.....	.....	39,996	45,193
	E.	19,235	16,294	80,946	215,669	14,509	386	684,321	569,949
Young cattle, age of two and one-half years	I.	1,954	235	3,608	76	.....	.....	30,313	27,002
	E.	2,054	419	7	789	.....	.....	49,335	58,783
Calves under six weeks	I.	2,317	195	58	3	.....	.....	18,191	18,992
	E.	1,446	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,833	51,823
Hogs	I.	14,318	4,416	66,324	111	21	14,199	545,603	759,207
	E.	857	1,069	566	8	.....	.....	423,293	502,379
Sucking pigs under 22 pounds	I.	9,266	31,754	55,316	.....	.....	.....	112,798	134,945
	E.	2,236	1,570	21	12	.....	.....	18,084	22,070
Sheep	I.	149	47	173	709	.....	.....	9,126	67,362
	E.	544,692	196,091	48,823	271,899	14	64	1,175,993	1,335,300
Lambs	I.	45	123	28	109	.....	.....	2,308	8,166
	E.	69	694	1,169	17,946	.....	.....	28,730	26,451
Sheep's wool	I.	34,496	273,817	13,910	219,444	173	302,472	987,878	1,056,662
	E.	13,675	5,801	1,216	850	12	14	100,951	119,140
Woolen yarns	I.	11,867	34,220	216	122,641	.....	.....	193,181	189,978
	E.	3,133	304	1,180	1,667	1,079	622	56,737	51,834
Other woolen yarns:									
Coarse and simple	I.	3,294	20,599	12	14,478	.....	.....	46,979	.....
	E.	682	75	118	83	65	2	23,388	.....
Raw and doubled	I.	1,757	2,915	19	23,129	.....	.....	34,934	.....
	E.	1,425	55	71	431	3	15	6,137	.....
Bleached or colored, simple, &c	I.	1,294	5,889	30	5,966	.....	.....	14,001	.....
	E.	45	40	106	129	426	.....	3,604	.....
Bleached or colored, double	I.	1,622	1,214	16	1,745	.....	.....	4,741	.....
	E.	50	40	163	149	146	43	3,987	.....
Three and more twisted	I.	2,865	2,348	116	24,171	.....	.....	34,972	.....
	E.	860	46	647	812	297	523	15,018	.....
Shoddy wool	I.	6,941	36,005	1,078	21,042	.....	330	82,787	.....
	E.	17,196	25,942	9,089	27,391	.....	470	186,481	.....

Value of imports and exports by countries—Continued.

Articles.	Imports—I. Exports—E.	France.	Belgium.	Holland.	Great Britain.	United States.	All other countries.	Total 1885.	Total 1884.
Hard-corded yarn of gloss-wool; yarn simple and uncolored	I.	$495	$454	$1	$10,980			$13,348	
	E.	35	9	4	3	$11	$5	1,347	
Yarn:									
Doubled and uncolored	I.	219	539	16	$33,936			$35,159	
	E.	11	1		11	7	10	1,660	
Simple, colored	I.	11	5		2,641			2,705	
	E.	8	8	19	11	95	2	526	
Doubled, colored	I.	11	9	3	3,860			3,921	
	E.	9	28	12	27	5	18	588	
Three and more twisted, uncolored or colored	I.	299	248	3	1,735			2,421	
	E.	8	5	40	11	24	10	482	
Petroleum and distilled	I.	1,657	502,033	150,449	3,923	1,950,577	39,996	4,821,791	*$4,625,447
	E.	210	28	327	17		27	1,446	
Oils, also mineral oils	I.	1,972	24,960	42,374	47,161	30,438	509	307,164	
	E.	525	528	731	56	4	54	8,592	†3,131
Floret silk, uncolored	I.	1,905	62	8	252			11,998	15,600
	E.	1,501	174	1	391	13		4,271	
Raw silk	I.	2,573	73	42	600			17,361	25,022
	E.	132	59	3	213	353		2,959	
Silk and floret silk, colored, laces	I.	145	2	4	36			700	1,011
	E.	54	77	54	358	1	1	2,343	2,886
Silk articles, towels, ribbons, shawls	I.	993	12	13	98		3	2,279	
	E.	109	98	170	705	123	82	2,008	
Silk lace goods	I.	58						64	85
	E.	11	1	33	23	6	16	305	577
Laces, blond-lace and embroidery	I.	1,328	24	2	55			1,510	
	E.	23	1	55	10		7	236	
Gauze, crape, tiffany, quite or partly silk	I.	47			2			99	
	E.							4	
Half-silk goods, towels	I.	1,098	104	92	806	8		2,934	2,700
	E.	3,694	1,003	1,182	14,986	12,402	863	38,418	40,830
Half-silk laces	I.	36	1	1	5	1		52	62
	E.	70	97	473	3,059	381	77	6,135	8,358
Slate for roofs, coarse plates of slate	I.	81,113	68,217	708	326,776			668,000	518,847
	E.	211	4,125	2,250	931			73,115	70,321
Brown coal	I.	14	8	7	1			36,477,768	34,663,220
	E.	2,086	451	10,592	2,913			142,223	593,478
Coke	I.	12,153	879,681	3,003	311,507			1,511,239	1,231,904
	E.	3,494,973	214,707	605,964	103			6,338,573	6,706,063
Fossil coal	I.	339,195	557,185	284,392	15,158,190		1,911	23,759,051	22,967,770
	E.	11,298,397	7,415,360	29,472,568	31,175		59,194	89,555,181	88,169,348

Olive oil (table oil) in barrels	I.	3,659	68	182	470	.....	120	27,155	22,068
	E.	6	39	520	.....	.....	1	2,984	4,609
Linseed oil in barrels	I.	630	11,305	155,012	147,669	215	.....	283,108	382,800
	E.	56	11	33	4	.....	1	1,278	1,308
Olive oil, denaturate	I.	2,366	1,323	1,056	2,419	20	800	71,578	67,579
	E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palm and cocoanut oil	I.	181	1,125	9,096	43,137	301	9,375	122,243	95,001
	E.	4,327	72	56	161	.....	1,542	73,609	63,473
Cacao oil, cacao butter	I.	3	1	625	136	.....	.....	1,346	.....
	E.	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	18	.....
Rape oil in barrels	I.	121	6,595	289	42	.....	.....	7,366	6,651
	E.	90	30	357	37,584	426	23	73,275	58,670
Fat and other greasy articles	I.	631	40,971	7,529	7,634	126,565	1	356,498	238,315
	E.	49	4	8	4	.....	4	319	196
Stearine, palmilime acids, paraffine	I.	428	1,943	5,759	3,159	4,137	.....	21,687	.....
	E.	94	45	335	95	.....	228	7,021	.....
Fish blubber and fish train oil	I.	639	3,999	12,560	9,644	4	933	114,093	108,695
	E.	10	10	99	.....	.....	41	4,903	6,450
Tallow, also pressed	I.	6,079	5,349	522	13,673	1,601	6,192	56,415	63,458
	E.	60	.....	322	2	.....	2	6,260	4,750
Wood materials and straw mat, &c	I.	93	4,077	.....	61	2	.....	64,559	41,001
	E.	87,000	70,888	9,678	43,555	3,761	.....	302,378	256,669
Gray blotting-paper, wrapping-paper	I.	796	875	558	1,094	1	.....	8,783	.....
	E.	4,303	16,185	9,739	27,603	407	1,500	128,696	118,762
Pasteboard	I.	279	24	158	592	256	.....	8,675	.....
	E.	7,268	2,295	5,449	84,762	135	1,560	135,289	.....
Writing, printing, and drawing-paper	I.	2,955	319	547	372	6	.....	14,088	14,190
	E.	3,221	7,674	31,754	24,254	1,347	8,700	236,462	.....
Paper-hangings	I.	818	78	33	86	15	.....	1,227	1,214
	E.	1,666	1,917	5,903	710	124	344	24,288	25,742
Rolled zinc	I.	49	277	23	.....	.....	.....	1,264	729
	E.	686	745	9,983	68,721	3,223	886	166,225	162,782
Raw pewter, quarry pewter	I.	94	1,735	30,534	22,357	2	1,746	61,080	65,106
	E.	135	57	452	238	.....	6	4,760	4,864

* Total imported. †Total exported.

THE GERMAN AND FRENCH WAR SYSTEMS.

The German army is larger than it was at the end of 1871, and for the following reasons:

(1) The organization of the German army has had the advantage of the last fifteen years' growth and training. During these years a system of drill and discipline has been maintained unparalleled under any military system, ancient or modern.

(2) The number of those compelled to serve in the army has been marked by a steady and considerable increase.

(3) The length of service demanded by the military law of 1875 is much longer than formerly.

(4) Because since 1880 a part of the substitute reserve (*Ersatz-Reserve*) has been trained as well during a time of peace as if they had served in war.

During the campaigns of 1870–'71, the different German states furnished troops in the following proportions: To every 38.70 per cent. furnished by Prussia, the principal of the German states, Bavaria furnished 31.30 per cent.; Hesse, 30.26 per cent.; Saxony, 27.62 per cent.; Baden, 27.07 per cent.; Wurtemberg, 23.56 per cent.; Mecklenburg, 20.76 per cent. The reason for this difference of percentages is to be found in the fact that the different states which now constitute the Empire were then in very different stages of military advancement and development. In 1867, three years before the beginning of hostilities, Bavaria and Baden had begun to give as much attention to their military condition as Prussia. There are those who say that Baden's and Bavaria's sudden activity was due largely to whisperings from Bismarck and von Moltke.

As early as 1859 old Prussia was working officers and soldiers as hard as ever the father of the great Frederick worked his troops. Since 1867, in old and new Prussia, the same military system, iron-ruled discipline, that once made Sparta famous, has held sway. Only twelve years of preparation had fitted Germany to cope with France; but then France might be said to be almost totally unprepared, so indifferent had those in power become as to how things were being conducted in the French army, and so totally ignorant were they of the splendid condition of their enemy.

Previous to 1870 the yearly enlistment was 148,000 men; now it is over 160,000. Further, the age at which the limit of liability to military duty has been put is now forty-two years. To-day the substitute reserve force (*Ersatz-Reserve*) is compelled to serve eighteen weeks each year. The time during which a man is liable to military duty extends over a period of twenty-two years, or from the age of twenty to forty-two. By the acts of 1867 it was only twelve years, except in Prussia, where nineteen years was the limit. Then, since 1870–'71, the preparing and drilling the Landwehr and Landsturm to form in battle array when necessary, have been well arranged and carried out. Nor must it be forgotten that since 1881 the thorough drilling of the substitute reserves has been carried out and is being carried out very actively. Then, too, there is the sixth contingent of 19,000 men under complete training. Eighteen weeks is the term of service for substitutes, ten weeks of this time being used for special training. All the foregoing proves that the present fighting power of Germany is much larger and more efficient than it was in 1871.

The reasons further to be adduced for this statement are to be found in the fact that 160,000 men, including volunteers, are taken yearly into

the ranks. Taking twenty-two years as the term of years during which a citizen is liable to military duty, through death and sickness the last years will show a large falling off from the numbers capable of serving during the first year. The French work, *Avant la Bataille*, estimates the loss at 4 per cent. the second year and 2 per cent. for each succeeding year, so that in the twenty-two years only 66 per cent. of the 160,000 would be left of the year's levy of 160,000. Allowing for all these changes and differences, there would still be 2,815,317 men; of active line and reserve men, 1,063,731; Landwehr advance home guards, five years' men, 653,653; Landsturm, or second reserve of home guards, ten years' men, 1,124,934. To these must be added the substitute reserve, which would make, after making the same allowances for loss percentages, 336,958 men in excellent condition. Add, then, to these, officers, under-officers, &c., 83,140 men, and you get 2,815,317 + 336,958 + 83,140 = 3,235,415 trained soldiers ready to do battle for Kaiser and Fatherland. The real fighting power of the Empire will be seen to be still greater when we take into consideration those who, during the war of 1870–'71, were enlisted. Besides the regular yearly draft, 600,000 men were drafted. Then, again, add to these the number of men in excess of the regular yearly draft who present themselves for enrollment, then also those rejected for lowness of stature or some slight bodily defect, who can be used in the ranks of the Landsturm in case of war, or even could be brought into closer service as substitute reserves. For example, in the draft of 1885 there was an over-supply of 181,753 men; take from this number 19,150 men for immediate reserve service who must, according to law, drill eighteen weeks in the year, and we have remaining a surplus of 162,603 men over and above the year's contingent; multiplying this number by the number of years of service, 22, and we get 2,861,124 men, who, although strangers to active service, could soon be made available for Landsturm, Landwehr, and substitute reserve.

The Chauvinists of Germany urge, in their desire to increase the peace footing of the German army, that the fighting condition of France is superior to that of Deutschland. This is not true. The numerical force of the French army is much less than that of the German. This can easily be proven out of the book *Avant la Bataille.*

Take the figures in the yearly draft of the French army, including volunteers. The annual draft is 156,142 men, or 4,000 less than the yearly enrollment among the Germans. Then, too, the term of service in France is only twenty years against twenty-two for Deutschland. One-third of the year's contingent serve only for ten months. Of the 156,142 only 109,534 enter for long service, 46,608 being ten months' men. Finally, no training of the reserves in time of peace takes place in France. We have seen what an important feature of Germany's strength is built upon her trained reserves. True, some of her citizens well advanced in years serve four weeks in the reserves. The permanent contingent of officers, under-officers, soldiers, &c., for Algiers is 90,087. To the war footing *Avant la Bataille* adds 112,504 marines who, after completing marine service, join the land forces. "Thus," says the book referred to, "the trained men of France number 2,721,325 men." To this sum the addition of a plus quantity of 514,090 is needed to make an equation with Germany's 3,235,415, or, in other words, the estimates of both countries show a balance of trained men in Germany's favor, numbering 514,090 men; while it must not be forgotten that one-third of these French soldiers have had the benefit of only ten months' service. A standing army of the proportions indicated by the numbers 27 : 32 gives, when the ratio of the populations is also considered (37 : 46),

France a proportionally greater burden to bear than the one to be borne by Germany.

The population of Germany in 1885 was 46,840,906. In France, according to the census of 1881, there were 37,672,048 souls. The difference is destined to grow greater with time, since the number of births in France to the number of the population is much smaller than in Germany. Because of her smaller population, France is not able to draw on so large a reserve either of trained or untrained men.

The foregoing presents the relative status, as far as numbers and training are concerned, of the two powers. Of course, upon the immediate outbreak of a war, neither country could be sure of placing the actual number of men given into service, but the minus quantity on the French side of an equation would be much larger than on the side belonging to the Germans. The heavy drafts had begun in Germany as early as 1867, while they were not known in France until 1871. Unlike France, Germany is not compelled to hold reserves and cover losses like France in Algiers.

The discussion now animating the German Reichstag has its origin more in political expediencies and purposes than in any real fear of the French. It is twofold in its political character: (1) In the event of a new deal, after the terrible struggle that seems impending, the power to enforce claims has great weight in influencing a satisfactory division. (2) It has its origin in a desire to put the different parties who believe in a defensive rather than an aggressive foreign policy, who believe in developing the Landwehr to the highest degree of skill and perfection, but deprecate the ruinous taxes under which the nation groans, in a false light before the people. (3) Its obvious purpose is to secure a blind majority for every tax and monopolistic measure.

It may not be without profit to add a few figures in relation to costs of some wars, standing armies, &c., in Europe. Official returns of British wars of the present century, after deducting the average cost of the army and navy on a peace footing in each instance, and not including the increases of half-pay and pensions attributable at the close, or the increase debt charge, are as follows:

Name of war.	Years.	Cost.
War with France	1793–1815	£831, 446, 449
Insurrection in Canada	1838–1843	2, 096, 946
First Chinese war	1840–1843	2, 201, 028
Kaffir war	1848–1853	2, 080, 000
Russian war	1854–1856	69, 277, 694
Second war with China	1856–'57–1860–'61	6, 640, 698
Persian expedition	1856–1857	900, 000
New Zealand war	1864–1865	764, 000
Abyssinian expedition	1866–1868	8, 600, 000
Ashantee war	1874–1875	927, 617
Zulu and Transvaal war	1879–1880	4, 821, 729
Grigualand and Sukukuni expeditions	1880	472, 209
Egyptian expedition	1883	3, 895, 500

These figures do not include £3,196,875 for Alabama claims, nor the following special military votes: £1,451,097 during 1870–'71, Franco-German war; £3,500,000 during the 1878 Russo-Turkish war, and £5,000.000 to India towards the cost of the invasion of Afghanistan.

e following table gives a pretty good idea of how Europe is bur-
l by war:

ountries.	Population last census.	National debt.	Total revenue.	Revenue raised by indirect taxes.	Total annual expenditure.	Moneys paid to ruling families, rulers, &c.
.....	37, 786, 346	£474, 759, 955	£89, 092, 000	£27, 909, 128	£93, 946, 000	£930, 000
.....	4, 172, 921	72, 222, 665	12, 109, 837	2, 420, 000	13, 154, 370	132, 000
k	1, 969, 039	10, 944, 440	2, 981, 341	1, 590, 000	2, 868, 649	62, 221
.....	37, 672, 048	900, 000, 000	142, 337, 046	90, 000, 000	142, 326, 620	36, 000
y	43, 234, 061	297, 466, 406	112, 321, 232	47, 291, 948	112, 321, 230	3, 348, 480
Britain and d	35, 026, 108	717, 220, 892	87, 205, 184	47, 712, 000	86, 999, 564	886, 973
.....	1, 979, 305	18, 801, 395	2, 924, 544	1, 460, 000	2, 882, 880	52, 178
.....	4, 172, 921	78, 442, 370	9, 475, 252	5, 829, 000	11, 938, 314	62, 500
.....	28, 459, 451	446, 502, 440	61, 774, 446	24, 831, 355	61, 489, 047	700, 000
burg	209, 570	600, 000	414, 675	100, 000	389, 446	
egro	250, 000	170, 000	60, 000	(?)	50, 000	4, 100
.....	1, 913, 000	5, 964, 868	2, 236, 836	1, 107, 000	2, 531, 828	24, 106
l	4, 160, 315	97, 512, 000	6, 939, 909	3, 884, 700	7, 911, 247	126, 888
nia	5, 376, 000	2, 778, 210	4, 937, 217	2, 152, 400	4, 939, 217	47, 400
.....	85, 058, 415	683, 000, 000	113, 180, 582	63, 000, 000	114, 571, 050	2, 450, 000
.....	1, 820, 000	5, 500, 000	1, 392, 000	200, 000	1, 391, 000	10, 000
.....	16, 061, 859	240, 000, 000	32, 095, 075	11, 000, 000	32, 965, 615	400, 000
.....	4, 572, 245	12, 719, 525	4, 389, 777	1, 877, 400	4, 389, 777	91, 000
land	2, 846, 102	130, 000, 600	1, 793, 720	800, 000	1, 809, 360	600
, including ria and East-toumelia, but sian and Af-provinces....	8, 631, 369	149, 687, 434	11, 904, 240	8, 000, 000	13, 010, 437	1, 500, 000
otal	327, 371, 077	4, 240, 637, 100	499, 564, 913	341, 164, 931	711, 885, 660	10, 864, 446

Countries.	Interest on national debts.	Estimates for army and navy.	Standing army.	Standing army and reserves.	Naval officers and men.	War iron-clads.	Ships, unarmored.
.....	£21, 373, 063	£13, 433, 068	290, 000	1, 026, 130	7, 423	13	43
n	4, 125, 143	1, 919, 742	47, 000	224, 814			
rk	500, 000	1, 000, 000	35, 000	50, 460	1, 122	8	30
.....	47, 000, 000	35, 500, 000	519, 000	3, 750, 000	42, 731	56	246
ly	13, 348, 480	18, 200, 000	445, 000	567, 000	12, 004	24	53
ritain and Ireland.	29, 651, 526	28, 909, 107	220, 000	545, 385	57, 250	60	300
.....	875, 725	960, 920	30, 000	82, 076	2, 700	2	14
d	2, 706, 000	2, 667, 238	35, 000	175, 000	5, 914	19	116
.....	20, 000, 000	18, 900, 000	480, 000	2, 785, 000	15, 055	19	70
burg	24, 000	18, 200	332	.....	.....	.....	.....
negro	8, 500	5, 000	100	21, 830	.....	.....	.....
y	270, 000	450, 000	19, 000	40, 700	915	4	33
al	2, 901, 850	1, 400, 000	30, 000	75, 000	3, 183	1	48
nia	1, 983, 887	1, 092, 710	19, 812	210, 000	350	1	4
.....	28, 440, 022	23, 000, 000	770, 000	3, 200, 000	28, 987	31	219
.....	310, 000	349, 004	18, 000	210, 000	.....	.....	.....
.....	10, 750, 000	7, 400, 000	125, 000	400, 000	21, 708	7	68
n	599, 938	1, 170, 000	41, 000	183, 861	56, 000	14	119
rland	77, 894	699, 751	114, 620	205, 176	.....	.....	.....
y, including Bulga-d Eastern Roume-ut not Asian and an provinces.....	12, 237, 599	4, 440, 000	150, 000	500, 000	39, 500	20	12
Total.....	197, 133, 627	171, 514, 720	3, 388, 864	19, 355, 461	294, 842	279	1, 375

Interest of debts, war expenses, and civil government; also amount of debt and taxation per head in the different states.

[The grown population of a state from 18 to 54—half the male population and one quarter the total population.]

Countries.	Total expenditures 1881.	Interest on debt.	Civil expenses	War expenses 1881.	War expenses 1868.	Debt per capita of population.	Taxation per capita of population.	Cost of land army per cap. in peace per year.	Debt of male population per capita.
		P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.
Austria	£75,029,239	28.49	46.39	17.90	19.09	11 8 9	1 18 6¼	22 13	45 15 0
France	106,835,794	46.25	17.03	36.72	29.06	25 8 0¾	2 17 10¼	35 17	105 12 3
Germany	99,116,232½	12.20	65.62	22.18	30.00	6 5 4¼	2 4 8	33 15	25 1 6
Russia	102,494,515	26.95	40.21	32.84	40.00	5 5 1¼	1 3 11	22 19	21 0 5
Italy	56,507,290	34.54	47.42	18.04	22.00	12 14 6	1 19 9	31 13	20 10 0
Great Britain and Ireland	81,486,472	35.08	32.97	31.95	37.04	21 16 2	2 7 7	105 0	85 4 8
Spain	32,665,419	35.71	45.38	19.11	19.06	30 2 7½	1 19 2½	37 19	120 10 6
Portugal	7,822,947	34.95	47.26	17.79	30.02	17 10 5	1 12 11¾	31 19	70 1 8
Belgium	11,533,788	30.51	55.24	14.25	22.04	12 14 3	2 1 8	22 4	51 5 0
Holland	10,372,244	22.85	51.44	25.71	28.03	16 16 8	2 11 1	55 19	67 6 8
Turkey in Europe	13,010,437	94.06	65.87	34.13	31.04	10 1 10	0 10 8½	43 19	40 7 4
All Europe	618,569,635	32.71	41.47	25.82	.....	12 14 9½	1 15 7¾	.....	.....

And as the debt so the tax apportioned is fourfold.

The Russo-Turkish war from 1876–'80 cost Russia alone £153,628,093 sterling, including increased expenditures from 1875–'81. Advance of paper currency, &c., £500,000,000 sterling would express the cost to Russia of her advances on Constantinople. The total cost to France of the war of 1870–'71 was £371,515,280 sterling. Our late civil war cost the North £1,208,000,000, and the South £800,000,000 sterling.

But [says the compiler from whom I take these statistics] the American war did not, as do European dynastic wars, bequeath a legacy of armed hosts, in millions, anxious and prepared, and perpetually trained for the contest. American armies march from industry to war, but afterwards return again to their industries. Russian aggressiveness menaces, Germany arms and still arms for glory, France for revenge, the others for self-protection. Even the little Republic of Switzerland, with a population of less than 3,000,000 (2,846,102), has a standing army of 114,620 men, or almost five times as many as the American Republic with 60,000,000 people, and a frontier to be defended from the Indians.

LOSS OF LIFE BY WAR.

It has been estimated by Mulhall that the combined losses in the wars named were as follows:

Wars.	Years.	Number of men lost.
War between England and France	1793–1815	1,900,000
Russia and Turkey	1828	120,000
Spain and Portugal	1830–1840	160,000
France and Algiers	1830–1847	110,000
Civil strife in Europe	1848	68,000
Crimea	1854–1856	485,000
Franco-Austrian war	1859	63,000
American civil war	1861–1865	656,000
Austro-Prussian war	1866	51,000
Franco and Mexico	1866	65,000
Brazil and Paraguay	1864–1870	330,000
Franco-German war	1870–1871	290,000
Russo-Turkish war	1876–1877	180,000

Wars.	Took field	Returned.
American war	2,336,000	2,041,600
Sadowa war	639,000	534,000
Crimean war	1,460,500	847,830
Franco-German war	1,713,000	899,000

Numbers engaged and numbers placed hors de combat in some of the world's great battles.

Battles.	Engaged.	Hors de combat.
Austerlitz	170,000	23,000
Bannockburn	135,000	38,000
Borodino	250,000	78,000
Cannæ	146,000	52,000
Cressy	117,000	31,200
Gravelotte	320,000	48,500
Marengo	58,000	13,000
Sadowa	402,000	33,000
Thrasymene	65,000	17,000
Waterloo	145,000	51,000

AGRICULTURE IN 1886.

In spite of the evil effects of the new tariff on grain, the various changes in business, external and internal, consequent upon the same, the trade in wheat maintained its position as the most prominent article of commerce in the markets of Mannheim, during the year ending December 31, 1886. The general results are generally reported as unremunerative; in fact a tone of dissatisfaction prevails.

Hops in general were more than satisfactory, owing to the large demands from the United States consequent upon the failure of the American hop crop. Seeds did not recover from last year's depression.

The flour market suffered in consequence of millers being compelled, because of the tariff, to use materials, if not unfit, at least not desired, for local consumption.

The beer breweries count the year 1886 as one of the most profitable enjoyed for ten years; as a consequence the entire malt industry was favorably affected. The wine trade, so far as figures have been obtained, did a good business. The sugar industry still remains depressed.

During the last two or three months of the year coffee enjoyed an advance. Tobacco, apart from the general movement during harvesting, remained dull. The cigar-makers, however, enjoyed plenty of work.

Machine building merely succeeded, in the face of the poor prices, in keeping "the hands employed." From this statement, however, must be excepted the builders of agricultural implements and those engaged in furnishing railroad material.

The chemical concerns of the district are said to be in a very unpleasant and precarious condition because of overproduction; this is particularly true of the works producing soda. A convention to arrange prices was projected, but never met. Aniline colors and products hold the markets, but at lower prices.

The production of oils, which a few years ago seemed full of promise, has suffered a collapse in consequence of a depression weighing upon the production of oleomargarine, and not less because of the constantly increasing importation of American cotton-seed oil, with which competition seems impossible.

Uncut timber enjoyed good sales. Boards and all manner of cut material suffered from overproduction and foreign competition.

The manufacture of gun-stocks, which has been developed to a very high degree in this district, enjoys a constantly increasing demand, with a consequent increasing and steady profit.

The manufactories of cellulose and sulphites, comparatively recent establishments in the district, are beginning to suffer from overproduction.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE CROPS IN BADEN AND RHENISH BAVARIA FOR 1886.

The general harvest for 1886 may be recorded as a comparatively favorable one, surpassing those of former years considerably.

Fodder in general was plentiful. The amount of grain turned out was satisfactory. Latest returns show the amount of straw to be somewhat less than the average of other years. Oats turned out nicely. Potatoes did not turn out as well as the crops of the last three years. The hop crop may be put down as fair. The yield of beet-roots and hemp was satisfactory. Flax, tobacco, and chicory fell somewhat below the average. The fruit crop did not come up to expectations.

The predictions of a small wine crop, consequent upon the injuries to the vines when in blossom, were unhappily realized. A few well-known localities produced a really first-class wine; in the other districts the superior quality by no means compensated for the losses in quantity. The best results were obtained in Rhenish Bavaria and in the northern districts of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

GRAIN AND BREADSTUFFS.

Every day's returns go to confirm the fact that all through 1886 a constant downward and backward movement was felt in the grain trade. Experience is demonstrating from day to day that the increased tariff on breadstuffs, in its actual form, is slowly destroying the grain trade of South Germany. Slowly but surely, under its influence, Mannheim and the southern country are being forced out of the world's grain markets. Nor has agriculture been benefited by this new tariff, which has proved so fatal to the grain trade. I refer to this matter so often because of its importance to our farmers and because it is constantly occupying the public mind here.

Formerly the Baltic ports enjoyed ready sales for their breadstuffs in England, Holland, and Belgium. The demand was constant, at good prices, certain mild qualities of their grains making them desirable for mixing. To-day the grain which formerly found its way to other countries through the Baltic Sea is thrown upon the markets of Mannheim, competing with and destroying profits on local grain, thus doing far more injury to the farmer than foreign competition ever could. No small amount of dissatisfaction prevails because of the change in quality of the flour resulting from exclusive use of the German grain, which is a mild article. Formerly there was a healthy and judicious mixture with the more vigorous foreign grain, the result of which was the production of flour that gave very great satisfaction.

Knowledge of the complaints and dissatisfaction having come to the ears of the Government, it is expected that the Bundesrath will soon

ose measures to relieve, and if possible remove, the difficulty. It ped that the clause requiring a "certificate of identity" will be re-ed. Dealers are of the opinion that if this clause was removed the ic Sea country would regain its old markets, and South Germany d again import and make money on American and Russian grain claimed that such a change would not only help millers and con-ers, but that farmers would find a better range of prices and a ker market. Merchants say such an arrangement would deserve itle "protecting tax" much more than the tariff now in force. The ent tax has the appearance of a mere money-making device. It was ainly not intended for such by the promoters of the "corn tax." repeal of this obnoxious law will in no way affect the Government vorably, since Germany is compelled to import yearly a fixed quan-of grain to piece out her own production, and the amount exported ld have to be made good by imports of foreign breadstuffs.

COURSE OF PRICES.

ie following may serve as a brief *résumé* of the year's movements: the close of the spring term, when the home supply had been ex-ted, American and Russian corn were in demand and covered im-iate needs. Later on business grew dull, probably because of hopes d upon the approaching harvest. The range of prices is very sim-to that of 1885, except in the matter of barley. It may be added most of the grain entered at Rotterdam and Antwerp left those s directly for Switzerland. Formerly Swiss millers bought almost isively in the market of Mannheim.

Price-list per 100 kilograms.

	Marks.		
at:			
erman	18	to	18½
ussian	19		20
merican summer	19¼		19½
merican winter	19½		19¾
erman	15		15½
ussian	13¾		14¼
y, German	16		17
	11		12

HOPS.

the time of gathering the 1886 harvest large quantities of middle and non stock were piled up in the storehouses, threatening disaster to all trade; besides, brewers had laid up large quantities for future at cheap prices. As soon as it became an assured fact that the bad ther of June and July had injured the new plant a lively speculation ng up and continued until the supply on hand was exhausted. The es realized were very unfavorable to producers, viz, 25, 20, and 15 ks per 50 kilograms. Prices advanced in consequence of reports from United States that the whole American crop was a failure. On the inent and in England the crop of 1886 improved considerably under good weather of late July and August. The American dealers ap-ed in the European market, and continued buying here until the le harvest was in. The new crop, that of 1886, showed good qual-and turned out quantitatively pretty nearly as large as the crop of

So great has been the increase in hop culture that the supply far exceeds home consumption. Austria and Bohemia particularly have had a small crop. The English hop crop was abundant, but the quality was not up to standard. The export to Great Britain will be small, if any, and at low rates. The failure of the crop in the United States, which in good years is very good, gave a great stimulus to the continental hop trade, as fully three-fourths of the American demand had to be obtained abroad. The quantity of hops exported to America up to September, 1886, amounted to about 100,000 cwt., worth about 5,600,000 marks. The 1886 product is generally of a good middling quality; superior and "heavy" materials are seldom met with. Prices were as follows at the close of the year per 50 kilograms:

	Marks.
Select qualities (extras)	100 to 140
Twists	75 to 90
Middlings	40 to 90
Commons	25 to 15

Notwithstanding the very active export trade, the prices remained firm and steady. An advance took place in prices for superior goods when the stock had been considerably decreased. Local demands have been very small, because brewers had laid in a good supply from the stock of 1885. The Baden crop will reach about 52,000 cwt. The quality here, as elsewhere, is only part satisfactory.

The fall trade opened quite lively, but soon toned down to very moderate sales. The following comparative good prices were obtained: Firsts, 70 to 75 marks; seconds and thirds, 40 to 60 marks.

TOBACCO.

Contrary to custom and every precedent, the tobacco crop of 1885 was taken so slowly from the hands of the planters that the month of March, 1886, was reached before the 1885 crop was transferred to the warehouses of tobacco dealers. This slow movement affected the old stock. The only constant demands noted were those made for good burning material for cigars. Good material for this purpose found ready sales at decent prices. The qualities required were discovered in the crop of 1882; at least in what remained of that crop. This leaf, which had been neglected for three years, soon found very ready sale, because of an excellent light quality that made it very acceptable for the cigar trade. The stock was soon exhausted, after its excellences were discovered.

The unfavorable reception and adverse criticisms accorded to the 1885 crop of Alsace, upon submissions to the French Government, gave rise to doubts as to the value of this crop, doubts which were fully maintained at and during the period of fermentation. When it became known that the leaves turned out green frequently, and that the size of the leaves was not suitable for cigar-making, the burning qualities being fairly satisfactory, the market remained dull, even in the face of prices below those quoted in the price-lists for 1884. One large sale of 10,000 cwt. was effected with the Italian Government. The stock was from 1885, and was cutting material.

Although in August and September bad weather threatened serious damage to the 1886 crop, that of 1885 did not ascend in public favor; and when the product of 1886 was being gathered the material of 1885 was entirely neglected.

The expectations placed upon the 1886 crop in regard to its qualities for cutting purposes seem to have been justified. Doubt is now felt whether the hopes of dealers who purchased stock for cigar-making, with comparatively "heavy" qualities, are to be realized. The 1886 crop surpasses all others for the last decade in quickness of warehousing.

Ground leaf sold at first quality, 50 kilograms, 20 to 30 marks, common, 12 to 17 marks in the sheds. So-called autumn tobacco brought 32 to 37 marks; good materials for cigars, 28 to 35; good cutting, 22 to 28; common, 17 to 19.

Latest Government statistics for the German Empire fix the amount of territory devoted to the cultivation of tobacco at 19,865 hectares (a hectare equals 2.471143 acres, or nearly 2½ acres). These figures show an increase of 330 hectares over the returns of 1885.' No doubt seems to be entertained but that the 1886 crop will be fully equal in quantity to that of 1885, about 770,000 cwt.

SEEDS.

Two-thirds of the year saw very unsatisfactory sales in red and lucerne clover. A constant decline in prices was observed, notwithstanding a temporary demand from the United States, where the clover crop had failed. The new year promises much better business because of the splendid results here in red clover. Business men expect to be fully able to compete with the American product of 1886. Already as early as October prices had begun to advance, and during the fall rose considerably.

WINE.

The rainy weather of June and July, 1886, affected the grape blossoms so severely that a very small wine harvest was looked for in the autumn. A very small harvest was realized. Attention was then turned to the wine crop of 1885, in which a lively speculation sprang up. In vineyards where the ripening process went its normal way the results qualitatively were very good; these same results were also obtained where grapes before being pressed were carefully sorted.

The new wine, which in some districts showed an uncommonly large amount of sugar and alcohol, sold at first at high prices; a fall took place, however, towards the end of harvest. Old wines brought the following prices per 1,000 liters:

	Marks.
Rhenish Bavarian (highland)	390 to 500
Middle and lowland	600 to 1,200

TRADE IN SUGAR.

The decline in prices, which was noted at the close of 1885, continued all through the year just ended. A few times only did the market show signs of life. A struggle upward was made, but nothing resulted. In fact, refined sugar which closed 1885 at 62 marks was offered at the end of 1886 as low as 54 marks per 100 kilograms.

SUGAR-REFINERIES.

These industrial concerns suffered of course under the dullness prevalent in the sugar market. The mills here, basing their calculations on

the small beet-root crop of 1885 and on the belief that foreign markets would be compelled to buy largely from German houses, maintained a reserved attitude, which ended disastrously. The general result was an accumulation of stock upon a market already sufficiently full. The new year, however, seems to promise a recovery in prices, as the speculation "*à la baisse*" has subsided.

JUTE.

The jute business remained dull far into the year. Buyers had lost all confidence in a return to good prices, because of the constant decline noted from 1883. As a result of this, merchants bought only to fill orders or for the most immediate needs. Towards the end of the year a slight improvement was noticed. The North German manufacturers, who were suffering for some time from overproduction, began this year to sell directly to consumers, thus taking the business out of the hands of the regular wholesale dealers and producing general consternation in trade circles. This system of selling, to the no small relief of the wholesale men, has considerably abated. The reasons for this move on the part of the producers do not appear. It is generally deplored, in trade circles, that the manufacturers adopted this scheme of selling direct because their legitimate customers, the wholesale men, suffered under the weight of purchases already made for five or six months ahead. The price for ready tissues of 10½ ounces per 100 centimeters (long standard) ranged between 18 and 17½*d.* August and September saw prices as low as 16½*d.* per square meter. Towards the end of the year 18½*d.* was reached. This difference seems to have involved a rise of about 20 per cent. This apparent appreciation is due not so much to an increase in the price of raw jute as to a convention of manufacturers, at which it was determined not to sell under 18½*d.* Up to the passage and carrying out of this resolution on the part of the manufacturers the whole jute industry was running at a loss. Importing of tissues from Dundee was effectually crippled by the introduction of an import duty of 20 per cent.

FORWARDING BUSINESS.

This branch of business was very busy during 1886 in this district. Cheapness of sea and river freight rates gave Mannheim the handling of tons of goods that, but for these cheap rates, had gone over other routes.

COTTON.

The cotton industry was on the whole satisfactory. Raw cotton could be bought all the year around at moderate prices. Many spinning concerns were denied the advantage of these moderate prices in consequence of large purchases made before the fall in prices. Many spinners had to dispose first of a very considerable stock of raw material taken in during the summer and autumn of 1885 at much higher rates than they could have bought for in 1886.

The spinning branch cannot boast of large, if it can boast of any, profits. The 1885 prices left hardly any margin of profit, hence the drop of from 6 to 8 per cent. during the first quarter of 1886 made profits on spinning about impossible. This may seem a little strange in the face

of a large demand for yarns; but when it is known that English yarns entered, paid freight and import duties, and then competed with home product, the thing appears not so strange after all. These English yarns were sold even cheaper than those of German make.

It is reported that this enforced marketing of English goods on the German market has reacted badly on the English spinners. In consequence of the unfavorable or low prices obtained for yarns it is natural to expect that the weaving industry enjoyed a year of profitable trade. Buying yarn low and selling to a constant demand the final accounts showed a very nice balance on the profit side of the books. Printed goods, now very popular, enjoyed large sales and good profits. How long the weaving branch is to enjoy its profitable business can be predicted. New looms now being erected will certainly increase the cloth production far in excess of any new demand, and will thus force prices and profits down. Mills which both spin and weave balance the losses in the former branch by the profits in the latter. One large concern in this district, that at Ettlingen, near Karlsruhe, does its own spinning, weaving, dyeing, bleaching, and dressing; this concern may be numbered among the most successful in Germany.

Permit me to append a comparative table of the production and consumption of hops for 1886.

Countries, &c.	Production.	Consumption.
	Centners.	*Centners.*
Bavaria	286,000	.....
Wurtemberg	98,000	.....
Baden	52,000	.....
Alsace and Lorraine	62,000	.....
Prussia, Posen, Altmark, East and West Prussia	57,500	.....
Germany	550,000	360,000
Austria-Hungary	95,000	90,000
France	50,000	55,000
Belgium and Holland	108,000	85,000
Russia	34,000	25,000
Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	5,000	3,000
Continent	847,000	645,000
England	680,000	600,000
America	123,000	225,000
Australia	2,400	25,000
Consumption of countries that grow no hops	.....	30,000
World's crop, 1886	1,674,000	1,525,000

J. C. MONAGHAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Mannheim, March 5, 1887.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Mannheim to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	
Asphalt	$3,748 50	$7,497 00	$15,922 20	$3,641 16	$30,808 86
Books, prints, church decorations, and articles of art	650 69	1,310 00	543 83	4,137 39	6,641 91
Clocks and clock materials	249 66	1,025 78	234 67	64 26	1,574 37
Cotton dress goods, velvets, and furnishings	1,476 55	3,355 08	11,220 75	12,927 92	28,980 30
Cement	.....	952 00	5,666 30	7,802 35	14,420 65
Drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, colors &c	337,880 74	154,778 13	124,233 86	140,079 90	759,967 63
Furniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glassware (hollow)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glassware, plate, and mirrors	6,991 96	1,273 30	7,661 70	15,437 39	31,364 35
Gold ware, mostly jewelry	.....	.....	.....	1,250 21	1,250 21
Household goods	.....	.....	142 80	1,540 10	1,682 90
Land produce, fruits, pastries, and hops	21,197 00	6,405 00	10,963 23	22,883 46	61,448 69
Laces	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, mostly calf, kid, and morocco and hides	57,599 57	77,831 47	68,736 07	94,557 40	298,724 51
Machinery, cutlery, and other hardware	278 91	2,735 31	673 54	762 55	4,450 33
Musical works	523 12	2,284 32	4,413 71	1,341 13	8,562 28
Paper ware	432 92	3,570 71	1,662 43	199 44	5,865 50
Porcelain ware	.....	.....	374 14	129 23	503 37
Rubber goods	1,818 08	179 20	2,055 61	4,146 91	8,199 80
Rags	.....	542 88	.....	.....	542 88
Sheeps' entrails	215 86	3,029 74	.....	2,623 71	5,869 31
Smokers' articles	2,130 57	1,637 91	2,272.18	882 27	6,922 93
Snuff, soot	261 80	982 23	.....	.....	1,244 03
Silk dress goods, plushes, ribbons, thread, and twist	288 21	.....	637 36	590 95	1,516 52
Tiles	.....	.....	6,706 84	.....	6,706 84
Wines and brandies	57,226 11	33,745 54	72,869 41	42,090 06	205,931 12
Wood pulp	.....	427 92	.....	3,702 33	4,130 25
Woolen and worsted cloths and clothing	.....	.....	1,981 35	3,232 52	5,213 87
Miscellaneous	129 71	.....	352 72	1,044 93	1,527 36
Total	493,099 98	303,558 52	339,324 70	365,067 57	1,501,050 77
Total for preceding year	508,893 06	370,149 95	382,923 15	404,392 10	1,666,358 26
Decrease	15,793 08	66,591 43	43,598 45	39,324 53	165,307 49

MAYENCE.

Report of Commercial Agent Smith.

The reports of the various chambers of commerce in this neighborhood for the year 1885 having been recently published, I have the honor to herewith make to you my annual report for the present year based thereon and upon information drawn from other sources.

GENERAL SITUATION.

Money is cheap, prices are low, profits are slight, competition is severe, and overproduction is the cry. Such is the designation to be applied to the general state of trade in Germany at the present moment, so far as I am informed respecting it. The stock companies have almost all declared lower dividends than in the preceding year; the machine and tool industry is said to have few orders; workers in brass and bronze, manufacturers of paper, soap, toys, and hardware, the spinners and weavers, as well as the makers of wearing apparel, all complain of poor business. The iron industry is in a very depressed state; for sev-

eral years past it has been keeping up under very discouraging conditions, and now it has reached that pass when wholesale discharges of workmen have to be made. Few failures in the commercial and industrial centers appear to take place, but there is a general cry of unprofitable business. Prices during the present year have been the lowest they have been for seven or eight years, but some improvement in them seems to be just now taking place. Since 1880 there has been a gradual decline of prices in almost all the leading articles of merchandise, in wheat, rye, barley, oats, sugar, coffee, rice, cotton, wool, and so on, in some a marked decline. The average price of wheat during the year 1880, for instance, as reported by the statistical bureau at Berlin, was 230.7 marks ($54.90) per 1,000 kilograms (2,204 pounds); during 1885 only 168.4 marks ($40). Raw sugar brought during 1880 per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) 65.3 marks ($15.54); in 1885 but 49 marks ($11.66). On all articles of luxury the steady sinkage of the rate of interest and the consequent rise in value of all safe securities paying good rates of interest of course exerts a bad effect, as the capitalist's income thus becomes limited, and his expenditures more carefully made.

The opponents of the present tariff attribute all their ills to increased customs duties—to protection; but the customs duties imposed by the Government are moderate, viewed from an American standpoint, when taken all in all. High duties are ruining trade, they say, and raising up barriers of non-intercourse with other nations; they are making all the countries of the world our commercial enemies, and bringing down upon us years of industrial depression. But at the same time that this is being said, the English are exclaiming, as will appear from their press, "Look at the indefatigable Germans! See what giant strides they are making in the direction of commercial supremacy! Behold the progress they have made in the last few years! Trade languishes with us; our furnaces are being shut up and our mills closed, all largely due to the thrift and perseverance of the plodding Germans. They are looking abroad upon the world as a field and jostling us out of our markets by their energy and push; in our own island home, even, are we not safe; but behold them with stolid assurance selling their wares cheaper than our own, and filling our commercial houses with the young men of the Fatherland, who speak a polyglot tongue, to the exclusion of the young bloods of Britain, who are familiar with but the one their mothers taught them."

Business is said to be very much depressed in England, and this condition is largely due, it is claimed by many there, to German competition. The Germans, the English say, are content with smaller profits than they are, speak all languages, have clerks who work for lower wages, and are bound to no old, useless traditions. They are with their goods wherever there is a demand for them, and where there is no demand they do their best to create one. Of the entire imports into England, Germany furnishes about £25,000,000 I believe; the United States about £90,000,000.

COMPETITION WITH FRANCE, OR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF GERMANY.

And upon this subject what do the French have to say? M. Amedée Marteau was awhile ago directed by the French minister of commerce and industry to study the industrial development of Germany during the last ten years and make a report thereon. This report is now published, and a review of it which appeared in the London Times of the

20th ultimo I think should be incorporated in this report, and I therefore give the whole of it, word for word, as follows:

M. Amedée Marteau, who was lately charged by the French minister of commerce and industry to study the industrial evolution of Germany during the last ten years, has presented a striking report on this subject. After referring to the uneasiness and excitement created in France by the rapid development of German industry, and the severe competition of between German and French goods, not in foreign markets only but in France itself, M. Marteau says that this change in Germany became apparent in 1877. Up to that date German industry was passing through a transformation period, a period of slow and difficult preparation, during which even the most competent observers were deceived. Between 1872 and 1877 the balance of the foreign trade of the German Empire was largely adverse to it. In 1872 this balance of trade showed against Germany 972,000,000 marks; in 1874 this increased to 1,441,000,000, and in 1877 it was 1,101,000,000. Up to this last date German industry was preparing, but had not yet entered upon the scene; the Germans improved their old or created new machinery, they perfected their appliances, they placed themselves abreast with progress, and soon found themselves able to compete with the best manufactories abroad. Properly speaking, says M. Marteau, it was only in 1878 that Germany engaged seriously in the struggle. In 1877, as has been said, the German Empire imported 1,101,000,000 marks more than it exported. In 1880 the balance was reversed and was in favor of exports; but it is only fair to remark that this year was a very unfavorable one for foreign trade with Germany, for the new customs tariff, called the autonomous tariff, was applied then and large stocks of foreign goods had been accumulated in anticipation of the higher duties of this tariff. But the imports, which between 1874 and 1877 varied between 3,673,000,000 and 3,877,000,000 marks, declined steadily down to 1884, when they amounted to 3,284,900,000 marks, while the exports, which in 1874 were 2,532,800,000 marks, had increased in 1884 to 3,269,400,000 marks, an average increase for each of the ten years of about 80,000,000 marks. Thus, as German imports have steadily decreased while exports have increased, Germany is now manufacturing much which she formerly purchased abroad, and is, besides, sending abroad manufactures which she never sent before.

Whatever opinion may be entertained respecting the balance of a country's foreign trade, adds M. Marteau, it would be idle to deny that the growth of German exports, especially in the last five years, at such a rapid rate is a remarkable fact, which should fix the attention of economists and of those whose duty it is to watch the great movements of trade. This evolution manifested itself immediately in the commercial relations between Germany and France. Up to 1877 the latter sent Germany more than it received. In 1877 the balance in favor of France was 77,000,000 francs; but in 1878 Germany sold France more than it bought from her. In 1880 the balance in favor of Germany was 75,000,000 francs, and in 1884 89,000,000. Thus, in ten years a difference of 166,000,000 francs has been produced in the Franco-German trade, French exports to Germany having fallen from 486,000,000 to 328,000,000, while imports from Germany have in the same period risen from 349,000,000 to 417,000,000; in other words, France sells Germany 158,000,000 worth less than she did ten years ago and buys 68,000,000 worth more. The idea, therefore, that France is refusing to buy German products is the reverse of correct. The following short table will show the change:

Trade between France and Germany 1875–'83.

Years.	Exports from Germany to France.	Exports from France to Germany.	Difference in favor—	
			Of German exports.	Of French exports.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
1875	349,000,000	426,900,000	.....	77,900,000
1876	389,000,000	431,200,000	.....	42,200,000
1877	372,800,000	395,100,000	.....	22,300,000
1878	418,500,000	343,700,000	74,800,000	.....
1879	413,000,000	343,500,000	69,500,000	.....
1880	438,200,000	361,900,000	75,300,000	.....
1881	454,700,000	383,000,000	71,700,000	.....
1882	476,500,000	338,800,000	137,700,000	.....
1883	461,700,000	326,000,000	135,700,000	.....
1884	416,900,000	327,900,000	89,000,000	.....

It is especially the export of manufactured articles that has improved by this movement. This export has been more than doubled in the ten years 1874–'84, as will

appear from the following figures. The export of manufactured articles from Germany was:

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
	Marks.		*Marks.*
1874	841, 800, 000	1880	1, 436, 700, 000
1877	942, 200, 000	1884	1, 730, 000, 000

In the figures chemicals, manufactures, and drugs are not included, as the German official statistics do not place these under manufactured articles. M. Marteau then examines these figures under their main heads, with a view of ascertaining where the main increase in German manufactures have been. The following short table shows this in a striking manner:

Foreign trade of Germany, exports of the principal manufactured articles from 1874–'84.

Articles.	1874.	1877.	1880.	1884.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Pottery, porcelain, glass, and crystal	48, 800, 000	31, 600, 000	67, 500, 000	79, 400, 000
Metal work, iron, copper, zinc, lead, tin (except precious metals)	51, 600, 000	78, 600, 000	136, 000, 000	276, 700, 000
Machines, implements, instruments, &c	79, 200, 000	72, 000, 000	94, 200, 000	136, 700, 000
Skins, hides, and their manufactures	43, 500, 000	63, 900, 000	87, 400, 000	134, 500, 000
Tissues of all sorts, cotton, wool, silk, &c	369, 300, 000	418, 600, 000	675, 900, 000	708, 700, 000
Paper and pasteboards	20, 400, 000	28, 300, 000	52, 800, 000	65, 700, 000
Ironmongery, bijouterie, art objects	38, 400, 000	49, 300, 000	75, 400, 000	99, 400, 000
Total	651, 200, 000	742, 400, 000	1, 189, 800, 000	1, 501, 400, 000

Without entering into numerous details, which would make his report too long, M. Marteau says it is clear from his own observation, as well as from the reports of the French consuls at various German centers, that the Germans are everywhere displaying great activity, and that they hesitate at no sacrifice. In many places the industries are of recent creation, and the machinery and implements are therefore of the latest and best kind. Hence he cannot understand how some economical writers believe that Germany is now passing through an intense and dangerous commercial crisis. The truth, he thinks, is that German manufactures, encouraged by the rapid an unexpected development of exports, have produced more than they can find a ready market for. But then overproduction is a frequent incident in the course of trade, and cannot be said to be of a nature to produce, in this instance, a great commercial disaster.

As for the causes of this great development of German trade, M. Marteau refers to the cheapness of certain articles vital to manufacture, such as coal, iron, and wood; the cheapness of labor; the diffusion of capital by means of banks and similar institutions; the spirit of enterprise which is exhibited by so many German merchants, which leads them to establish agencies all over the globe, where they push their wares with untiring energy and perseverance; and, finally and principally, to the commercial and industrial schools of all kinds, which are increasing day by day throughout the Empire. There are now more than 250 of these establishments in Germany, where young men are initiated into the practical and technical knowledge necessary for the industrial careers which they are about to embrace. The textile and metallurgical industries especially are well taught in these technical schools. M. Marteau dwells at some length on the immense mechanical value of these institutions, and says that, owing to them, Germany possesses in an almost equal degree with England that organization so indispensable for every industrial nation, viz: A body of cultivated and zealous merchants who do not hesitate to exile themselves to remote and little known countries, as readily as they go to the great centers of the world's commerce, in order to seek these outlets for the national industry. In this respect he thinks France is conspicuously and lamentably deficient.

The German mercantile marine is also growing year by year in proportion to the trade of the country. It is unnecessary here to enter into the details which he gives, beyond the following figures: In 1880 the steam merchant navy of Germany numbered 374 vessels; in 1885, 509. The tonnage of 1880 was 196,343 tons; of 1885, 410,063 tons, or more than double. In 1880 the average number of tons per ship was 523; in 1885, it was 800. Germany now carries under her own flag about 50 per cent. of her trade

and M. Marteau believes that this must constantly increase. After giving some details respecting the prices of coal and iron, the report refers to the price of labor. Speaking generally, the writer thinks that in no part of the world do wages adjust themselves so readily and smoothly to the necessities of competition—that is to say, the workmen accept more easily than elsewhere the relations required by rigorous competition. Difficulties often arise between masters and workmen, but they are fewer and more easily and promptly settled than similar disputes elsewhere. German workmen also live on less than the French, and their wages are therefore less. This is an important item in the consideration of the rapid growth of German industry.

COMPETITION AND OVERPRODUCTION IN GERMANY.

Germany is now simply disturbed, in my opinion, by the present universal business depression and by overproduction. Her tariff may be higher than ever before, but her people buy their food and their raiment cheaper. Competition is too keen in the Empire, and the industrial establishments continue to pour out their goods, notwithstanding the great hue and cry of overproduction that is raised. They talk day and night of overproduction, and yet the man who dares propose a general shortening of the hours of labor and prohibition of work on Sundays becomes a target for the critics. There was much talk last winter about a normal day's work and of prohibiting Sunday labor, but the general feeling was too strong against it, and yet nearly every chamber of commerce and almost every business man in the country is constantly sighing over overproduction. The fierce competition reduces prices to a minimum. Cheap money enables the large establishments to go on producing and extending, while the smaller concerns are forced to the wall, and the business of the many becomes that of the few. That is now said to be the case in Germany. There is an increased production, and consequent intenser competition in all branches of business, leading to an enlargement of the big establishments and limitation and annihilation of the small ones. The purchasing power of the consumer, however, it is maintained does not thereby become increased, as the rate of interest on money is becoming ever less. The farmer is not benefited, as he, notwithstanding the new protective duties on his products, must sell them at greatly reduced prices. Neither is the merchant, who finds his sales diminished by reason of the capitalist and farmer receiving lower incomes. Nor does the manufacturer profit by it; nor the great mass of workingmen, whose wages, in consequence of the fierce battle for existence, the industrial establishments are unable to raise. While the production increases the consumption remains the same, the market continues stocked and prices keep falling. High duties may perhaps protect the land against the surging world around it, but what is going to protect it against the intense rivalry among its own children?

EFFORTS FOR FOREIGN MARKETS.

Great efforts are being made to procure for the Empire profitable foreign markets, especially as by increased customs duties or other protective regulations the exportations to old markets have been rendered more difficult. The subsidizing of steamships, the reform of the consular service, and the protection which the Government affords to colonial undertakings are all in this direction. Germany, however, cannot expect to do a flourishing business until the industrial situation improves in France, the United States, and other countries. Until then must Germany be content to maintain the place it has lately taken, and go slowly forward. Germany's condition is less unfavorable than that of some other countries; and it is a hopeful sign for Germany that the Germans, who formerly stood behind other nationalities in the race for

the commerce of the world, now take a more advanced and assuring position, with a prospect of overreaching their competitors. "In union is strength," they are every day perceiving more and more.

As in industrial circles, so among the merchants are increased competition, low prices, and unsatisfactory profits to be noted. A change is taking place, it is said, in the manner of distribution of the producer's products into the consumer's hand. The middle-man is being pressed steadily out of the field, and the wholesale dealer is coming into closer relations with the very small dealers and with consumers. The consumers are often bound together in co-operative societies, and draw their needs from the manufacturers or importers directly, without the interposition of a medium.

WORKINGMAN'S SITUATION.

But although business is in an unsatisfactory state, it does not seem to affect the workingman greatly. Wages remain pretty much the same, and few discharges of hands take place. The stagnant state of the market only serves to make the necessaries of life cheaper, and to enhance the purchasing power of the laborer's money. This is a gratifying feature in the general depression.

GRAIN AND FRUIT CROPS.

The grain and fruit crops of the year were excellent, both in quantity and quality, but the farmer had to sell at very low figures, and found in the produce of his land but little profit. The increased duties on grain brought him little or no relief so far as prices were concerned, unless it kept out foreign exports to an extent to make salable at a fair price what would have had to yield to foreign competition or been forced down to a still lower figure. Agricultural distress prevails throughout Europe, but the German Government considers, I believe, that it is less sensibly felt in Germany than in other countries of Europe. However that may be, the German farmers have to struggle hard to hold their own. Without some sort of protection, the indications now are that they are to be overwhelmed in the future by the rich harvests of Russia, India, and the United States. Every rail laid in Russia or in India renders the transportation of grain easier and cheaper, and tends to force its value downward. The lowering of the taxes on the Suez Canal and the cheapening of ocean freights challenge America to a severe competition in the markets of Europe. What is the European farmer going to do about it? He is confronted by a monster of which his forefathers never dreamed. He has either to abandon the raising of grain altogether on a large scale and turn to other pursuits, or be protected by walls of non-intercourse, or reverse the whole system under which he has been holding and cultivating his land for centuries, and adopt methods which will enable him to battle with his dangerous foes. This last mentioned it is claimed he can do in time, but not all of a sudden, and while doing so must be protected by the Government of his country until the change is accomplished. But "necessity is the mother of invention," it is said, and there is nothing like the logic of hard, disagreeable experience to teach a man the decadence of the old, and the necessity of something new. The protection of the Government probably only keeps the individual at the old methods, and delays his conversion.

FARMERS.

The trouble with the large farmers of Germany is that they have paid too dear for their land. They are heavily in debt, and, according to

accounts, live too expensively. According to the general rule of real inheritance prevailing in Germany, the oldest son receives the estate of his father, but is obliged to provide for his younger brothers, and this leads usually to a heavy mortgage of the estate. Land has been run up altogether too fast in value; the rise has come to a halt, and the present low price of farm products has left the landed proprietor unable to realize a fair interest on his property and pay off his obligations to the other members of his family. He makes, maybe, 2½ per cent. on the money the land represents, while on one-half of it he may have to pay his brothers 4 per cent. This must certainly lead to a general breaking down of the old system of estate holding and give place to something new and better.

BRANDY MONOPOLY PROJECT.

The great theme of discussion during 1886 has been the brandy monopoly project, which has met with bitter and decided opposition, and was, in short, a perfect failure. Only three members voted for it on the second reading in the Reichstag, and a new and improved bill which immediately followed the rejected one met with pretty much the same fate. To meet the constantly growing outlays of the Government new taxes become necessary, and in looking about for a source from which to derive additional revenue it occurred to Prince Bismarck that no subject of taxation exhibited so inviting a field as brandy, which is now but lightly taxed; but instead of simply raising the taxes on brandy the Government proposed to take the manufacture and sale of it into its own hands. Such a measure, of course, met with opposition in every direction. The state desires to buy up at fixed prices all the raw spirits manufactured in the realm, and after refining then retail them at home or export them to foreign countries. The state would thus become enabled to regulate production and grant or withhold licenses at will and decree prices. The Agrarians, however, instead of a state monopoly want to see a monopoly lodged in the hands of the present spirit manufacturers, and brought forward a bill to that effect at the last session of the Reichstag as a substitute for the second governmental proposition. They proposed that the present manufacturers should form a vast association of distillers and the creation of new distilleries be forbidden by law; that the Government pay them about 40 per cent. above the market price for what they turned out, to be gathered together in large tanks or magazines, all expenses connected therewith to be borne by the Government; that from this price the present tax on spirit, less 10 per cent., should be deducted, and an excise duty of 80 pfennigs (19 cents) a liter be collected on the brandy delivered for home consumption. A very nice proposal on the part of the Agrarians in their own interest!

REFORM OF SUGAR TAX.

About as prominent a question at the last session of the Reichstag was the reform of the sugar tax. The Government for a long time has been paying a bounty, as it were, upon sugar, and an urgent demand has been made for several years past from various quarters for a revision of the tax upon sugar, so that this anomaly should cease. By a law passed in 1869 it was assumed that it took 12½ centners of beet-roots to give one centner of crude sugar, and a tax was levied on this basis and a corresponding drawback allowed on exported sugar. Since then great improvements have been made in the process of manufacturing, so that but 10½ centners of roots are necessary to produce one centner

of sugar instead of 12½, as formerly, but the Government continued to grant a drawback on the basis of 12½. The export drawback thus became an enormous premium to the producers, and the German sugar manufacturers have been able to supply all Europe with cheap sugar, till to protect themselves different states had to increase their duties on foreign sugar. The industry has bloomed and astonishing dividends been paid. But the large profits at last led to overproduction and a crisis in the trade, and the export bounty cost the German Government about $5,000,000. A new law has been passed this year remedying the old to some extent. Under it, from August, 1886, the tax on sugar is to be 1.75 marks (41½ cents) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds). The export drawback upon the same quantity of raw sugar of at least 90 per cent. polarization and upon refined sugar of 90 to 98 per cent. will be 18 marks ($4.28) for the first year, and afterwards 17.25 marks ($4.10). On candies and on sugar in white hard loaves, blocks, and bars, the drawback is 22.20 marks ($5.28) for this year and 21.25 marks ($5.05) hereafter. On all hard sugar and on all white dry sugar in crystal, crumb, or flour form of at least 90 per cent. polarization the bounty is 20.80 marks ($4.95) to August, 1887, and 20.15 marks ($4.79) thereafter.

SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP LINES.

Last year it was the steamship subsidy measure, in connection with colonial undertakings, that was the great topic of discussion. This has given place somewhat to the brandy-monopoly agitation, but is still a subject of great interest to the German nation. On June 30 last the first steamer of the new East Asia line was duly gotten off from Bremerhaven, with such ceremonies as were to be expected on such an occasion, and was received at and dispatched from Antwerp with corresponding eclat, making the trip from Bremerhaven to Antwerp in twenty-two hours, a gain of eight hours over the usual time; and on July 14 the first boat of the new Australian line was sent off. The ships of the first line have a speed of 11 knots an hour, so that the post from Berlin to Asia requires thirty to thirty-one days to reach Hong-Kong and thirty-four to thirty-five to get to Shanghai. Those of the Australian line have a speed of 11½ knots an hour. The post will be carried from Berlin to Adelaide in thirty-four days, to Melbourne in thirty-seven, and to Sydney in thirty-eight. At Hong Kong a branch line is to connect, extending to Corea, and at Sydney the line is to connect with one which is to touch the Tonga and Samoan Islands. The choice of Antwerp as a stopping place is very favorably regarded by the people of the Rhineland, as the ships of the Rhine can easily connect therewith. Rotterdam was, however, preferred as being the most accessible to Rhine vessels. Antwerp was chosen in preference to Rotterdam, as it was considered that the water at Rotterdam was not deep enough for the draught of the best steamers.

TRANSATLANTIC GERMAN BANK.

Closely related to steamship subsidizing and colonial enterprises is the project of founding a transatlantic bank by the Government which shall have branch establishments in foreign parts and deliver German merchants from dependence on England. By enabling German merchants to draw directly upon German banking places, they can be made independent of England, but it can only be accomplished by creating a central bank with branches in different countries. Such a bank, if

established, would probably be cordially supported by the German firms scattered all over the world. The capital proposed is about $15,000,000, to be doubled in time, in shares of about $2,500 each.

CANALS.

An increase and improvement of the waterways of the Empire is looked upon as a pressing present necessity by many, and provision has been made for the commencement of three great canals—the connection of the Baltic with the North Sea, of the Spree with the Oder, and of the Ems with the Rhine. The first mentioned is to be built chiefly from military considerations, so that the German iron-clads can get from Kiel to the Atlantic. The two others are to be constructed for commercial purposes. In connection with these there will also be canals built from the Rhine to the Elbe, and from the Oder to the Silesian Mountains. The Agrarians very strongly opposed the canals Spree-Oder and Ems-Rhine, because they feared foreign grain would be more plentifully brought into the Empire by them, but were worsted.

EXPOSITION AT BERLIN IN 1888.

Efforts have been made during the year to put through the project of a national exposition at Berlin in 1888, but the manufacturers of the Empire have shown such an indifference, and even hostility to the enterprise, that the Government refused to give it its support. The city of Berlin agreed to contribute 2,000,000 marks ($476,900) in aid of the enterprise, on the condition that the Imperial Government would add 3,000,000 marks ($714,000) to this sum, and that a guarantee fund of 3,000,000 marks further be raised, but the Imperial Government declined to assist the project, and it accordingly fell through. The Germans seem to think that large expositions in the different countries follow one another too fast, and cost too much money, and besides, this is no time, they say, for an exposition at Berlin, when business is in a very depressed state. The full period for expositions is over, they think. In these there are so many exhibits that the visitor cannot properly inspect and compare all that is to be seen, and the individual exhibitor is lost among his almost countless competitors. Some period of time, they think, should elapse between such expositions, until manufacturers and merchants feel the need of a new exhibition to set forth their progress and new products to the world.

HARVESTS OF 1886.

The grain and fruit crops of 1885, as said above, were excellent, as were potatoes also. This year grain will not turn out quite so well, it is reported, although the crops will be good, and fruit in this vicinity is exceedingly poor. Taking 100 as an average harvest, wheat this year, it is conjectured, will be 95 per cent. of an average crop; rye 87; barley 97; potatoes 98, and oats 101. These are only estimates, however, made in June, which are consequently very unreliable, and subject to much modification until the harvests are all in.

At the beginning of 1885 large quantities of wheat were imported into the Empire, in anticipation of increased duties on cereals, in order to escape the duty, but with the passage of the act the importation fell off and became small. The new duties had an unfavorable effect upon the trade in grain. Wheat suffered an almost steady decline; the af-

firmation of the urgers of the new customs duties to the contrary that the measure would raise the price of this article. The farmers thus gained nothing by the act, unless it prevented a still further decline, and enable them to sell more readily the yield of their lands. The hard sorts of wheat, however, which the millers must obtain from abroad, which used to cost about the same price as the wheat of the Bavarian Palatinate, now cost 1 mark (23 cents) to 1.50 marks (35 cents) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) more. The barley of the Palatinate, which before the new tariff act was exported in large quantities to England and Holland, was pressed to the wall there in the past year, it is said, by barley from France and Austria-Hungary. Whether the new duties availed the farmers anything is a disputed point; those friendly to the measure claiming that they do; those opposed to them, of course that they do not help them in any way. However, there has been a great falling off, according to the bureau of statistics at Berlin, in the amount of grain imported during the first three months of 1886, as compared to the corresponding period of other years. The farmers are not satisfied with the increased duties given them last year on cereals, but clamor for still higher ones. These the Government seems not disposed to grant them very soon, if at all.

On wool, too, the farmers want a duty imposed, as sheep husbandry is represented to be in a woful state in the Empire. This they will hardly get. Although it might prove to be very beneficial to the agriculturists, it would be a blow to the whole woolen trade, which could not have an export bounty granted it corresponding to the quantity of wool used in manufacturing. A duty on wool, it is thought, would so seriously cripple the entire woolen industry that it could only be regarded as a blow at the well-being of the German nation. Germany exported in 1884 woolen yarn and goods amounting in value to about $65,000,000, and this industry would be put in jeopardy by a duty on wool, for the native wool is said to form but one-fifth part of the whole amount employed in manufacturing.

VINTAGE.

The vintage last year was poor, and did not repay the vine-dressers for their labor and care. In many cases the costs of cultivation were hardly covered. The wine of 1885 is a racier wine than that of 1884, but sourer. Both in quantity and quality was the vintage a failure. The specific weight of the must from ordinary vineyards in Rhenish Prussia did not go beyond 75 to 80 degrees Oechsle, while the acidity reached 12 to 14 per cent. But a small quantity of this wine, it is said, can be used by the trade unmanipulated, while the great part of it must be improved in flavor by artificial methods. This year, so far as quality is concerned, the outlook is very unfavorable. In the matter of quantity the vintage will be one of the poorest for years. With regard to quality it is yet too early to make trustworthy predictions.

Small batches of phylloxera are discovered from time to time in the vineyards. Eight herds have been found this year in the vineyards of Rhenish Prussia, I believe.

The manufacture of German champagne, or sparkling wine, meets with continued success. The sale of native champagne has considerably increased since the imposition of higher duties on French champagne, and the better qualities of German sparkling wine are pressing the cheap French brands more and more out of the German market.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

The iron and steel industry has been in a critical condition. Miners of iron and workers in the same have had a very unfavorable year. The iron industry has been in a state of steady decline. Prices have been very low. Limitation of production has been necessary, and discharges of workmen unavoidable.

The Chamber of Commerce at Coblenz in its last annual report, published about six weeks ago, commenting on the state of the iron industry, says, in substance:

There has been an increased production of iron, but a further decline in prices also, which has forbidden all gain in most undertakings of the period. Especially unfavorably affected were quality raw iron and weld-iron, while the steel works were not only better employed, but obtained higher prices. An increased protection to lighten the inland market was not possible, while in other iron and steel producing countries overproduction and the strife for the market, with declining prices, were greater than in Germany, or an absolute barrier to importation was raised by high tariff duties, as was the case with Russia. Late in the autumn of 1885 an improvement occurred in the American market which had a good effect upon the European market, but only temporarily. The evil situation has continued, and even now no general improvement is reckoned upon. In very many large works, both in Germany and abroad, the effort is being made to offset the small profits realized by increased production and by using every appliance to the very best advantage, but this only makes the disproportion between production and consumption all the greater. To put an end to the continual weakening of prices, if possible, producers in different branches of the business have united in combinations, and in some instances met with success, but the opposing difficulties have been great and overcome mostly only under pressure of the greatest necessity. The effort also has been made to effect savings and obtain advantages by doing away with middlemen. While it cannot be denied that under certain conditions the middleman can be done away with in certain cases, it should not be set up as a general rule, and it should not be forgotten that it is the middleman who first, at great risk, seeks new fields of sale and establishes new trade relations, receives the full force of the strife between producer and consumer, often holds large stock, lightens the market, and thus gives to trade greater stability.

The following short table shows the prices at the beginning and at the end of 1885 of the chief materials used in the iron industry, and of the leading products thereof, the prices given being in tons at the station from which sent off:

Articles.	Beginning of 1885.	Close of 1885.
Coal	$1 28 to $1 33	$1 33 to $1 38
Furnace coke	1 71 1 80	1 80
Burnt spar	2 80	2 61
Nassovian red-iron ore	2 14	2 02
Quality puddle-iron	10 04	9 52 9 99
Foundry iron, No. 1	14 75	12 61
Spiegel iron	11 42	10 71
Luxemburg raw iron	8 09	7 14 7 37
Bar-iron	25 46	23 89
No. 1 boiler-plate	36 89	33 32
Fine sheet-metal	35 70	32 13
Wire	27 37	25 70

For iron mining the year has been more unfavorable than the preceding one. The ability to obtain Spanish and Algerian ore at low freight rates on the one side, and the increased use, through the Thomas method, of phosphoric ore from the Upper Moselle, have brought about less demand for the good but baser ore of the Lahr and the Middle Rhine and caused the mines to limit production or shut up altogether, although the owners of the mines endeavored by concessions in price and the most careful economy to keep the mines in operation and give their people employment.

To-day the triennial congress of the German mining interest meets at Dusseldorf, to be in session until September 5. Great importance is attached to the meeting by reason of the crisis now prevailing in the iron trade and the general depression in the mining industry. The Germans are meeting with severe rivalry from the English in the rail trade. A

hort time ago an English firm underbid all the German firms for a de ivery of iron rails at Altona 25 per cent. In Italy and Roumania the Germans are also said to be underbidden by the English and Belgians. The German journal *Stahl und Eisen* (Steel and Iron), in commenting on this rivalry, says that if English firms succeed in competing with German works in their own country they will be placed in a worse position than they are now in, and refers to the competitive struggle going on between the English and German works as one of life and death.

Articles made of cast iron were in active demand last year, and their manufacture was more profitable than that of most other articles in the iron trade. Prices were better, but not enough so to make business thoroughly profitable. They could only prevent further losses. Bar-iron reached the lowest price ever known, and stood at 100 marks ($23.80), and even lower.

LEAD AND ZINC.

With lead and zinc the result was better than with iron. Lead had been very flat for a long time, and in 1885 an improvement manifested itself. There was an increased production of zinc ore in Germany in 1885, but of lead less. For both there was a good demand. Prices followed the movement of the metal market and rose somewhat in the second quarter of the year, but not enough to cause the mines which had been lying idle to resume work. Says the Chamber of Commerce at Coblenz, in substance:

The demand for soft lead was very active throughout 1885. Large stocks of finished lead were seldom on hand at the furnaces, and at times the production was hardly equal to the demand. Nevertheless, in the early part of the year prices fell and went down to as far as 20 marks [$4.76] per 100 kilograms [220 pounds] at the works. About the middle of the year prices rose, being in July 23½ marks [$5.59], then went down 1 to 1½ marks in the autumn of the year, but again picked up and closed at the end of the year to 24 and 24½ marks the 100 kilograms [$5.71 to $5.83]. The market still continues active. There was an increased production of hard lead, but apparently no increase in consumption.

There was less zinc produced. The market was gratifying, but prices went gradually down during the first six months of the year, and stood in June below 26 marks [$6.18] per 100 kilograms at the furnaces. Then a combination was formed, after much labor, into which nearly all the furnaces of Europe entered, and the agreement adopted that after 1885 the quantity of zinc produced should be limited to that of 1884. This had an immediate effect upon the market, so that by the end of the year the price had risen to 29 marks [$6.90] per 100 kilograms. As the combination has been formed for a long period of time and the consumption of zinc seems to gradually increase, a further rise in price is to be expected.

Raw zinc is now quoted at 28½ to 30 marks ($6.78 to $7.14).

COPPER.

Copper was lower in price. The increased production in foreign countries is said to forbid a hope of improvement in prices.

TIN.

White tin was affected by overproduction in England. Combinations in England during a part of the year brought about an improvement in prices, but as they were not lasting prices declined again. The average price for tin at Hamburg during 1885 was 193.3 marks ($46) against 184.9 marks ($44) per 100 kilograms in 1884.

SILVER.

There was a material increase in the production of silver in Germany in 1885. The cause is due to increased importation of fine foreign ore, while less has been mined in Germany. Silver advanced in price a little, say 2 marks (50 cents) a kilogram, then went down gradually until the end of December, showing a fall of about 10 marks ($2.38) per kilogram below the price at the beginning of the year, due to the fact that the legislative bodies of the United States, France, and Germany, as well as other countries, showed a disinclination to meddle with the silver question.

TEXTILES.

In textiles the situation is not gratifying. The Saxon cotton spinners on the 19th ultimo, at a gathering held at Chemnitz, on the motion of a large North German mill, agreed to limit production in consequence of the low price of cotton yarn, provided the other German mills are ready to do the same thing. The flax harvests have been inferior for the past two years, but notwithstanding its poor quality raw flax is high in price, so much so it is said that the spinners are making nothing, and are obliged to sell their products with loss. One prominent flax-spinning establishment, which in 1885 declared a dividend of 12 per cent., will declare no dividend this year, it is said, or at most a small one. For weavers in linen the situation is equally unfavorable. They are kept very busy, but complain loudly of unprofitable sales. The market has also been unfavorable for silk and half-silk goods, velvets, woolen and half-woolen goods.

LEATHER.

The business in sole-leather is said to have been pretty much what it was during the preceding year. The pressure, which is felt more or less in all branches of industry, was experienced by dealers in sole-leather, especially in the heavy kinds. This flat state of the trade in heavy sole-leather had of course an influence upon raw goods, which at the sea-ports, notably Antwerp, had to be sold at considerably reduced prices. The native hides also suffered in the same way. The increased manufacture of shoes by the factories calls for light and medium leathers to the exclusion of the heavy grades used by hand shoemakers. In upper-leathers the demand is said to have been regular and prices in general strong.

INCREASED DUTY ON LEATHER.

The men in the leather trade desire the duty on leather, which is now 18 marks ($4.25) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) on leather in general and 36 marks per 100 kilograms on sole-leather, made 36 marks for all leathers. Commenting on this proposition to increase the duty on leather the Chamber of Commerce at Worms says, referring to the leather manufactories in its district:

Our large leather factories do not require any protection in duty, as their products, lacquered and kid leathers, are mostly exported to lands which have a high duty and a good developed industry, as France, for instance, that levies a duty of 60 francs; but would be seriously affected should an increase of duty lead to retaliatory increases in other countries. We are in favor, however, of an increase of the duty on leather belting, as large quantities of croupons from vach-leather, which are used in the shoe factories for solin , and which should pay duty as sole-leather, are declared to be oiled belting and pay only 18 marks instead of 36. The tops and bellies of these

leathers are also used in the shoe factories for undersoles, but are not regarded as sole-leather and pay only 18 marks also. In this way the protective duty on sole-leather is got around. The customs officers find it difficult to distinguish between vach-leather croupons for use as machine belting and those for use in manufacturing shoes. With a very little fat vach-leather can be made to have the appearance of oiled leather without injuring it as sole-leather. At the same time a great injustice which is being done to the German makers of leather belting for machinery would be remedied. This industry now suffers from foreign competition just as before 1879 the sole-leather did.

CHEMICALS.

The chemical works still complain of falling prices. Customs duties in France, the United States, and Russia have materially reduced importations from Germany. Quite a number of the German chemical works have erected branch establishments on this account in foreign lands, by which the loss in exportations is made up to a certain extent.

ANILINE COLORS.

In aniline colors business is said to be dragging, with low prices. Almost all raw materials have become cheaper; especially was this the case with benzol, which at the close of 1885 stood cheaper, at a price scarcely ever reached before since the creation of the aniline industry.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum was low in price. In the fall of 1885 the chancellor of the Empire suggested to the Bundesrath that on petroleum-barrels in future a duty of 10 marks ($2.38) be levied as coopers' articles, as these barrels were coming into competition with those of German coopers, which was accordingly done. Respecting the imposition of this duty the Chamber of Commerce at Weisbaden thus expresses itself:

The Bundesrath, contrary to the laws of the Zollverein, has ordered the levy of a duty on petroleum-barrels as fine coopers' articles in addition to the existing gross duty, which duty is to be refunded on the re-exportation of the barrels. This is done on the ground that the cooper business suffers from the enormous importation of these barrels. But it must be urged that the American petroleum-barrels do not come into competition with the barrels of our coopers. They are so cheap in price and their durability is so great that they can be used for many purposes to which barrels cannot generally be applied, and in default of them recourse must be had to other articles for use in packing. They can hardly be done without, and our native coopers are unable to offer any substitute for them, as our barrels are far too dear and less durable.

LARD.

Lard was lower in price. Much lard is imported from America, but the larger part of it is supposed to be used in the manufacture of artificial butter.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports of the Empire amounted in value in 1885 to 2,944,431,000 marks ($700,774,578), exclusive of gold and silver in bullion and coin, or 316,368,000 marks ($75,305,000) less than in 1874, and the exports to 2,860,257,000 marks ($680,741,166), or 344,682,000 marks less ($82,034,000) than in 1884; but the gross weight of the articles imported amounted to 17,867,291,000 kilograms, against 17,787,720,000 in 1884, and the exports to 18,813,869,000 kilograms, against 19,151,636,000 in 1884. This shows a decrease in exports amounting in value to 410,000,000 marks ($97,580,000) since 1883. In value the exports of 1885

are the lowest of any year since 1880, being in the following relation from 1880 to 1885, viz, 2.90, 2.98, 3.19, 3.27, 3.20, and 2.86 billion marks; and in imports pretty much the same exhibit manifests itself, viz, 2.84, 2.96, 3.13, 3.26, 3.26 and 2.94 billion marks. The decrease is due, according to the opponents of the Government's financial policy, to retaliatory tariffs, brought about by the protective system adopted in Germany, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, &c.

The exportations during the first six months of the present year show a general increase over those made during the first six months of 1885, as will appear from the following table:

Articles.	First half of 1886.	First half of 1885.	Articles.	First half of 1886.	First half of 1885.
	*Double centners.**	*Double centners.*		*Double centners.*	*Double centners.*
Cotton goods	77,403	71,650	Potash	42,766	42,791
Cotton stocking goods	42,078	37,064	Chlorkalium	266,691	322,003
Rope goods	18,312	17,655	Muriatic acid	38,373	43,906
Linen goods	13,774	14,430	Sulphuric acid	89,820	80,924
Silk goods	1,202	1,191	Ultramarine	26,782	26,427
Half-silk goods	20,606	15,652	Aniline and aniline colors	35,714	29,258
Woolen goods of all kinds	100,111	90,734	Mineral water	113,777	143,284
Woolen stocking goods	10,351	8,703	Glass of all kinds	369,042	349,581
Clothing and wash goods	27,218	24,890	Porcelain and fine earthenware	45,523	46,998
Pit coal	40,971,992	42,400,889	Bricks	2,848,472	2,636,606
Coke	2,906,345	3,207,635	Leather of all kinds	20,433	20,231
Iron ore	9,014,175	8,694,607	Fine leather goods	20,266	19,357
Raw iron	1,197,259	951,226	Paper and pasteboard	260,647	250,299
Malleable iron	750,303	704,079	Wood and straw stuff	181,205	147,527
Railroad rails	758,027	645,553	Potatoes	832,536	461,042
Iron plates, tin	203,887	217,539	Sugar	2,293,420	3,115,853
Iron wire	1,213,391	819,644	Molasses	173,308	430,971
Wire tacks	183,282	179,339	Hops	47,897	31,938
Rough cast-iron goods	91,115	108,528	Beer	612,894	773,604
Other rough iron goods	298,642	291,432	Brandy of all kinds	375,222	361,484
Fine iron goods	40,216	32,959	Wine and must in casks	132,470	52,114
Copper in bars and plate	15,527	15,807	Wine in bottles	22,655	22,900
Copper goods of all kinds	20,064	19,339	Flour	551,819	522,749
Goods of nickel and aluminum	12,148	9,800	Meat	43,640	49,337
Zinc	334,700	355,534	Butter	73,785	80,284
Lead	205,037	200,468	Starches and starch flour	192,617	133,295
Calcined soda	57,885	58,605			
Raw and crystallized soda	30,312	23,467			

*220¼ pounds English.

A few articles of minor importance have been omitted from the table.

There was an increase in the value of the exportations from this consular district to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, over that ending June 30, 1885, of over $200,000, as follows:

Articles.	1885-'86.	1884-'85.
Wine and brandy	$641,517 34	$566,224 09
Agate ware and jewelry	279,025 97	172,326 46
Chemicals	154,211 74	119,690 81
Leather	97,863 29	119,999 75
Cement	96,144 14	76,666 56
Hops	83,026 47	84,506 82
Aniline colors	68,426 19	51,215 91
Preserved fruits	13,477 10	30,067 89
Cattle hair	7,855 03	2,349 14
Miscellaneous	27,779 34	24,716 86
Total	1,469,326 61	1,247,755 29

PRICE OF FOOD.

The average prices in Hesse during the year 1885 of grain, hay, potatoes, peas, and beans per 100 kilograms (220 pounds), in comparison with the average prices of 1884, were as follows:

Articles.	1885.	1884.	Articles.	1885.	1884.
Wheat	$4 32	$4 52	Beans	$6 80	$6 99
Rye	3 80	3 87	Oats	3 57	3 57
Barley	3 91	3 84	Hay	1 38	1 45
Potatoes	1 01	1 06	Straw	1 02	1 22
Peas	6 83	7 16			

The average prices of meat, flour, &c., in this Duchy during the same years per pound, 1 German pound being half a kilogram, or 1.1 pounds English, were as follows:

Articles.	1885.	1884.	Articles.	1885.	1884.
	Cents.	*Cents*		*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Beef	31⅜	32⅜	Rye flour	6⅜	6⅜
Veal	25 9/16	26⅜	Rye bread	5⅜	5⅜
Mutton	26⅜	27⅜	Butter	44 3/16	47⅜
Wheat flour	9⅜	9⅜	Pork	27 1/16	27 3/16

SANITARY STATISTICS.

According to the census taken December 1, 1885, the population was then 956,200 souls. During the year 1885 the number of deaths in the Dutchy, according to the official report, was 21,570, exclusive of still-births, or 22.56 per 1,000 inhabitants, against an average of 21.12 in 1884, and an average of 22.26 from 1880 to 1884. Of the deceased, 5,537 were children less than one year old, and 3,900 children from one to fifteen years old. From infectious diseases of all kinds there were altogether 2,084 deaths; 624 from measles, 619 from diphtheria and croup, 270 from whooping cough, 230 from scarlet fever, 148 from typhus and nervous fevers, 97 from erysipelas, 86 from child-bed fever, and 10 from diarrhœa. From consumption, 2,789 persons died, and to acute inflammation of the breathing organs 2,342 yielded. Apoplexy claimed 626 victims, of suicides there were 237, and of deaths through accident 275. Catarrh of the stomach and diarrhea accompanied by vomiting occasioned 1,063 deaths.

METEOROLOGY.

The lowest point reached at Mayence by the thermometer during the year 1885 was on December 12, when it stood at −13.6° Réaumur, the highest on June 29, when it was at +25.4° R. The average temperature during the months of December, 1884, January and February, 1885, was +1.99° R.; during March, April and May, 1885, +7.52° R.; during June, July, and August +14.84° R.; during September, October, and November +7.47° R. The number of icy days, the greatest temperature being 0° R., were 13; the number of frosty days, with minimum temperature under 0° R., were 76; the number of summer days, with a max-

imum temperature of 20° R. or more, were 48; the number of rainy days were 151; the number of snowy days, 16; the number of rainy and snowy, 5; the number of foggy days, 55; and the number of days on which thunder-storms occurred were 15.

EMIGRATION.

The emigration from Hesse in 1885 was 2,503 persons, against 3,175 in 1884.

Value of declared exports from the district of the commercial agency at Mayence to the United States of America during the year ending December 31, 1886, *as compared with the calendar year* 1885.

Articles.	1886.	1885.
Agate ware, jewelry, and imitation of jewelry	$340, 182 63	$336, 955 17
Aniline colors	80, 846 12	42, 066 55
Caps for bottles	4, 469 34	5, 985 06
Clay pipes	2, 846 62	.....
Cattle hair	7, 326 38	1, 762 82
Chemicals	142, 475 06	151, 076 41
Cement	119, 705 62	83, 661 39
Glue	16, 575 14	4, 302 51
Hops	270, 681 86	88, 133 00
Household effects	2, 920 26	3, 015 46
Leather	127, 750 46	95, 480 65
Linen, cotton, and woolen goods	2, 074 14	.....
Oil paintings	4, 575 30	867 51
Preserved paints	9, 662 00	14, 053 40
Printed music	2, 381 48	1, 748 19
Printing-black	2, 066 70	2, 939 83
Seeds and plants	2, 371 58	361 93
Straw pulp	2, 110 25	.....
Sundries	7, 116 28	9, 296 96
Wine and brandy	677, 697 28	573, 355 18
Total	1, 724, 954 45	1, 315, 611 42

RECAPITULATION.

Period.	1886.	1885.
First quarter	$319, 284 63	$240, 930 92
Second quarter	449, 111 73	373, 750 25
Third quarter	370, 051 62	308, 506 25
Fourth quarter	586, 506 47	392, 424 00
Total	1, 724, 954 45	1, 315, 611 42

JAMES HENRY SMITH,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Mayence, January 8, 1887.

MUNICH.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Munich and from the consular agency at Augsburg to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1886.

MUNICH.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total 1886.
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	
Beer	$2,275 34	$2,696 83	$1,714 69	$2,721 97	$9,408 83
Bronze powder	3,297 07	462 02	916 25	3,158 84	7,834 18
Chromos	1,818 62	4,122 11	6,401 25	3,294 98	15,636 96
Copying, gold and metal paper	3,455 88	6,523 10	6,578 64	11,099 92	27,657 54
Dry colors	2,040 53	1,687 55	.....	3,522 65	7,250 73
Glass paintings	4,603 97	3,406 58	5,437 60	7,282 73	20,730 88
Lamb-skin gloves	19,323 83	12,036 11	31,156 56	18,254 24	80,770 74
Lithographic stones	2,586 14	4,751 98	3,439 52	3,254 80	14,032 44
Oil paintings	27,361 40	15,868 53	74,713 31	46,194 10	164,137 34
Photographs	.....	.....	3,098 14	1,398 85	4,496 99
Statuary	5,669 64	15,097 85	8,084 57	9,959 82	38,811 88
Sundries	7,217 05	14,001 62	9,418 40	10,870 97	41,508 04
Wax wares	.....	.....	2,537 37	.....	2,537 37
Total	79,649 47	80,654 28	153,496 30	121,013 87	434,813 92

AUGSBURG.

Books	$8,206 52	$8,315 07	$10,198 39	$8,983 08	$35,702 97
Copying, gold and metal paper	2,801 08	5,709 56	4,740 87	3,105 95	16,357 46
Cotton thread	3,797 83	2,018 13	2,940 52	5,748 39	14,504 87
Glass paintings	2,413 75	.....	.....	.....	2,413 75
Mathematical instruments	2,512 55	.....	2,606 90	2,246 32	7,365 77
Musical instruments	2,427 22	2,448 09	2,451 51	563 85	7,890 67
Springs, saws	2,868 19	1,983 87	2,411 97	2,726 40	9,990 43
Sundries	3,323 56	2,854 65	6,784 30	4,140 74	17,102 25
Total	28,349 70	23,329 37	32,134 37	27,514 73	111,328 17
Total Munich and Augsburg	107,999 17	103,983 65	185,630 67	148,528 60	564,142 09
Total year preceding	100,615 07	110,805 41	115,749 71	120,402 28	447,572 47
Increase	7,384 10	.....	69,880 96	28,126 32	105,391 38
Decrease	.....	6,821 76	.....	.....	6,821 76

WILLIAM HUMMEL,
Vice and Acting Consul.

SONNEBERG.

Report of Consul Bischoff.

The aggregate amount of exports from the consular district of Sonneberg to the United States for the year ended September 30, 1886, was $2,447,413.75, resulting in an increase of $598,166.82 over the amount for the preceding year.

Table A enumerates the classes of goods composing this export, gives amounts exported of each article during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1886, and also shows increase and decrease in the named articles compared with the same period of the previous year.

Table B exhibits the aggregate value of exports to the United States from each of the nine Thuringian states constituting the consular district of Sonneberg during the four quarters ending September 30, 1886, giving also the number of exporters from each such state.

The number of invoices authenticated at this office during the last two years was: September 30, 1884–'85, 3,401; 1885–'86, 4,883. In these figures copies of invoices and other miscellaneous consular services are not included.

INCREASE OF TRADE.

In view of the fact that the foregoing tables indicate a decided increase of business at this consulate, the exports having been greater than in any other year since the consulate was established, it may not be amiss here to consider the causes of this increase.

In the first place, I would mention the unusual efforts which were made early in the spring by the merchants of this district, particularly by those of this city, to command the American trade. The raising of the tariff in Russia and France had already very materially lessened the exports from this district thither. The troubles between Germany and Spain concerning the Caroline Islands had to a certain extent interrupted the commercial relations between the two countries, and it was even asserted that in some instances orders already in the hands of German merchants from the latter country had been countermanded. The trade with France, from various causes, had greatly decreased, while the violent political agitations prevailing in England and depression of business in some of her colonies had also considerably reduced the purchases in this section by the merchants of that country. In addition to all this, the general tariff war now going on between the European states had already crippled the export business of this district, as well as of other portions of Germany. Under these circumstances the merchants were forced to look upon America as their almost only hope, and consequently, in order to sustain themselves, they made extraordinary offers to our merchants. The latter, perceiving their opportunity and encouraged by the healthy condition of business at home, accepted these favorable proposals and bought more largely than usual; in fact, in some instances the first orders were followed by supplementary ones.

In the second place, the strict and persistent application of the instructions issued some time since by the Department as to the proper place and method of having invoices authenticated has to a certain extent broken up the practice of certain exporters and importers of aggregating shipments from different consular districts and having the combined invoices for the same authenticated at one point, and for one fee. By this means a good deal of business which formerly was either suppressed or thrown into other channels, but which rightfully belonged to this consulate, has been brought here, and thus the exports from this district seemingly increased.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Concerning the imports from the United States into this district, I am sorry to say there is not much to be given. Canned meats, lard, flour, petroleum, hemlock sole-leather, boots and shoes, and perhaps here and there a few agricultural machines, are the chief articles forming this import, but the total import is very small compared with the export from here to our country. And even this small import is not a direct but an indirect import. Thuringia is entirely inland, and her merchants usually obtain their American wares from the large importers at the sea-ports.

OSCAR BISCHOFF,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sonneberg, September 30, 1886.

TABLE A.—*Exports from the consular district of Sonneberg, years ending September 30, 1885 and 1886.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—			
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.
Dolls and other toys	$72,088 13	$45,468 29	$324,665 96	$445,191 90
China goods	62,699 30	75,048 37	201,218 53	313,497 26
Hosiery, cotton	131,878 94	143,380 56	105,644 15	144,286 19
Glassware	10,110 32	24,238 00	21,419 94	30,067 41
Seeds, plants, &c	30,163 43	10,602 09	7,750 84	3,754 68
Slate-pencils	5,759 35	7,229 06	15,215 39	12,759 57
Paints	5,092 06	4,130 04	12,947 25	16,302 63
Papier maché and fancy goods	4,315 64	7,886 37	10,333 00	14,087 84
Raw barytes	7,843 91	4,392 56	5,423 90	11,576 15
Guns	4,204 62	4,018 74	4,553 58	8,562 86
Hardware	1,760 97	4,999 67	7,513 49	2,071 54
Baskets	2,979 07	6,909 51	1,520 58	3,405 41
Liquors	3,256 37	3,207 10	4,632 40	2,252 09
Smokers' articles	4,514 41	885 53	2,011 69	2,413 26
Natural mineral water	3,128 48	.....	2,529 62	3,008 71
Drugs	1,527 33	742 89	1,350 67	2,493 67
Miscellaneous	929 88	420 91	1,058 77	231 69
Brass lamps	1,216 43	284 10	.....	1,135 39
Fancy earthenware	256 21	55 38	570 01	625 07
Musical instruments	.....	235 60	84 49	443 16
Wafers	176 29	276 44	158 67	167 73
Kid gloves	.....	.....	.....	114 24
Total	353,901 14	344,461 21	730,602 95	1,018,448 45
Total 1885	331,632 30	247,529 98	601,710 33	668,374 32
Increase	22,268 84	96,931 23	128,892 62	350,074 13

Articles.	Total 1886.	Total 1885.	Increase + Decrease −
Dolls and other toys	$887,414 30	$605,641 45	+$281,772 85
China goods	652,463 46	583,206 12	+ 69,257 34
Hosiery, cotton	525,189 84	414,856 26	+ 110,333 58
Glassware	85,835 67	38,463 11	+ 47,372 56
Seeds, plants, &c	52,271 04	39,643 53	+ 12,627 51
Slate-pencils	40,963 37	22,640 06	+ 18,323 31
Paints	38,471 98	25,890 52	+ 12,581 46
Papier maché and fancy goods	36,622 85	28,755 38	+ 7,867 47
Raw barytes	29,236 52	4,115 22	+ 25,121 30
Guns	21,339 80	15,176 96	+ 6,162 84
Hardware	16,345 77	18,559 13	− 2,213 46
Baskets	14,314 57	10,921 80	+ 3,392 77
Liquors	13,347 96	7,581 00	+ 5,766 96
Smokers' articles	9,324 89	6,985 51	+ 2,339 38
Natural mineral water	8,666 81	12,275 14	− 3,608 33
Drugs	6,114 56	4,290 20	+ 1,824 36
Miscellaneous	2,641 25	2,292 36	+ 348 89
Brass lamps	2,635 92	2,084 79	+ 551 13
Fancy earthenware	1,506 67	1,518 80	− 12 13
Musical instruments	813 25	.....	+ 813 25
Wafers	779 13	452 49	+ 326 64
Kid gloves	114 24	3,897 10	− 3,782 86
Total	2,447,413 75	1,849,246 98	.....

TABLE B.—*Aggregate value of all goods exported to the United States from each of the nine precincts embraced in the United States consulate at Sonneberg during the four quarters ending September* 30, 1886, *and giving also the number of exporters from each precinct.*

Articles.	Saxe Meiningen (98 exporters).	Reuss ältere Linie (15 exporters).	Preuss. Thuringia (46 exporters).	Schwarzburg Rudolstadt (44 exporters).	Saxe Gotha (51 exporters).
Dolls and other toys	$634, 082 22	.....	$5, 048 63	$46, 079 80	$104, 578 65
China goods	314, 056 33	.....	105, 894 16	138, 301 18	10, 116 44
Hosiery, cotton	.....	$517, 574 09	.....	.....	.....
Glassware	44, 429 56	.....	13, 693 60	12, 596 71	9, 842 13
Seeds, plants, &c	.....	.....	52, 271 04	.....	.....
Slate-pencils	40, 963 37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paints	20, 970 10	.....	.....	.....	9, 895 08
Papier maché and fancy goods	32, 699 48	.....	.....	1, 079 76	598 40
Raw barytes	.....	.....	1, 324 62	.....	613 23
Guns	.....	.....	21, 339 80	.....	.....
Hardware	692 96	.....	712 97	.....	1, 848 20
Baskets	2, 708 13	.....	3, 923 72	.....	.....
Liquors	1, 380 74	.....	.....	.....	5, 769 29
Smokers' articles	80 15	.....	.....	86 32	.....
Natural mineral water	8, 666 81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs	.....	.....	3, 789 54	.....	2, 325 02
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 307 43
Brass lamps	.....	.....	2, 635 92	.....	.....
Fancy earthenware	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 258 20
Musical instruments	.....	.....	206 35	.....	.....
Wafers	.....	.....	.....	779 13	.....
Total 1886	1, 100, 729 85	517, 574 09	210, 840 35	198, 922 90	149, 147 07
Total 1885	789, 470 93	413, 623 96	145, 323 78	168, 485 49	101, 718 25

Articles.	Saxe Coburg (21 exporters).	Saxe Weimar (37 exporters).	Saxe Altenburg (5 exporters).	Schwarzburg Sondershausen (10 exporters).	Total (327 exporters).
Dolls and other toys	$67, 893 25	$28, 457 08	$1, 274 67	.....	$887, 414 30
China goods	16, 971 80	24, 818 02	31, 611 97	$10, 693 56	652, 463 46
Hosiery, cotton	.....	7, 615 75	.....	.....	525, 189 84
Glassware	1, 181 47	4, 092 20	.....	.....	85, 835 67
Seeds, paints, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	52, 271 04
Slate-pencils	.....	.....	.....	.....	40, 963 37
Paints	.....	7, 606 80	.....	.....	38, 471 98
Papier maché and fancy goods	139 55	2, 105 66	.....	.....	36, 622 85
Raw barytes	.....	23, 179 09	.....	4, 119 58	29, 236 52
Guns	.....	.....	.....	.....	21, 339 80
Hardware	13, 091 54	.....	.....	.....	16, 345 67
Baskets	8, 182 72	.....	.....	.....	14, 814 57
Liquors	6, 197 93	.....	.....	.....	13, 347 96
Smokers' articles	.....	9, 147 48	.....	510 94	9, 894 89
Natural mineral water	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 666 81
Drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 114 56
Miscellaneous	.....	223 72	.....	110 10	2, 641 25
Brass lamps	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 635 92
Fancy earthenware	.....	253 47	.....	.....	1, 506 67
Musical instruments	.....	606 90	.....	.....	813 25
Wafers	.....	.....	.....	.....	779 13
Gloves, kid	.....	.....	.....	114 24	114 24
Total 1886	113, 658 26	108, 106 17	32, 886 64	15, 548 42	2, 447, 413 75
Total 1885	89, 911 70	68, 025 88	58, 449 99	14, 236 95	1, 849, 246 93

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Sonneberg to the United States of America during the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	Dec. 31, 1886.	
Baskets	$6,909 51	$1,520 58	$3,405 41	$1,305 25	$13,140 85
Brass lamps	284 10	.....	1,135 39	1,159 21	2,578 70
China goods	75,048 37	201,218 53	313,497 26	96,780 66	686,544 82
Dolls and other toys	45,468 29	324,665 98	445,191 90	198,310 43	1,013,636 60
Drugs	742 89	1,350 67	2,493 67	4,025 14	8,612 37
Fancy earthenware	55 38	570 01	625 07	220 97	1,471 43
Glassware	24,238 60	21,419 94	30,067 41	17,135 93	92,861 28
Guns	4,018 74	4,553 58	8,562 86	7,067 39	24,202 57
Hardware	4,699 67	7,513 49	2,071 54	1,584 43	16,169 13
Hosiery, cotton	143,380 56	105,644 15	144,286 19	113,275 04	506,585 94
Kid gloves	.....	.....	114 24	1,382 82	1,497 06
Liquors	3,207 10	4,632 40	2,252 09	3,027 69	13,119 28
Mineral water	.....	2,529 62	3,008 71	7,052 26	12,590 59
Miscellaneous	420 91	1,058 77	231 69	344 25	2,055 62
Musical instruments	285 60	84 49	443 16	210 15	1,023 40
Paints	4,130 04	12,947 25	16,302 63	6,410 30	39,790 22
Papier maché and fancy goods	7,886 37	10,333 00	14,087 84	5,518 69	37,825 90
Raw barytes	4,392 56	5,423 90	11,576 15	10,647 22	32,039 83
Seeds, plants, &c	10,602 09	7,750 84	3,754 68	44,744 95	66,852 56
Slate-pencils	7,229 06	15,215 39	12,759 57	15,939 55	51,143 57
Smokers' articles	885 53	2,011 69	2,413 26	1,827 81	7,138 29
Wafers	276 44	158 67	167 73	.....	602 84
Total 1886	344,461 21	730,602 95	1,018,448 45	537,970 24	2,631,482 85
Total 1885	247,529 98	601,710 33	668,374 32	353,901 14	1,871,515 77
Increase	96,931 23	128,892 62	350,074 13	184,069 10	759,967 08

STETTIN.

Report of Vice-Consul Dittmer.

The heavy pressure having weighed down trade and industry for years, and the calamity which has been the consequence of it, for the laboring classes in many cases have been the reason, that again and again new proposals and projects are being offered as radical cures, which, however, when thoroughly sifted, have proved economical and political quack remedies.

First, the protective duties should be the remedy; then bimetallism; and now it is said that the Agrarian party will bring in a law for prohibiting the import of grain entirely.

On the other hand, the Agrarian party, after having found out that iron goods made in Germany are selling abroad cheaper than in their own country, are maneuvering against those industrial protective duties which were passed with their own assistance at the request of the iron manufacturers.

By the co-operation of the Agrarian party and the Industrial party the protective duties against foreign products were accepted in the German Parliament, but the neighboring countries, soon seeing that by these measures their export to Germany was diminished, or even prohibited, have also introduced new duties or raised their former ones upon German products, which now are complained of by the German manufacturers, the export from Germany to such countries having been made impossible for the future, or being the reason that export drawbacks had to be granted. These bonifications are sometimes—for in-

stance, for beet-root sugar—even higher than the inland duty itself, for which they were intended to be an indemnification.

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned calamity, the Government still tries to raise its demands on the taxability of the people; the new stamp duty is in force, and a higher taxation of spirits—the monopoly of which was not accepted by the Volksvertretung in its last session—will be proposed to the same in its next session by the Government. Much as such a system is opposed by the national economists and the free-traders, as difficult, on the other hand, is it for the secretary of the treasury to balance the budget, the unlucky geographic situation of Germany requiring most extraordinary expenses for the defense of the country, in spite of all the protestations of friendship of the foreign statesmen.

Under such circumstances but few industrial establishments are founded, the confidence in an improvement of the commercial and political situation being but very small.

In consequence thereof money was abundant during the whole of the year past, and the rate of discount for first-class bills several times under 2 per cent. per annum.

The highly improved means of communication have also contributed to lessen the capital invested for a longer time in the exchange of goods of the different nations. In former times when large quantities of goods were bought in the producing countries, they had to be on their way for many months, to be stored at their arrival, assorted, and could not till then be sold.

Nowadays goods are generally purchased only from hand to mouth and have to be delivered already in such a state that after the usually short transport by steamers they can be sold to the consumers themselves, and the capital, which formerly had to be invested for from six to twelve months in goods imported from the United States, can now be made use of three or four times within the same period. Besides, the highly improved check system has been also of great advantage to the wholesale dealer, who now has always money in readiness, whilst in former times millions of dollars were on their way as remittances.

On the other hand, it must not remain unmentioned that the present excellent means of communication have united all the principal commercial places of the world in one international market, and thus made a famine in one place quite impossible.

The telegraph informs the whole world within a very short time of the demands of any commercial place, and causes the merchants at Sacramento, on the borders of the Volga, and in the Ukraine to direct their surplus of grain to those countries where there is want of it.

Of the total import of grain and potatoes of 2,672,457 tons, at 1,000 kilograms, into Germany in 1885, against 3,194,054 tons in 1884, via Stettin, 174,811 tons were imported from abroad, mostly from Russia, and 56,407 by sea from German ports.

The total export of the before-mentioned goods from Germany amounted to 334,609 tons in 1884, against 274,149 tons in 1885, of which 29,735 tons were shipped abroad, and 7,146 tons to German ports, a total of 36,881 tons, total value 5,220,900 marks.

The revenue of the German Empire raised by the duties amounted to 240,827,960 marks in 1885, against 220,960,650 marks in 1884.

Of the increase of last year's revenue 12,350,000 must be attributed to the higher duty on grain, 1,720,000 to that on cattle, and 940,000 to that on timber.

The duty on beet-roots raised in the country shows a revenue in 1885 as follows:

Items.	1885.	1884.
	Marks.	*Marks.*
Revenue	160, 581, 112	157, 031, 971
Less drawback	125, 949, 562	109, 704, 580
Net	34, 631, 550	47, 327, 391

During the season—from the fall of 1885 to the end of February, 1886—duty was paid for 7,063,828 tons, at 1,000 kilograms, of beet-roots, against 9,961,966 tons during the same time in 1884–'85.

The smaller crop of beet-roots during the last campaign proves a pretty large decrease in their cultivation, caused by the low prices of sugar, which in their turn pressed upon those of the beet-roots to such an extent that growing them did not pay the farmer any longer.

On the other hand, there is no doubt the improvement in the way of extracting sugar from the molasses by the "Strontionit" process will have increased the percentage of sugar extracted from the beet-roots. The export of beet-root raw sugar from the whole of Germany in the year 1885 amounted to 529,547 tons against 738,629 tons, at 1,000 kilograms, in 1884, of which Stettin exported by sea, in 1885, 45,069 tons, value 45,000,000 marks, of raw sugars of at least 88 per cent. polarization, against 27,742 tons in 1884, and 18,690 tons, value 10,000,000 marks, of refined sugars against 22,368 tons in 1884, of which quantities 3,493 tons of raw sugars were sent to the United States in 1885 against 3,029 tons in 1884.

The abundant crop of beet-root in 1884 influenced the prices of sugar still in 1885, and they did not look up before a considerable decrease of its cultivation in 1885 was evident. The rather high prices quoted in May and June were but nominal, as hardly any business was done at that time, the prices of refined sugars not looking up proportionately and but very small quantities being bought for exportation. For 50 kilograms of refined sugar of 96 per cent. polarization 20.60 marks were paid here in January, 22 marks in February, 23 marks in April, 26.60 to 27 marks in May and June, 25.80 marks in July and August, 25 marks in September, 24 marks in October and November, and 25 marks in December.

During the whole year the business in refined sugars was languid, and prices were low in proportion to those paid for raw sugars. The refined sugars extracted by the "Strontionit" process from molasses proved a strong competitor to the products of the refineries, and most probably there will be no fair balance in prices before, by the increase of molasses refineries, the price of molasses has been raised to a right proportion with those of the raw sugars. Twenty-four thousand four hundred and eighty-two tons (at 1,000 kilograms to the ton) of molasses, value 2,500,000 marks, were exported from here by sea, the greater part of which was forwarded to France, and besides which were 8,460 tons of potato sugar, potato sirup, starch sugar, starch sirup, and glucose, value 1,700,000 marks.

The malt duty on manufacturing spirits yielded a revenue as follows:

Items.	1885.	1884.
	Marks.	*Marks.*
Revenue	63,567,197	63,058,544
Less drawback	16,869,627	16,089,536
Net	46,697,570	46,969,008

The export of spirits from the whole of Germany amounted to 87,680 tons, at 1,000 kilograms, of which quantity 22,259 tons were shipped from Stettin, viz, 15,745 tons to Spain, and the rest to other countries.

The greater part of the Prussian railways having become the property of the state, brought last year a surplus of 178,814,000 marks, less 4 per cent. interest on the capital invested, 142,272,000 marks; net proceeds, 36,542,005 marks. The surplus would have been still greater had not very low rates of transport been granted in the interest of agriculture, mining industry, and shipping, and had they not to compete with the railways and shipping of the states surrounding Germany.

Respecting the trade from the United States to Stettin I have to report, that last year it was carried on direct by the steamers of the Danish Thingvalla line; the steamships Katie and Martha, of the Stettin Lloyd; and a number of sailing vessels, and indirect via Hull-Liverpool by the steamers of the Wilson line.

The total import by sea to Stettin and its outport, Swinemünde, amounted in 1885 to 1,295,724 tons, at 1,000 kilograms; in 1884, to 1,4463,569 tons; the total export in 1885 to 573,125 tons, at 1,000 kilograms; in 1884, to 479,839 tons; 6.51 per cent. of the above import arrived from the United States in 1885, against 5.31 per cent. in 1884, and 3.83 per cent. of the export were shipped to the United States in 1885, against 4.63 per cent. in 1884. The total arrivals by rail at Stettin in 1885 were 451,140 tons; in 1884, 476,785 tons. The total export by rail from Stettin was 298,627 tons in 1885, against 459,558 tons in 1884.

From the United States there arrived and departed with cargoes the following:

Year.	Arrived.				Departed.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Cu. met.*	*No.*	*Cu. met.*	*No.*	*Cu. met.*	*No.*	*Cu. met.*
1885	26	138,885	83	141,611	23	125,452	39	68,380
1884	21	115,468	89	124,508	21	118,054	43	61,654

By sea were imported in 1885 297,625 barrels of petroleum, against 265,272 barrels in 1884; of which quantity 49,732 tons, at 1,000 kilograms, arrived from the United States; 1,363 tons from Bremen, and 209 tons from Russia. Stock at the close of 1885, 38,247 barrels, against 46,798 barrels at the close of 1884.

In spite of all the endeavors made by the proprietors of the wells, but few barrels of Russian petroleum sell here, and therefore its prices are not quoted at the exchange.

At the beginning of the year 50 kilograms of American petroleum sold here in bond at 8.50 marks; later on prices fluctuated between 7.55

and 8.30 marks, and at the close of the year 8 marks were paid in bond, and 12.10 marks duty paid. Already in 1884 an additional duty on petroleum-casks had been moved by the German Bundesrath for protecting the coopers and dealers in timber. Opposition was made in vain against this new duty from different parties. However the law was passed, but with the clause that this additional duty should be raised only from such barrels as were not exported again.

Five thousand five hundred and forty-eight tons, at 1,000 kilograms, of American pig lard arrived here by sea, namely, 2,519 tons direct from the United States and the rest via England and Denmark. At the beginning of the year 39 marks were quoted for Wilcox and Fairbanks; later on prices went down to 35½ marks, then to 33½ marks for Wilcox, and 32 for Fairbanks; at the close of the year 34 marks were quoted for Armour for 50 kilograms net, inclusive of cask, in bond.

Of American resin 3,056 tons, at 1,000 kilograms, were imported. Prices went down for brown to good strained from 4 to 3.60 marks, for clear from 5.60 to 5 marks, even to 4.10 marks, per 50 kilograms net, inclusive of cask, 10 per cent. tare.

But small quantities of tallow arrived direct from New York and some more indirect via England. New York city tallow sold at the beginning of the year at 37 marks for 50 kilograms, duty paid; during the year prices went down to 34, 33½ marks, and at the close of the year 32 marks were paid. The prices of Russian yellow candle tallow fluctuated between 44 and 37 marks, which latter price ruled at the close of the year.

Eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-two tons, at 1,000 kilograms, of maize were imported here, the greater part direct from the United States; the average price in January was 128 marks; in February, 132 marks; in March, 122 marks; in April, 116½ marks, and then it fluctuated during the remainder of the year between 119 and 117 marks.

In consequence of the small crop in the United States no clover-seed could be bought from that country; likewise the high prices of timothy prevented the import. The prices for German red-clover seed varied from 33 marks for common up to 54 marks for very best quality per 50 kilograms; for timothy, from 20 to 28 marks.

The following articles were exported from Stettin to the United States, viz:

[Ton = 1,000 kilograms.]

Articles.	1885.	1884.	Articles.	1885.	1884.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Rags	2,241	1,142	Fruit juice	100½	98
Lead	203	.....	Dentrine	187	39
Spelter	858	505	Potato starch	40	.....
Potash	19½	.....	Potato sugar	166	.....
Zinc oxide	40	70	Glucose	34½	89
Scrap-iron	254	610	Beet-root sugar	493	3,029
Wrought iron	180½	359	Rape oil	51	.....
Cement	5,776	1,937	Wood pulp	231	.....
Kainit	6,384	11,729	Wool	47½	69
Flax and hemp	242	166	Sheet-zinc, rolled	51	362
Empty petroleum-barrels	181	.....			

Such goods as are shipped from here to the United States via Hull-Liverpool, by the steamers of the Wilson line are not registered separately but only as being sent to England, and therefore no statistics respecting this trade are obtainable.

FREIGHTS.

From here to New York, per sailing vessels, 3*s.* sterling were paid per ton of dead weight, 2*s.* per ton of cement, from 12 to 7½*d.* per empty petroleum-barrel; to Philadelphia 5*s.* per ton of kainit, from 13½ to 7½*d.* per empty petroleum-barrel; to Charleston 8*s.* per ton; to Wilmington 7*s.* to 7*s.* 3*d.* per ton of kainit.

In the fall of the year freights became still lower, and even 2*s.* per ton of dead weight, 10*s.* per ton of rags, 7*d.* per empty petroleum-barrel were accepted to New York, and 6*s.* per ton of kainit to Charleston. By the steamers of the Stettin Lloyd 14,135 tons of goods and 3,300 passengers were carried to New York, and 20,900 tons of goods and 2,300 passengers back to Stettin.

In Stettin and its outport, Swinemünde, there arrived in 1885, 2,305 steamers and 1,207 sailing vessels with cargoes, 162 steamers and 177 sailing vessels in ballast; total 3,851 ships measuring 3,429,653 cubic meters, against 4,120 ships measuring 3,616,089, in 1884, 3,825 ships measuring 3,121,075 in 1883, of which 21 were Russian, 305 Swedish, 185 Norwegian, 420 Danish, 54 Dutch, 640 English, 7 French, 1 Italian, 1 North American, and 2,217 German ships.

The 31st December, 1885, 196 ships measuring 49,009 tons burden were registered at Stettin, of which 68 were sailing vessels above 60 tons, 59 sea-going steamers and 67 tugs and river steamers, and 10 steamers are being built here.

On the renowned Stettin ship-building yard "Vulcan," six steamers are being built for the North German Lloyd at Bremen for the East Asiatic trade, two iron-clads for the Chinese Government, one iron-clad for the German Government, and, besides, a number of merchant steamers. At this wharf there is also a floating dock, in which ships of almost any size can be docked in a very short time.

There are at Stettin and environs some very extensive cement manufactories, the products of which are patronized by the German Government and also exported to the United States and Australia.

Imports and exports at Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1885.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
	Kilograms.	*Marks.*	
Guano	292, 053	70, 093	Germany, Belgium.
Bran	3, 732, 915	317, 298	Germany, Denmark, Russia, England.
Rags	3, 522, 075	633, 973	Germany, Denmark, Russia, Scandinavia.
Waste paper, &c	58, 605	5, 860	Germany, England, United States.
Cotton, raw	2, 376, 015	2, 376, 015	England, United States.
Waste cotton	46, 047	23, 023	Denmark, England.
Cotton yarn	684, 837	1, 506, 642	England.
Cotton goods	53, 157	186, 047	Germany, Netherlands, England.
Lead and leaden goods	345, 402	307, 943	Do.
Drugs	13, 339, 310	6, 328, 508	Germany, Russia, France, Netherlands, England.
Soda and natron	2, 731, 209	207, 782	Netherlands, England.
Bone-dust and bone-black	5, 135, 000	957, 803	Germany, Russia, Belgium.
Chalk white and whitening	2, 101, 856	42, 037	Germany, Denmark.
Sulphur	1, 020, 632	153, 095	Germany, France, Italy.
Scrap-iron and pig-iron	82, 481, 177	5, 356, 521	Denmark, Scandinavia, Belgium, Netherlands, England.
Wrought iron, bars, rails, and plates	15, 545, 413	2, 950, 027	Scandinavia, Belgium, Netherlands, England.
Earths, limestones, and ores	76, 956, 175	4 872, 599	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, England.
Flax, hemp, jute, and cocoanut fiber	2, 536, 152	1, 448, 018	Germany, Russia, England.

ıports and exports at Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
	Kilograms.	*Marks.*	
peas, beans, &c	252, 806, 465	27, 470, 441	Germany, Russia, Roumania.
	8, 962, 045	985, 825	United States.
ınd glassware	203, 512	100, 597	Germany.
ırs, bristles, and horse-hair	65, 227	226, 211	Russia.
kins	602, 096	709, 907	Germany, Russia, England.
ıes, and parts of them	2, 922, 101	2, 584, 101	Germany, Belgium, England, United States.
r and brass	1, 287, 183	1, 657, 214	Germany, Scandinavia, England.
r and leather goods	244, 676	1, 234, 407	Germany, Russia, England.
manufactures of jute and).	478, 487	1, 284, 688	Do.
and texture of jute	396, 967	1, 190, 901	Do.
ıf any kind	274, 166	79, 508	Germany, England.
	1, 183, 118	3, 700, 205	Germany, France, Netherlands, England.
	4, 463, 869	3, 229, 960	Germany, Denmark, France, Netherlands, England, Spain.
	191, 040	324, 768	Germany, Russia.
ınd fish	1, 112, 237	615, 219	Germany, Scandinavia, Netherlands, United States.
fruits	994, 654	719, 251	Germany, Netherlands, England.
	657, 443	1, 159, 099	Do.
ıge	84, 565, 920	11, 627, 814	Germany, Scandinavia, Netherlands, England.
	174, 966	91, 857	Germany, England.
and cocoa	9, 886, 226	11, 868, 754	Germany, Denmark, France, Netherlands, England.
	311, 641	124, 656	Germany, Denmark, United States.
	9, 666, 298	2, 126, 586	Germany, Russia.
	9, 967, 854	2, 790, 999	Germany, Denmark.
ıalt	1, 392, 888	32, 733	Germany, Scandinavia, Portugal.
ıes	408, 293	81, 659	Germany, Denmark, England, United States.
ɔo and cigars	292, 561	460, 027	Germany, Netherlands.
	12, 248	48, 922	Germany, England.
	17, 976, 101	6, 266, 259	Germany, Denmark, Russia, France, Netherlands, England, Spain.
d goose lard	5, 438, 554	3, 806, 988	Germany, Denmark, England, United States.
	3, 310, 162	2, 249, 837	Germany, Denmark, Russia, England, United States.
pasteboard, and goods manu- ıred thereof.	780, 176	417, 859	Germany, Scandinavia, Netherlands.
ating oils	4, 841, 579	1, 791, 384	Germany, Russia, Netherlands, England, United States.
ɔum	51, 760, 260	8, 281, 642	United States.
	6, 846, 017	279, 686	Belgium, England.
and coal	206, 098, 806	2, 060, 988	England.
lt	2, 164, 205	259, 705	West Indian Archipelago.
	4, 260, 659	298, 246	France, United States.
any kind	5, 016, 679	1, 003, 336	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, France, England.
ınd hair	1, 124, 948	1, 687, 421	Germany, Denmark, Russia, England.
n yarns, felts, and woolen a.	263, 910	1, 027, 968	Germany, Russia, England.
r other goods of minor im- ıance and no interest for the) with the United States.	90, 392, 272	19, 252, 014	
Total	1, 006, 256, 569	152, 952, 996	

Imports and exports at Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
	Kilograms.	*Marks.*	
Bran, malt, and rice-dust	4,774,939	405,870	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia.
Rags, woolen and half woolen	88,393	15,911	Germany, Denmark, England, United States.
Other rags	2,768,703	498,367	Germany, England, United States.
Nets and ropes	83,454	15,022	Germany, United States.
Cotton, raw	237,338	237,338	Germany, Scandinavia.
Cotton yarn	123,878	302,566	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Cotton goods	564,556	2,004,173	Do.
Lead, crude	8,385,633	2,264,121	Germany, Russia, England, United States.
Drugs and dyes	5,481,035	3,072,368	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Potash	3,379,464	980,944	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, France, Netherlands, England.
Silicate of soda	1,031,184	87,651	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Arsenic acid and white arsenic	49,402	19,267	Germany, Russia.
White lead	2,727,198	981,789	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Sugar of lead and vinegar of lead	249,801	169,912	Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Apothecary's goods	211,327	215,774	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Chlorate of potash	60,112	36,067	Germany, Scandinavia.
Potassa and acids	59,675	30,460	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Dye-woods	1,315,061	265,507	Do.
Glycerine, purified	69,390	52,042	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Spain.
Chalk and whitening	715,677	14,314	Germany, Russia.
Mineral waters	828,074	414,037	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Natron	8,334	8,334	Denmark, Russia.
Muriatic acid	1,252,918	75,175	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Sulphuric acid	1,459,415	109,456	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Superphosphate	4,505,439	450,544	Do.
Scrap and pig iron	1,470,843	52,477	Germany, Russia, England, United States.
Iron bars and plates, rails, wire and iron goods.	8,310,228	12,349,635	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, United States.
Cement	36,712,749	1,743,856	Do.
Kainit	7,950,290	190,805	Scandinavia, Russia, United States.
Iron pyrites and alum ore	84,607	1,269	Russia, England, Spain, United States.
Flax, hemp, and oakum	731,378	451,892	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Spain, United States.
Grain	29,735,182	5,228,939	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands, England.
Rape-seed	3,288,115	668,814	Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands, United States.
Potatoes	17,940,092	397,005	Denmark, Scandinavia, England.
Glass and glassware	953,416	846,466	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Feathers and hair	46,565	126,956	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, United States.
Hides for manufacturing leather	129,473	178,602	Germany, Denmark, Russia, United States.
Timber and wooden goods	58,812,464	6,755,931	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, France, England, Netherlands.
Hops	167,145	565,007	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Machines, and parts of them	4,332,681	3,812,942	Do.
Antimony, metallic	3,909	5,863	Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Arsenic	115,723	173,584	Russia, Belgium, Netherlands, England.
Skins	14,917	74,585	Russia, United States.
Copper and brass, and goods made thereof.	1,154,625	3,730,113	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England, Netherlands.
Leather	219,824	1,931,420	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
Jute and hemp yarn, and goods of texture made thereof.	1,397,075	3,854,763	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
Candles	578,845	752,498	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
Beer, any kind	169,896	49,270	Do.

mports and exports at Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whence exported.
	Kilograms.	*Marks.*	
ly and spirits	22, 821, 943	6, 603, 584	Germany, Scandinavia, Netherlands, Russia, England, Spain.
s	1, 346, 520	1, 123, 919	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia,
r, also artificial	325, 001	552, 502	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, England.
fresh and preserved	57, 820	57, 820	Germany, Scandinavia.
ngs in barrels	9, 819, 840	1, 534, 350	Germany, Russia.
juices not boiled and without ar.	455, 960	296, 374	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England, United States.
ine	611, 854	244, 742	Scandinavia, Netherlands, England, United States.
) starch and potato flour, wroot.	7, 581, 206	1, 537, 905	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands, England, Italy, United States.
	44, 662, 456	7, 592, 618	Germany, Scandinavia, Netherlands, England.
	6, 639, 581	156, 030	Germany, Scandinavia.
ses	24, 482, 694	2, 448, 269	France, Belgium.
) sugar and potato sirup	7, 049, 081	1, 409, 816	Germany, Denmark, England, Spain, United States.
sugar	1, 411, 360	282, 272	Germany, Netherlands, England, United States.
(of the sugar manufactory)	787, 826	173, 322	Germany, Scandinavia.
sugar and sugar candy	18, 690, 301	10, 092, 763	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia.
sugar of at least 88 per cent	45, 068, 953	3, 504, 492	Scandinavia, Russia, Netherlands, United States.
	12, 557, 068	4, 225, 687	Germany, Scandinavia, Netherlands, England, United States.
and paste-board	7, 758, 598	3, 174, 660	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
	11, 818, 582	200, 831	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, Spain.
s and paving stones	4, 303, 812	75, 317	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
s, and clay goods	7, 367, 356	980, 759	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, France, Russia, Spain.
a, cashmere, and Vienna wool	47, 925	71, 887	United States.
and wool	127, 229	192, 034	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia, England.
n yarn, felt	478, 868	2, 536, 320	Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia.
crude	19, 915, 766	6, 572, 203	Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, France, England, United States.
rolled	7, 044, 835	2, 395, 244	Germany, Scandinavia, Denmark, England, United States.
y other articles, however, of importance to the United tes, and representing each by if but little value.	70, 902, 594	36, 913, 446	
Total	548, 840, 376	152, 155, 796	

JULIUS DITTMER,
Vice and Deputy Consul.

NITED STATES CONSULATE,
Stettin, September 25, 1886.

GREECE.

PATRAS.

Report of Consul Hancock.

IMPORTS.

The only direct imports to this port from the United States during the past year consist of 38,000 cases of refined petroleum (this liquid still continues a Government monopoly), and, as sample, some few thousand oaken staves for the making of currant-casks. If the prices of these staves compare favorably with those imported from Austria a considerable business might be done, as a large number of casks are used in packing currants; almost the whole quantity that goes to the United States is packed in this description of package. The staves that come from Austria are very much broader than those of the sample referred to, and average in width about 14 inches the three staves, length being about 30 inches. They sell here free of all charges, delivered on quay, excepting import duty, at 53*s*. per 1,000 staves at present rate of exchange, or, say, $12.85. The barrels when packed weigh about 3 cwt. each, so that a strong description of stave is necessary. The American staves were worked; probably it would answer better for them to come in the rough, like the Austrian staves, as the duty is much less than on worked staves.

A considerable quantity of other goods are imported from the United States indirectly, such as clocks, sewing-machines, hams, tinned edibles, &c., which are to be seen in many of the shops, but coming indirectly I have not the means of ascertaining quantity or value.

EXPORTS.

According to the invoices presented to this consulate for certification during the past year, the value of exports hence to the United States amounts to the sum of $818,326.46, consisting of 9,733½ tons of currants of the value of $818,156.70, and other trifles of the value of $169.76. The exports during 1885 consisted of 7,032 tons of currants of the value of $508,338.45, and trifles of the value of $67.46. However, to make a proper comparison it is necessary to take into account the total shipments and include the invoices presented to the consular agency at Zante, as for shipments made from the neighboring port of Catacolo to the United States invoices are presented to be certified either here or at Zante, according to the residence of the merchant for whose account the goods are shipped; and it is the more necessary to take into account the invoices presented at Zante, for if currants are shipped thence to the United States they are almost invariably the produce of the Morea that has been taken there in small craft, the Zante currants proper not being much esteemed in America. I therefore begged our consular agent there, Mr. Crowe, to kindly furnish me with the particulars, and learn that the exports to the United States, according to invoices presented there, amount to 1,833½ tons of currants of the value of $144,736.28, and some olive oil and soap of the value of $1,041.26, against in the previous year 749 tons of currants of the value of $55,898.56, and other goods of the value of $378.22. We have thus a total value of exports of $964.104,

consisting of 11,579 tons of currants costing $962,892.98, and miscellaneous articles costing $1,211.02, against a total in 1885 of 7,781 tons of currants costing $564,237.01, and miscellaneous articles worth $445.70. Only in two previous years, 1882 and 1884, has the quantity of currants shipped direct to the United States exceeded that of the past year, when the quantities were respectively 13,917 tons and 13,114 tons. The prices paid during those years were considerably less than have ruled in the past year, so there is no reason to suppose there is any falling off in the consumption of this article in the United States.

The prices for currants sent to America during the past year were as follows: In January and February, 23*s.* 6*d.* and 24*s.*; in March, 23*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 6*d.*; in April, 22*s.* 3*d.* and 22*s.*; during May, June, and July, nothing was done; in August, 20*s.* 6*d.* and gradually worked down to 17*s.*; in September, 17*s.* with gradual decline to 15*s.*, then up again to 17*s.* 3*d.*; in October, 17*s.* 6*d.* and up to 18*s.* 3*d.*, then down to 16*s.* 9*d.*, and finally ending at 17*s.* 9*d.*; in November, 16*s.* 9*d.* up to 18*s.* and down again to 17*s.* 3*d.*; in December, 17*s.* 6*d.* down to 16*s.* 6*d.*, and recovering again to 17*s.* 9*d.*, all per cwt., cost and freight to New York. For the finer qualities as much as 5*s.* to 10*s.* extra was paid.

CURRANTS.

Of last year's crop about 25,000 to 27,000 tons of currants still remain in the country for shipment. The total crop as now estimated will amount to 123,000 tons against about 113,000 in 1885.

The following statement shows the shipments so far from the crop of 1886, against total quantity from the crop of 1885:

Countries.	1886.	1885.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
United States	10,079	8,283
United Kingdom	46,652	56,100
Canada	1,552	867
France	24,908	37,730
North of Europe	10,364	7,758
Trieste	2,432	1,788
Other countries	391	761
Total	96,378	113,287

From the above it will be seen that while the United States, North of Europe, &c., have taken their full proportion of the crop, the United Kingdom and France are short about 23,000 tons, or nearly all the fruit that now remains on this side.

The shipments between this date last year and the commencement of the new crop were over 13,000 tons, so that it would appear there is a surplus of about 10,000 tons to be got rid of, not a large quantity when it is considered that Great Britain and France are so much short of the quantity they usually take. The falling off in shipments to Great Britain is attributed to the very abundant production of fruit there last year, and the consequent cheapness of jams, which are used in the place of currants. To France it is in the same way attributed to the large vintages in her neighboring countries from which she imports the "must." Currant holders seem confident, however, that France alone is quite capable of working off all the fruit that remains, and that it is only a question of price. The war rumors, however, of late begin to shake the confidence of holders, and decline in price ere long now seems probable.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Olive oil.—The crop of the Morea is abundant and estimated at about 8,000 tons; it is, however, mostly required for local consumption. The price is equal to about £29 per ton, free on board.

Valonia.—This crop is short, and is only estimated at 7,000 tons against 11,200 tons in 1885. Price is equal to about £9 10*s.* per ton, free on board.

Wine.—The crop is large, but the exports from the Morea of the new wine is trifling; of made wine of previous production an establishment here has shipped to the value of about $50,000 against $34,000 in 1885.

Cereals.—These crops were much as usual, but, as always, much below local requirements, and large imports of wheat from the Black Sea and maize from Turkey have been necessary.

Codfish.—Eight cargoes of Labrador were received during the past year at this port, in all about 25,500 quintals, and small parcels of Labrador and shore fish were received from Italy, bringing up the total quantity to 30,000 quintals.

Coal.—Thirteen thousand three hundred tons of coal have been received at this port during the year for use of the coasting steamers, local factories, and the making of gas.

Other imports, such as cotton goods, hardware, earthenware, machinery, iron, dry hides, copperas, soda ash, coffee, sugar, rice, &c., come from England by steamers touching here about every fortnight, which bring on an average about 200 tons of goods each voyage. An Austrian Lloyds steamer from Trieste and Fiume also touches here once a fortnight, which brings large quantities of wood of all sorts for building purposes, for making cases for currants and staves for casks, besides furniture, pianos, coffee, sugar, &c. Large quantities of wood come from Trieste and Fiume by sailing vessels also.

SHIPPING.

Freights have ruled low; for United States, 17*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* per ton in full; for London and Liverpool, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* per ton, with 10 per cent. primage; for south of France, 12 to 18 francs; and for north of France, 20 to 25 francs per 1,000 kilograms; and for Hamburg, 20*s.* per ton in full. The bulk of the export and most of the import trade to this port is done, as hitherto, under the British flag; even the petroleum that comes direct from America is no exception. One hundred and forty-nine British steamers entered and cleared from this port during the past year.

FINANCES.

The great question of the day is how to make expenditures and receipts balance; the country is always being saddled with fresh taxes and increase of duties, and brilliant budgets are produced showing a surplus which invariably end in a deficit. A new Chamber has just been elected, in which the Government under Mr. Tricoupi has a considerable majority, and no doubt its first business will be to see what can be done in the way of further taxing the country to increase the revenue, but it looks as if the country was burdened in this respect with as much and more than it can bear.

Currency is frightfully depreciated, but when it is considered what is at the back of it (loan after loan to the Government), it is a wonder it is not worse, and great credit is due to the national and other banks

it is not so. The fluctuations in exchange are something tremen-
, which consequently make business extremely precarious. What
ıe moment appears to the merchant a safe transaction is often, be-
he has time to complete it, turned into a very disastrous affair, owing
difference in the rate of exchange of 2 and 3 per cent.
e following are about the rates that have ruled (per pound sterling)
ıg the past year for three months' first-class paper on London:

ıths.	Drachmas.	Drachmas.	Drachmas.	Months.	Drachmas.	Drachmas.	Drachmas.
y	29.95	30.	31	July	28.80	29.	29.60
ıry	31.	31.10	31.20	August	29.10	29.05	30.20
.....	31.20	31.30	31.50	September ..	30.30	30.50	31.
.....	32.30	32.10	32.	October.....	31.25	33.35	31.70
.....	31.	30.50	30.	November ..	31.40	30.90	31.50
.....	29.45	28.50	29.	December ..	31.	30.65	32.20

drachma is supposed to be of the same value as the franc.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAYS.

ɔtwithstanding the very unsettled state of the country during the
year, the severe earthquake in August by which 1,200 people were
d and wounded and 10,000 houses destroyed, the fighting on the
tier and the blockade, public works have progressed considerably.
ɔm a recent report published in the newspaper *Ermes* I see that
kilometers of railway are now being worked, divided among five
panies, viz:
ıe Athens and Piræus Company, the oldest, opened since 12th March,
, a length of 10 kilometers. The capital is 5,000,000 drachmas, di-
d into 25,000 shares of 200 drachmas. This line is paying remark-
well, and the shares are at a premium of 50 per cent.
ıe Attican Company, from Athens to Ergastiria, 65,190 meters,
ıed on the 4th February, 1885, with a capital of 5,400,000 drachmas,
7,000 shares of 200 drachmas.
ıe Pirgos and Catacola Company, a line connecting the two places,
ıuce 13 kilometers; capital 1,450,000 drachmas, in 14,500 shares
00 drachmas each. This line does not seem to answer well, as the
ent value of the shares is only 36 to 40 drachmas each.
he Thessalian Company, from Volo to Larissa, 60,800 meters; from
ɛstino to Karditza, 91,400 meters; from Karditza to Tricala and Kal-
ıaca, 53,800 meters; capital 23,000,000 drachmas, in 92,000 shares of
drachmas each.
he Athens, Piræus and Peloponnesus Company. According to the
ɔention, this railway when completed will comprise lines of 306 kilo-
ers; it has a capital of 25,000,000 drachmas, in 92,000 shares of 275
ɛhmas each, of which only 17,640,000 have been paid up, but a de-
ture loan was raised some time since in London of £286,000. The
ernment gives a subsidy to this line of 20,000 drachmas for every
meter completed. The portions that are already working are from
eus to Eleusis, 35 kilometers; Eleusis to Megara, 20 kilometers; Me-
ı to Kalamaki, 33 kilometers; Kalamatki to Corinth and a branch, 11
meters; Corinth to Argos and Nauplia, 64 kilometers; from Argos to
i, 9 kilometers; from Corinth to Kiato, 19 kilometers; and from Ki-
to Kamari, 19 kilometers; thus leaving 96 kilometers from Kamari
'atras to be completed. Work is going on along this line, and it is
ed it will be opened during the first half of this year, but from what

I can see I think it almost impossible for it to be completed within the year.

THE ISTHMUS OF CORINTH CANAL.

Last summer I was at Corinth and took the opportunity to inspect the works. I was much surprised at the progress that had been made. Judging by the eye, the cutting in the center, the highest part, was close upon 200 feet deep; the sides are almost perpendicular; the soil in the center is freestone, hard enough not to detach or slip, but not very difficult to work; towards the ends it is a mixture of freestone and sand, and may in some places require cutting back or building up to prevent slipping. At that time, for a distance of about 2 miles only, it was necessary to excavate about 60 feet deep to bring the whole cutting down to the level of the sea; the work was being done by driving tunnels and sinking shafts to meet them at short distances one from the other; the shafts were worked into funnel-shape, and the earth and stones shot down into wagons in the tunnel, and then carried out in long trains and emptied on the low land on either side and at the same time nicely leveled. The total quantity to be excavated is said to be about 7,800,000 cubic meters, of which up to the 1st June last 3,600,000 had been done, of which 2,000,000 during the first three years and 1,600,000 during the last year. The cutting is quite straight and 6,342 meters long (just 3⅓ miles); it is to be 22 meters wide at the water-level and to have 3 meters depth of water. At both ends the work was going on by dredging; on the eastern side (named Isthmia) about 200 yards of the canal was made; on the western side (named Posidonia), where the land is lower, about 400 to 500 yards have been made. It is said the most important part of the work will be finished this year, and that the canal will be open for traffic in 1889, at the same time as the Paris exhibition.

PATRAS BREAKWATER.

This work is progressing, and the portion made, about 350 yards, is quite enough to shelter several vessels and a number of smaller craft. The work, however, will not be completed for the next three or four years.

E. HANCOCK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Patras, February 12, 1887.

ZANTE.

Report of Consular Agent Crowe.

The grain crop was very poor, owing to too much moisture during the earlier stages of growth. At best, three months' consumption is seldom harvested in the island. The peasant's yearly requirements are to a considerable extent obtained by his proceeding to the plains of Elis or Western Greece at harvest time and getting paid in kind for his work. Any deficiency is made up by wheat from the Black Sea, to which the townspeople especially look for their supplies.

This is a regular port of call for grain vessels coming from the Black Sea and proceeding to discharge at different places in the Mediterranean or Adriatic.

CURRANTS.

The crop is likely to reach the quantity then stated, say, about 6,000 tons. Of this, 4,800 tons are so far shipped. The French markets have not shown any great eagerness for supplies so far, and as they are now one of the principal factors in trade, a further depression in prices will ensue unless they come forward more generously in the early months of next year.

The United States has been principally in demand lately, and shipments up to this amount altogether to over 9,000 tons direct from Greece, against about 8,000 tons to the same date last year, with every prospect of further requirements shortly.

GRAPE CROP.

It is estimated that the yield will prove to be about 700,000 gallons, but it is not expected to prove a good vintage as far as quality is concerned.

This island's wine does not appear suitable for French requirements; it has not the coloring properties of neighboring productions, and has more alcoholic strength.

OLIVE-OIL CROP.

This is expected to be about 50,000 barrels, or, say, 3,000 tons. The present price is 44 francs per barrel. A prevalence of sirocco winds during the ripening affected not only the quantity but also the quality. No quantity has so far been exported. A good deal of this liquid is consumed by the local soap factories, which supply most of the Levant with this indispensable commodity.

IMPORTS.

These have been below the average of other years, owing to the unsettled state of political affairs in the earlier part of the year, the uncertainty of the course of exchange (which at times has been at even over 30 per cent. premium), and the recent increase of duty on many articles.

Only codfish from the Labrador coast has been rather above the usual average. The consumption of this article is much on the increase, especially amongst the lower orders all over the Peloponnesus and Greek portion of the inhabitants in the island of Candia.

Six British sailing vessels, bringing together 32,393 quintals and some tierces of pickled salmon, arrived at this port alone since October last. About a similar quantity during the same period arrived at Patras, and from these two centers the distribution is mostly made to other parts of Greece. Some indirect shipments, principally of British and French cure, are made to Syra and the Piræus, but on a smaller scale.

Were it not for the disastrous effects of last August's earthquake, the consumption would have been considerably larger.

A. L. CROWE,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Zante, December 31, 1886.

CORFU.

Report of Consular Agent Woodley.

A decrease will be observed in the imports in 1885, and this was in consequence of importers knowing in 1884 that extra high duties were to be imposed toward the end of the year, and who consequently imported largely; and in 1885, what with the heavy duties and trouble given by the officials in all their operations, and high taxes, they avoided importing many textile goods, as on many such goods the duties and the high exchange on remittances, owing to the forced banking paper, amounted to about 80 per cent. and 100 per cent.

As to the exports, this entirely depends on the yields of the olive-oil and wine crops, and the relative demand for foreign countries causes the fluctuations in the value. The large increase for the last few years in the export of this article has been owing to the phylloxera in France, for which destination, directly and indirectly, the country wines are shipped.

Colonials have largely decreased, owing to the high duties, &c., and consequently refined sugar, &c., have been imported from Austria and Italy of an inferior quality to that usually imported from England.

TABLE A.—*Return of all shipping at the port of Corfu in the year* 1885.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	9	749	48	50, 089	9	749	46	49, 116
Greek	389	23, 773	188	156, 904	389	23, 773	188	156, 904
Austrian	9	1, 835	506	476, 065	9	1, 835	506	476, 065
Italian	39	4, 144	104	80, 412	39	4, 144	104	80, 412
Ottoman	252	5, 804	.....	.....	252	5, 804	.....	.....
Other countries	.....	.....	16	8, 171	.....	.....	16	8, 171
Total	698	36, 305	862	771, 641	698	36, 305	860	770, 668

TABLE B.—*Total value of all articles exported from and imported to Corfu from and to foreign countries during the years* 1885 *and* 1884.

Countries.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
America	.....	.....	$27, 060 48	$20, 460 10
England	$1, 385 48	$230 96	333, 549 70	334, 157 96
Italy	301, 594 76	193, 856 46	96, 872 44	188, 440 44
Austria	240, 420 08	144, 399 16	175, 925 56	303, 927 94
France	41, 599 30	100, 611 08	14, 779 00	22, 112 44
Turkey	90, 728 46	44, 959 48	7, 517 00	143, 759 04
Egypt	3, 355 20	3, 247 30	.....	1, 455 36
Russia	4, 419 26	149 76	322, 982 40	407, 129 66
Tunis	.....	.....	.....	339 84
Roumania	.....	14, 428 80	.....	.....
Total	683, 502 54	501, 883 00	978, 686 58	1, 419, 782 78

TABLE C.—*Return of principal articles of export from Corfu and for local consumption during the year* 1885.

Articles.		1885. Quantity.	1885. Value.	1884. Quantity.	1884. Value.
Exports.					
Olive oil	gallons	516,432	$301,058 70	103,188	$166,883 72
Wine	do	965,952	281,115 06	1,058,668	206,019 24
Soap	pounds	585,963	101,328 78	745,572	128,980 04
Total			683,502 54		501,883 00
For local consumption.					
Cereals	bushels	348,998	323,270 40	276,612	427,978 94
Coloniale	pounds	1,718,270	107,276 36	1,527,168	162,025 72
Textile goods	do	295,978	226,624 52	385,400	190,022 60
Hides	do	80,748	12,829 44	187,153	41,217 02
Sulphur	do	2,153,403	14,741 76	466,200	3,507 84
Hardware	do	59,823	7,455 74	161,016	27,878 40
Oil	do	439,495	6,758 40	29,375	4,037 76
Salt	tons	16,663	95,978 88	8,490	48,902 40
Other articles	pounds	2,843,232	183,751 08	2,635,981	514,212 10
Total			978,686 58		1,419,782 78

TABLE D.—*Transit movement,* 1885.

Countries.	Remained in bond December 31, 1884.	Imported in bond during the present year. Direct.	Imported in bond during the present year. Total.
America	$31,342 86	$50,547 46	$81,890 32
England	189,428 10	462,763 58	652,191 68
Austria	71,020 18	131,827 78	202,847 96
Turkey	98,245 26	118,349 00	216,594 26
Italy	42,402 54	76,433 86	118,836 40
France	2,208 66	31,349 94	33,558 60
Russia	33,492 72	221,634 64	255,127 36
Germany	220 80		220 80
Egypt	65 86	419 32	485 18
Roumania	57,097 22	312,327 16	369,424 38
Total	525,524 20	1,405,652 74	1,931,176 94

Countries.	Exported from bond during the present year. Local consumption.	Exported from bond during the present year. To foreign ports.	Exported from bond during the present year. To other ports of the Kingdom.	Total transit movement.	Remaining in bond December 31, 1885.
America	$16,719 16	$28,547 52	$4,433 66	$49,700 34	$32,189 98
England	101,359 38	370,419 84	77,574 90	549,352 12	102,839 56
Austria	22,726 66	103,660 24	9,676 04	136,062 94	66,785 02
Turkey	10,934 20	31,282 56		42,216 76	174,377 50
Italy	10,801 34	79,270 84	18,5[illegible]3 48	108,655 66	10,180 74
France	288 00	20,650 56	80 64	21,019 20	12,539 4[illegible]
Russia	135,703 48	15,738 82	9,144 58	160,586 88	94,540 [illegible]
Germany					220 [illegible]
Egypt		404 36		404 36	80 [illegible]
Roumania	268,612 60	7,501 44		276,114 04	93,310 [illegible]
Total	567,142 82	657,476 18	119,492 30	1,344,112 30	587,064 64

TABLE E.—*General imports of Corfu during the years* 1885 *and* 1884.

Countries.	1885.	1884.	Countries.	1885.	1884.
America	$60, 405 53	$44, 460 75	Russia	$405, 668 16	$390, 903 79
England	689, 440 42	992, 313 33	Tunis	.....	337 14
Italy	161, 215 24	241, 011 42	Roumania	43, 867 62	109, 847 62
Austria	282, 764 56	448 405 34	Germany	.....	712 38
France	45, 477 12	25, 616 94			
Turkey	114, 019 64	227, 033 90	Total	1, 802, 774 29	2, 460, 323 18
Egypt	416 00	1, 680 57			

TABLE F.—*Different custom-house accounts during the year* 1885.

By—	Amount.	By—	Amount.
Imports	$197, 400 90	Quarantine charges on merchandise	$93 14
Exports	72, 564 65	Quarantine charges on vessels	364 16
Bond storage	3, 828 64	Quarantine charges on cattle	8 06
Contraband and fines	931 58	Municipal tax	32, 015 90
Taxes on consumption of spirits and tobacco	2, 133 94	Mole tax	12, 410 36
Health dues	288 12	Tax towards maintenance of roads	13, 138 62
Port charges	1, 521 32	Total	338, 532 00
Quarantine charges on passengers	1, 832 40		

TABLE G.—*Different destinations of exports.*

Countries.	1885.			1884.		
	Olive oil.	Wine.	Soap.	Olive oil.	Wine.	Soap.
Egypt	$2, 439 36	$855 74	$60 10	$1, 254 34	$1, 923 64	$69 32
Austria	79, 456 70	153, 565 82	7, 397 56	63, 173 24	75, 093 88	11, 932 04
Italy	207, 298 00	91, 126 84	3, 174 92	99, 100 04	102, 099 68	2, 257 34
France	6, 038 78	35, 434 56	125 96	2, 662 66	186 62	42, 139 00
Turkey	26 12	132 10	90, 570 24	1, 385 48	26, 694 52	72, 531 08
England	1, 385 48	.....	.....	158 20	21 50	51 26
Russia	4, 419 26	.....	.....	149 76	.....	.....
Total	301, 058 70	281, 115 06	101, 328 78	166, 883 72	206, 019 24	128, 980 44

AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture in this island has not undergone any improvement such as the fertility of the soil would admit, and this partly for the lack of laborers, but principally owing to the inertness and ignorance of the peasantry and the want of enterprising spirit amongst the capitalists. The agriculturists besides being extremely unindustrious, their ideas on this branch are very primitive and short of all scientific knowledge.

Cultivation is limited to the vine and to a small portion of cereals.

The olive trees are abandoned to their natural state, and not even the briers growing underneath the trees would be cleared away were it not done with the view of being able to collect the fruit when falling.

THO. WOODLEY,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Corfu, December 31, 1885.

SYRA.

Report of Consular Agent Padovc

Syra exports flour, leather, glass tumblers and bottles, earthenware and pots, ropes, liquors, chairs, loukoumies, &c., produced by the factories of this place, to the neighboring islands and other ports of Greece and the Levant (East).

Artichokes, fresh beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, and pumpkins are exported to Constantinople, Smyrna, Piræus, and other Greek and Turkish ports.

Syra exports nothing to America. But through my instigation Greek wine, tobacco, and cigarettes were sent to America, where, owing to the non-existence of a direct steam line, they arrived after two, three, and more months, mostly spoiled. The result was that the shippers have lost their money, because either the goods could not be sold and were returned, or they were sold at such prices as could scarcely cover the expenses and charges of freight, customs dues, &c.

Syra imports from Europe alone.

OPENINGS FOR AMERICAN GOODS.

American dealers and manufacturers must send their commission travelers with patterns to the most conspicuous markets of Greece, get orders and forward the goods on three or six months' credit, as Europeans do.

On the contrary, if Americans persist in their stereotype "cash with order," it is very difficult, not to say impossible, to open trade in that way. I was the only one in Syra who complied with this, and I did send my money beforehand and got the goods after three and more months, but I was obliged, by the impossibility of standing such a condition, to close my store in 1884 and to stop this import business, which I had started up in 1879 for the sole purpose of introducing American articles into Greece, viz, pumps, clocks, fire-arms, printing-presses, type, &c.

POPULATION AND OCCUPATION.

The population of Hermopolis of Syra is about 25,000; of Upper Syra or Old Syra, 5,000; and of villages and rural population 1,500; floating population, passengers, sailors, &c., 2,000; total, 33,500.

The professions of the inhabitants of Hermopolis are manufacturers, dealers, merchants, bankers, wine and liquor makers and sellers, contractors, lawyers, physicians, notaries, boot and shoe makers, carpenters, ship-builders, and all other sorts of arts and professions. The inhabitants of Upper Syra are agriculturists, milk-sellers, butchers, shoemakers, and carpenters, very few working in Upper Syra; the majority come in the morning to Hermopolis, where they work during the day, and in the evening return to their homes in Upper Syra, where the rent of lodgings is very low.

Communication with the interior of Greece and abroad is by telegraph and postal steamers. By telegraph to Europe via Zante, Corfu, &c.; to the interior of Greece, either by the English Eastern Company, which, though the dearest, is the quickest, or by the Greek Government's wire, which is the cheapest but not the quickest, as a dispatch of twenty words by the former costs 3.10 francs; by the latter, 2.10 francs.

Postal steamers leave and arrive weekly to and from Europe via Marseilles, Trieste, Brindisi, Scio, Smyrna, and Constantinople, Candia, in her three chief ports, coasts of Syria, Alexandria, the Cyclades or surrounding Greek islands, and the Piræus. Nearly every day there is a departure, viz, four times per week by the Greek, twice a week by the Austrian, once a week by the Panhellenian (which is a new Greek steam navigation company), and from and to the Cyclades islands twice a week by Greek companies. Besides said steamers that, besides the mail, carry cargoes and passengers, there are many other steamers, not postal, coming and leaving irregularly from and to Liverpool nearly once a week; London, Belgium, and Holland, once a month.

The revenue of the Upper Syra municipality is about $3,000; of the municipality, about $100,000.

Manufactories, sixty, viz: 8 tanneries, for all sorts of leather; 7 steam flour-mills, making flour, macaroni, and all sorts of pastes; 3 steam liquor factories, 1 glass factory, 1 spinning-yarn factory, 1 rope factory, 1 broom factory, 3 earthen-pot factories, 1 ship-building yard, 6 loukoumis makers, 3 chalvas makers, 10 chair and furniture makers, 12 handkerchief makers, 3 main iron works.

Besides these there are the works or arsenal of the old Greek Steam Navigation Company of 10,368 square yards area, within which there are two slips or docks for docking steamers of the company or others for repairs and cleaning. One of the said slips is of timber and the other stone-built, with hydraulic (1,200 tons) lifting power, where 200 people are at work.

The old Greek Steam Navigation Company, by 8,000 shares, owned by people of Syra, 2,800 excepted, belonging to the Government, and is obliged by her sixteen steamers to maintain the communication of the Cyclades and all ports of Greece, carrying the mail, besides cargoes and passengers. Center station of the company and steamers is Syra, directed by five managers and a chief secretary. The said sixteen steamers totally have 11,349 gross tons and 2,230 nominal horse-power, and are, fifteen, English-built, and one, French.

WATER FOR DRINKING.

There are no fountains or springs in the town; there are springs only far off in the country, wherefrom water for drinking is carried to the town in earthen jars of four to a load of a mule or an ass, or in big jars on men's backs, sold at 1 franc per load, less or more, according to the size of the jars, or by retail per glass, at two glasses for a halfpenny. Many families drink the cistern-water, which is the rain-water that falls on the roofs of the houses, and from there by tin pipes goes to the subterraneous cisterns, built expressly, and kept there for use generally in washing clothes.

There are no rivers, streams, or currents, so they dig deep wells in the country, and this well-water is brought up on the surface by a wooden-geared wheel, on which is placed a rope long enough to reach the bottom of the well, and on this rope are so many earthen open-mouthed jugs hung, something like a dredge, pulled and turned by a mule or an ass. This well-water serves for irrigation. The water carried in the town on asses' backs in loads of four or six jugs is sold at 2 pence per load to wine and coffee shop keepers for their use, and to many families for household purposes. It also serves for the supply of ships, which send their boats to the north side of the harbor, and from there take this

water in their boats by hose-pipes, which water comes from the opposite wells dug in the gardens at the west end of the town.

There are no forests, nor woods, nor groves, but a few gardens with fruit trees and flowers, and many orchards, wherein grow, owing to manure and cultivation, many vegetables, chiefly tomatoes, artichokes, cucumbers, and pumpkins, exported to Constantinople and Piræus, to the value of about 2,000,000 francs. All these gardens and orchards are in the valleys and other spots where they are less liable to injury by the wind. Many fig-trees are in the valleys and at the mountain's feet. The tops of high mountains and their northeast, west, and south sides are entirely rocky and barren. Owing to the said scantiness of trees and foliage rain is not a frequent visitor of this island.

HARBOR.

It is a very good and large harbor; its mouth is toward the northeast, protected against this wind by an arm of a very good and strong mole, about 278 yards long, but when the wind blows from the east, and the entrance of the harbor being at this wind's eye, then the ships therein are molested. It is deep enough for any ship or man-of-war. Loaded ships and steamers may come a few yards off the quay, and smaller ships and crafts close alongside.

In the harbor there is a very good anchorage from the mouth of the harbor northeast, not exactly as far to the end, but as far as the white stony column southwest wherefrom the shallow water begins. Another anchorage is behind the light-house islet, which is a mile off the harbor eastwards, where ships let go their anchors when they cannot proceed owing to the hard north wind.

There are two lights and light-houses; one is on the end of the mole-arm, with two steady red lights on a high pole, and the other one on the said islet one mile eastward of the harbor on a tower, with a revolving light, seen at a distance of 6 miles off, where the light-man always resides.

Average value of all merchandises, goods, and materials annually imported and exported to and from Syra.

Imported:	
Merchandise and goods	$6,072,000
Wheat and corn, hides and skins, bark and valonia, jute, flax, hemp, and tar, juice of grapes, materials for glass, sugar	4,600,000
Total	10,672,000
Exported:	
Flour, macaronies, pastes, and biscuits; tanned hides for soles and upper leather of boots and shoes; ropes, white and tarred cords; wines, spirits, and liquors; tumblers, bottles, and other glass articles; loukoum or Turkish delight, and chalvas (all manufactured here)	4,000,000
The imported merchandise and goods, as above, less the local consumption	4,350,000
Vegetable products of this place	400,000
Total	8,750,000

B. PADOVA,
Consular Agent.

HERMOPOLIS OF SYRA, *January* 29, 1887.

ITALY.

ROME.

Report of Consul-General Alden.

POPULATION.

In 1884 the population of Italy was 29,361,032, and on December 31, 1885, it was 29,699,785, showing an increase of 338,753.

There was in 1885 a very marked decrease of the death rate. In 1884 the death rate per 1,000 was 27.42, while in 1885 it was 26.51. This improvement took place both in spite of and because of the presence of cholera in Italy. As a preventive measure every village and town in Italy was required soon after the first appearance of the disease in the Kingdom to clean its streets, and in addition a vast deal of intelligent and faithful work was done by the authorities in the matter of cleaning and disinfecting buildings. The result has been the decrease of the death rate in spite of the presence of a fatal epidemic. The following statistics as to the population of Italy in 1885 will be of interest:

Population of Italy for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Total population	29,699,785
Marriages	233,931
Births*	1,125,970
Deaths*	787,217
Marriages per 1,000	7.88
Births per 1,000	37.91
Deaths per 1,000	26.51

Recognizing the fact that the cholera, as well as certain other diseases, is largely propagated by means of contaminated water, much has been done in Italy during the past year in regard to the improvement of the water supply, and the ministry of the interior has required from each commune a full report as to the precise condition of its water supply. In short, so much has been done for the improvement of the sanitary condition of Italy, in consequence of the alarm caused by the cholera, that we may reasonably expect a further reduction of the death rate during 1886 and 1887.

AGRICULTURE.

Italian crops in 1884 *and* 1885.

Articles.	1884.		1885.	
	Total quantity.	Per cent.	Total quantity.	Per cent.
Wheat ... bushels	127,933,066	89.	118,265,419	81.87
Indian corn ... do	94,201,166	106.47	79,906,728	90.32
Barley ... do	9,236,656	82.28	8,687,691	77.39
Rye ... do	4,422,106	84.91	4,102,811	78.78
Rice ... do	19,061,151	91.28	18,699,797	89.53
Wine ... gallons	447,225,746	65.	599,642,124	.....
Olive oil ... do	46,845,266	.....	47,085,660	.....
Oranges, lemons, and citrons ... number	2,243,964,000	.....	2,261,560,000	.....
Chestnuts ... pounds	640,452,153	74.20	784,332,305	90.87
Silk cocoons ... do	80,404,581	.....	71,146,567	.....

* Not including the still-born, the number of whom was 39,289.

As to the following crops, the latest attainable statistics are those of the year 1883:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Oats ..... bushels..	15, 593, 497	Potatoes ..... bushels..	16, 286, 620
Peas, beans, and lentils ..... do....	5, 035, 929	Flax ..... pounds..	39, 522, 802
Fave, lupins, and chick peas ... do....	7, 131, 126	Hemp ..... do....	161, 856, 646

In amount, the crops for 1885, so far as the statistics are attainable, do not materially differ from those of 1884 with the exception of the wine crop, in which there has been an increase of 152,416,378 gallons. There has been a very slight increase in the oil, the orange, lemon and citron, and the chestnut crop, but the remaining crops show a small decrease.

Little has been said by the Italian authorities during the last year of the phylloxera, and it has to a large extent disappeared from Italy. During the last year the peronospora has attacked a large proportion of the Italian vineyards, but its ravages have been checked by a liberal use of lime.

Much damage was done to the crops in Northern and Central Italy in the early autumn of 1885 by floods and hail. The rains began nearly a month earlier than usual and lasted until January.

FISHERIES.

During 1885 there were employed in the various fisheries, including coral and sponge fisheries, 16,851 vessels and small boats, of an aggregate tonnage of 49,182 tons. By far the greater part of the tonnage consisted of small boats engaged in fishing in the harbors and bays of Italy. Of the whole number 15,904 vessels and boats of 41,411 tons were engaged in fishing in Italian waters, and 947 vessels of 6,634 tons were engaged in fishing in foreign waters. In 1884 there were employed in the Italian fisheries 48,359 men and boys. In 1885 the number had increased to 49,728, an increase of 1,369.

Italian fisheries in 1885.

Description.	Boats.	Tonnage.
	No.	*Tons.*
Fisheries	16, 573	47, 278
Coral fisheries	216	790
Sponge fisheries	62	1, 114
Total	16, 851	49, 182

Total men and boys employed, 49,728.

MINES.

No statistics of the Italian mines for 1885 are obtainable. The latest statistics are those for the year 1884. So far as can be learned from unofficial sources there has been a very slight increase in the number of mines worked during 1885, but no noteworthy increase in the total production.

Italian mines and their products in 1884.

Character of mines.	Number of mines.	Miners employed.	Ore extracted.	Value.
			Tons.	
Iron	41	2, 129	225, 368	$504, 641
Copper	12	1, 393	27, 482	424, 974
Zinc	18	1, 216	29, 974	227, 076
Lead	22	3, 066	26, 599	907, 650
Lead and zinc	17	4, 065	*19, 517 †75, 000	467, 231 32, 429
Gold	17	459	15, 037	86, 233
Silver	4	1, 155	1, 626	360, 394
Manganese	2	87	885	7, 570
Antimony	9	250	1, 714	57, 394
Quicksilver	2	296	‡588, 523	195, 835
Iron pyrites	4	190	7, 948	22, 140
Rock salt	24	595	17, 600	59, 931
Coal, lignite, &c	25	2, 273	223, 322	3[illegible], 168
Sulphur	393	33, 030	411, 037	7, 048, 75[illegible]
Boracic acid	13	586	2, 517	325, 600
Petroleum	6	110	397	26, 142
Bitumen	13	416	17, 350	87, 853
Total	.....	51, 606	.....	11, 170, 012

* Lead. † Zinc. ‡ Pounds.

FORESTS.

The Italian Government is making efforts to prevent the further destruction of forests, and to encourage the planting of trees. There has latterly been an inclination in Italy to lose faith in the efficacy of the Eucalyptus tree as a protection against malaria, and it is denied by many persons that it has any prophylactic influence whatever. The weight of evidence seems to show, however, that in many fever-stricken regions where the Eucalyptus has been largely planted the public health has improved.

Extent of forests in Italy.

Provinces.	Extent.	Provinces.	Extent.
	Acres.		*Acres.*
Piedmont	1, 243, 317	South Adriatic provinces	744, 727
Lombardy	909, 496	South Mediterranean provinces	1, 353, 374
Venetia	650, 772	Latium	615, 845
Liguria	433, 584	Sicily	252, 412
Emilia	622, 359	Sardinia	1, 477, 710
Marches and Umbria	754, 738		
Tuscany (province of Lucca only)	77, 144	Total	9, 135, 478

EDUCATION.

Although the most recent statistics show that 67.26 per cent. of the population of Italy is unable to read or write, it will not be long before this reproach is entirely taken away. Compulsory education for the young, and the rule which compels every man in the army to learn to read and write, will in the course of comparatively few years provide every Italian with an elementary education.

In the scholastic year 1882–'83, there were receiving elementary instruction in public, private, night, and other schools, including infant asylums, no less than 2,435,312 children, of whom 1,356,913 were males, and 1,078,399 were females. No statistics since 1883 are obtainable, but the increase in the number of pupils in that year as compared with 1882

was 84,173, and it is probable that the yearly increase since 1883 has been at least as large.

In the various schools for secondary instruction of which I have obtained the statistics for the scholastic year 1883–'84, there were in that year 58,984 pupils, an increase since 1882–'83 of 1,441.

In the technical schools there were 33,309 pupils, being a decrease since 1882–'83 of 420. In the school of the mercantile marine there were 825 pupils, being ten less than in the previous year.

There are in Italy 21 universities, of which 4 are free; and 21 superior institutes. The number of students and of persons attending lectures in these institutes, was, in 1884, 15,710, or 840 more than in 1883.

Finally, there are the schools for special instruction. These include the military, naval, agricultural, and mining schools, and the Government conservatories of music and fine-art schools. The following statement shows the number of these schools and the number of pupils attending them:

Special instruction in Italy.

Schools.	1883.		1884.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools of fine arts	14	3,140	14	3,083
Government musical conservatories (including school of recitations in Florence)	.....	973	.....	912
Military schools	7	2,503	9	2,865
Naval academy	.....	167	.....	184
Engineers' (naval) academy	.....	155	.....	149
Agricultural schools and colonies	49	1,159	.....	1,151
Mining schools	.....	93	.....	118
Industrial and commercial schools	103	16,271	.....	(*)
Total	.....	24,453	.....	8,462

* No return obtainable for 1884.

There were thus, according to the latest statistics, about 2,500,000 children and young persons receiving instruction in public and private schools in Italy. This, of course, does not include the very large number of children of the more prosperous classes, who receive their instruction at home.

CRIME.

There has been during the year 1885 a decrease in crime which is very creditable. In 1884 there were 119,980 crimes committed or denounced to the authorities, and 24,793 convictions for crimes of all sorts. In 1885 there were 113,194 crimes committed or denounced, being a decrease of 6,786, and there were 24,101 convictions, being a decrease of 692.

To a very large extent the homicides committed or attempted in Italy are the result of the practice of carrying concealed weapons. The number of cold-blooded, premeditated murders is comparatively small, and homicides, as a rule, are committed in the heat of sudden passion. The Italian authorities are making earnest efforts to put an end to this unlawful carrying of weapons. No one is permitted to carry a pistol without a permit from the police, and in no circumstances is any one allowed to own, much less to carry, a pistol smaller than a certain prescribed length, which is about that of the Navy Colt's revolver. This fact, were it known, would save American tourists from the annoyance of having the smaller pistols which they occasionally carry in their luggage confiscated. As to dirks, bowie-knives, and sword-canes, they are of course prohibited.

The following statement shows the number and character of crimes committed and denounced, and of corrections for crime in Italy in 1885:

Crime in Italy in 1885.

Character of crimes.	Crimes committed.		Crimes of which criminals were corrected.			
			By correctional tribunals.		By courts of assises.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Homicides:						
Committed	1,373	1,270	224	116	1,240	1,114
Attempted	1,470	1,475	116	76	271	267
Infanticides:						
Committed	272	.....	.....	.....	63	67
Attempted	25	.....	.....	.....	7	1
Assault and battery	49,086	43,126	11,196	9,275	312	394
Robbery and extortions:						
With homicide	113	136	25	12	60	77
Without homicide	1,972	1,956	88	168	466	344
Theft:						
Qualified	34,284	34,118	9,604	6,186	1,069	1,079
Simple	31,385	31,113		4,866	51	79
Total	119,980	113,194	21,353	20,679	3,539	3,422

EMIGRATION.

The increase in emigration from Italy steadily continues. In 1884 the total emigration from Italy was 147,017. In 1885 it was 157,193, being an increase of 10,176. Of this total, 59,395 emigrants went to South America and 13,096 to North America. Of the latter, 12,485 went to the United States and 611 to Canada. In 1884 the emigrants to the United States numbered 10,583 and those to Canada 265. The increase of emigrants to the United States in 1885 has therefore been 2,249 and the increase to Canada 346.

The emigration to Africa in 1885 was 6,217 as compared with 3,754 in 1884, being an increase of 2,463. This comparatively large increase has been chiefly in the direction of Algeria. On the other hand, emigration from Italy to European countries has decreased from 87,558 in 1884 to 78,232 in 1885, a decrease of 9,326.

The following statement shows in detail the direction of emigration from Italy in 1884 and 1885:

Emigration from Italy in 1884 *and* 1885.

Destination of emigrants.	1884.	1885.	Destination of emigrants.	1884.	1885.
Canada	265	611	Algiers	1,636	3,433
United States	10,582	12,485	Egypt	850	1,194
			Tunis	637	818
Total emigration to North America	10,847	13,096	Other African countries	631	772
			Total emigration to Africa	3,754	6,217
Argentine Republic	31,927	37,710			
Uruguay	947	1,497			
Paraguay	1,142	847	Asia	65	96
Brazil	6,116	12,311	Oceanica	173	158
Other American countries	4,488	7,029			
Total emigration to South America	44,620	59,394	Total emigration to non-European countries	59,459	78,961
			Emigration to European countries	87,558	78,232
Total emigration to North and South America	55,467	72,490	Grand total	147,017	157,193

RAILWAYS.

The statistics of the Italian railways for 1885 have not yet been published.

The total length of Italian railways on December 31, 1883, was 6,001 miles. On December 31, 1884, the total length was 6,292 miles, being an increase of 291 miles. The working expenses in 1883 were $28,626,930 as compared with $30,618,526 in 1884, being an increase of $1,991,599. The receipts in 1884 were $41,032,560 as compared with $39,784,247 in 1883, being an increase of $1,248,313. The surplus of receipts over expenses was $11,157,317 in 1883 and $10,414,034 in 1884.

The total cost of all the railway lines (including rolling stock) on December 31, 1884, was $554,887,406. This gives an average cost (excluding cost of rolling stock) per mile of $79,617.

There was in the possession of the Italian railways the following rolling stock in 1883 and in 1884:

Rolling stock.	1884.	1883.
Locomotives	1,913	1,807
Passenger cars	5,616	5,400
Other cars	31,740	30,450

The number of miles run by passenger cars in Italy in 1884 was 15,382,000, and by freight and construction cars 13,642,000, making a total mileage of 29,024,000. This was an increase over the mileage of 1883 of 2,489,447 miles. In 1884 the Italian railways carried 36,358,791 passengers.

Italian railways are nearly all single-track roads, but they are managed with very great care and collisions are almost unknown. The cost of the roads has been very great owing, to the conformation of the country. Railways can be carried from the west to the east coast only by tunneling the Apennines and by steep grades, while the greater part of the coast lines from Ventimiglia to Spezia and from Naples to Cape Spartivento is a succession of tunnels. The interior of Sicily and Sardinia being mountainous has also made the construction of railways in those islands very costly.

Within the last two or three years a great number of steam tramways have been built in Italy. These roads usually follow the line of an existing ordinary road, and the trains consist of three or four cars of about the size and very nearly the pattern of American street horse-railway cars. They are cheaply built and operated, and as the Government does not class them as railways, they pay no taxes on freight and passengers.

Length of railways in Italy in 1884.

Companies.	Length.	Companies.	Length.
	Miles.		*Miles.*
Upper Italy	2,469¼	Sardinian	258
Roman	1,073	All others	493
Southern	1,073		
Calabrian-Sicilian	925¾	Total	6,292

Receipts and expenses of Italian railways in 1884.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenses.	Amount.
Passengers	$15, 750, 429	Working expenses and repairs	$8, 558, 102
Freight	24, 619, 408	Administration	2, 658, 408
Miscellaneous	662, 723	Traffic	9, 888, 805
		Rolling stock	9, 513, 213
Total	41, 032, 560	Total	30, 618, 526

Length of steam tramways in Italy in 1884.

Provinces.	Length.	Provinces.	Length.
	Miles.		*Miles.*
Piedmont	403¾	Rome	33
Lombardy	438	Campania	20
Venetia	66	Puglie	40¾
Emilia	91¼		
Tuscany	57¼	Total	1, 150¼

The extent of these steam tramways curiously corresponds with the enterprise and industry of the respective Italian provinces.

TELEGRAPHS.

Extent of telegraph lines and telegraphic business in Italy in 1884, *the statistics for* 1885 *not being as yet obtainable.*

Length of wires ... miles	64, 425	Private dispatches sent in the Kingdom	5, 652, 278
Length of lines ... do	18, 242	Private dispatches sent to other countries	568, 271
Length of submarine cable ... do	116¼	Government dispatches sent	456, 303
Number of officers	3, 227	Dispatches received from abroad	664, 501
Employés	5, 958	Dispatches in transit	174, 937
Machines	2, 027		
Semaphoric stations	30		

The receipts of the Italian telegraphs during 1884 were $2,392,016, of which $1,939,574 was received for private telegrams.

The total expenses were $2,020,911, showing a profit of $371,105. The charge for telegrams in Italy is 1 lira (equivalent to 19.3 cents) for fifteen words, and 5 centesimi (equivalent to 1 cent) per word for every additional word. The machines in use are the Morse and the Hughes machines.

POSTS.

In 1884 the number of letters carried by the Italian post-office was 143,250,000. On June 30, 1885, the end of the fiscal year, the number of letters that had been carried during the year was 159,678,226, being an increase of 16,428,226. The number of postal cards carried during the same fiscal year was 35,521,098, and the number of newspapers was 173,250,108. There was a large increase in the number of newspapers as compared with the number carried in 1884, which was 108,726,706. This increase, which amounted to 64,523,402, is an indication of the rapid and continued growth of journalism in Italy. This increase, however, by no means represents the whole increase in the circulation of newspapers, for in all the cities the local newspapers are for the most part distributed by carriers or sold by news venders.

Receipts of the Italian post-office in 1885.

Sources.	Amount.	Sources.	Amount.
Postage stamps sold	$5,338,164	Miscellaneous receipts	$625,578
Postal cards sold	720,025		
Stamps for marking short-paid letters	671,755	Total	7,355,522

Italian postal savings banks.

Business done.	In 1885.	Since the opening of postal savings banks in 1876.
Bank-books issued	285,372	1,457,513
Bank-books canceled	93,766	250,579
Deposits	1,743,588	7,809,585
Deposits withdrawn	883,311	3,636,056
Amount of deposits	$27,509,497	$124,959,149
Amount of deposits withdrawn	23,079,472	94,736,390

Italian postal operations from July 1, 1884, *to June* 30, 1885.

Number of post-offices in the Kingdom on June 30, 1885	3,987
Number of Italian post-offices outside of Italy	6
Number of letters and manuscripts posted	159,678,226
Number of postal cards posted	35,521,098
Number of newspapers, &c., posted	173,250,108
Number of postal packages posted	4,374,284
Postal orders given out:	
Number	4,542,132
Value	$106,136,792
Postal orders paid:	
Number	4,963,591
Value	$113,502,658
Total receipts of post-office	$7,355,522
Total expenses of post-office	6,408,452
Balance	947,070

In 1884 the total receipts of the Italian post-office were $5,917,551 and the total expenses $5,351,786, showing a profit of $565,765. In 1885 the receipts were $7,355,522 and the expenses $6,408,452, showing an increase balance on the side of profit of $947,070.

A comparison of the sums deposited in the postal savings banks since their institution in 1876, with the deposits withdrawn during the same period, shows that ordinarily the postal banks have a substantial sum of money in their charge. The excess of deposits over withdrawals in 1885 amounted to no less than $4,430,025, and the total amount of money deposited since 1876 was greater than the amount of the deposits withdrawn by $30,218,579.

No change has been made in the rates of postage by the Italian post-office within the past year.

THE ARMY.

The Italian army as at present organized consists of 2,119,250 officers and men of all arms. It is divided as follows:

	Officers and men.
Permanent army	750,765
Militia	341,250
Territorial militia	1,021,954

There are drawn every year for service in the permanent army about 106,000 men, who serve from three to five years, according to the branch of the service in which they are enlisted. They then serve from nine to seven years in the militia, after which they pass into the territorial army. A certain proportion of the permanent army is always, in time of peace, absent from the colors on indefinite furlough, excepting a few weeks in each year when they are recalled for drill. In the territorial army are also included all able-bodied men between the ages of twenty and forty who are not exempted from military service for special reasons, or who do not belong either to the permanent army or the militia.

It should be said that the territorial army is every year improving in numbers and discipline, as it continues to receive old soldiers from the militia. The men of the territorial army go into barracks every year for two weeks, and I am glad to say that the four Roman battalions which have just performed their annual two weeks' service present the appearance of well-disciplined regular troops rather than that of what we are accustomed to regard as militiamen.

The Italian permanent army and the militia (which corresponds to the German Landwehr) are in a high state of efficiency. The officers are thoroughly educated men, and in all that pertains to military science they are as well instructed as the Prussian officers. The men are well disciplined, neat, and cheerful fellows, and as soldierly in their appearance as any soldiers in Europe. Italy has spent a great deal of money in her army, but the money has given as its return a splendid army, that can be fully trusted to defend the country against any invaders.

At present the infantry is armed with the Vetterli breech-loader, but this weapon is to be immediately converted into a magazine-rifle holding eight cartridges. The navy is already furnished with this converted weapon, which has given entire satisfaction.

THE NAVY.

There has been launched during the year 1885 only one man-of-war of much importance. This was the Morosini, which was built at Venice. She is a vessel of 11,000 tons displacement, and is built of steel. She is to carry armor of 45 centimeters in thickness, will be armed with four guns of 43 centimeters caliber and two of 15 centimeters, all breech-loaders, and her engines are to be of 10,000 horse-power. Two other vessels of precisely the size and character of the Morosini are in course of construction.

BOOKS.

There were published in Italy in 1885 6,908 books and pamphlets other than periodicals. The number published in 1884 was 6,214, and the increase was therefore 694. Of these 6,908 books, 6,671 were in the Italian language, 31 were in Italian dialects, 108 were in Latin, 72 in French, and 26 in other languages.

The greatest number of books of any one department published in 1885 was 719 theological works. Next come belles-lettres, to which department belonged 632 books. There were also published 523 books on history and cognate sciences, 513 books on medical and veterinary science, 449 books on political economy and finance, and 371 on government and jurisprudence. There were published in Italy in 1885 1,459 periodicals.

COINAGE.

Money coined during each year since the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
1862	$5,521,490	$404,970	$5,440,755	$11,637,215
1863	14,767,221	6,191,994	1,544,000	22,503,215
1864	2,349,305	6,040,569	.....	8,839,874
1865	13,260,104	8,867,952	.....	.....
1866	757,721	6,919,596	3,860,000	11,537,317
1867	1,106,485	3,190,317	7,969	4,304,771
1868	1,313,932	241,723	3,852,029	5,407,684
1869	715,470	3,855,412	.....	4,570,882
1870	211,412	5,761,451	.....	5,972,862
1871	90,818	6,948,037	.....	7,038,855
1872	12,738	6,873,100	.....	6,885,838
1873	3,937,999	8,158,869	.....	12,096,868
1874	1,142,448	11,580,000	.....	12,722,448
1875	433,176	9,650,000	.....	10,083,176
1876	415,850	6,166,680	.....	6,582,530
1877	954,956	4,255,319	.....	5,210,275
1878	1,224,639	1,737,000	.....	2,961,639
1879	565,358	3,860,000	.....	4,425,358
1880	409,997	.....	.....	409,997
1881	3,254,088	1,208,346	.....	4,462,434
1882	26,927,946	1,103,652	.....	28,031,599
1883	785,027	1,352,046	6,864	2,143,137
1884	62,165	2,121,951	2,785	2,186,901
1885	169,165	134,626	9,650	313,838

The great increase of coinage in 1882 was due to the necessity of preparing for the resumption of specie payments.

Entries and clearances at all Italian ports in 1884 *and* 1885.

Description.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1884.		1885.		1884.		1885.	
International commerce.								
Sailing vessels:	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Italian	8,633	660,803	8,910	711,976	7,879	669,780	8,374	698,234
Foreign	2,461	354,855	2,612	437,399	2,586	376,652	2,665	418,375
Steamers:								
Italian	869	754,448	937	741,447	806	666,226	888	695,427
Foreign	3,866	3,446,146	4,453	4,012,160	3,886	3,516,302	4,384	3,856,937
Total:								
Italian	9,502	1,415,251	9,847	1,453,423	8,685	1,336,006	9,261	1,393,661
Foreign	6,327	3,801,001	7,065	4,449,559	6,472	3,892,954	7,049	4,275,312
Total	15,829	5,216,252	16,912	5,902,982	15,157	5,228,960	16,311	5,668,973
Coasting trade.								
Sailing vessels:								
Italian	68,912	2,145,961	74,057	2,328,857	69,279	2,075,476	74,006	2,353,922
Foreign	327	67,870	347	71,806	241	47,494	187	44,881
Steamers:								
Italian	15,741	6,160,493	17,773	6,834,338	15,794	6,189,522	17,797	6,820,756
Foreign	3,560	3,127,103	3,962	3,303,325	3,516	3,124,579	4,033	3,469,888
Total:								
Italian	84,653	8,306,453	91,830	9,163,195	85,073	8,264,998	91,803	9,174,678
Foreign	3,887	3,194,973	4,309	3,375,131	3,757	3,172,073	4,220	3,514,769
Total	88,540	11,501,427	96,139	12,538,326	88,830	11,437,071	96,023	12,689,447

RECAPITULATION.

Items.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Entered and cleared in 1884	208,356	33,383,710
Entered and cleared in 1885	225,385	36,799,728
Increase in 1885	17,029	3,716,018

Entries and clearances at all Italian ports of vessels exclusively engaged in the deep-sea fisheries in 1884 *and* 1885.

Year.	Entered and cleared.	Tonnage.
1884	3,525	29,393
1885	2,869	20,264
Decrease	656	9,129

Entries, clearances, and tonnage of vessels under foreign flags for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Flag.	Entered and cleared.	Tonnage.
English	9,717	9,043,346
French	4,621	3,418,901
German	1,010	495,462
Austrian	2,850	610,674
Greek	1,769	491,636
United States	51	29,170
All other foreign flags	2,625	1,225,582
Total	22,643	15,614,771

In 1884 the number of entries and clearances of vessels under foreign flags was 20,443, with a tonnage of 14,157,991, showing an increase in 1885 of 2,250 entries and 1,456,780 tons.

Number and tonnage of United States vessels entering at and clearing from the five principal Italian ports in 1885.

Ports.	Arrivals.		Departures.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Catania	2	1,309	1	518	3	1,827
Genoa	5	4,340	5	4,340	10	8,680
Messina	1	525	.....	.....	1	525
Palermo	2	742	2	742	4	1,484
Savona	2	713	2	713	4	1,426
Total	12	7,629	10	6,313	22	13,942

In 1884 the total number of United States vessels so entering and clearing was 18, with a tonnage of 10,400. There has been an increase of 4 entries and clearances, with an increase of 3,542 tons.

According to Italian authority, the trade between Italy and America was carried on in 1885 under the following flags:

Flags under which the trade with the United States and Canada was carried on for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Number of vessels.	Tonnage of vessels.	Freight.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage of vessels.	Freight.
			Tons.			*Tons.*
With cargoes:						
Italian	168	120,878	126,295	118	73,742	75,549
American	6	3,489	4,604	14	7,177	9,267
Austrian	11	6,931	8,530	7	4,765	4,790
French	20	36,025	14,360	39	52,116	15,937
German	5	2,812	3,731	4	2,637	2,502
English	106	48,432	51,586	173	204,693	191,274
All others	14	7,536	9,059	10	5,398	6,272
Total	330	226,105	218,165	365	350,528	305,591
In ballast:						
American	4	2,442	.....	2	742	.....
Italian	1	516	.....	65	37,413	.....
All others	3	1,451	.....	54	48,779	.....

During the year 1884, 148,281 tons of freight were entered and 305,684 were cleared in vessels trading between Italy and the United States. While the number of tons of freight cleared from the United States in 1885 was only 93 tons less than in 1884, the increase in the number of tons entered was greater by 69,884.

Grouping the results together we find the following results:

Items.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
Increase in 1885 over 1884 of entries and clearances at all Italian ports	17,029	3,716,018
Increase of entries and clearances under foreign flags	2,250	1,456,780
Increase of entries and clearances of vessels under the American flag	4	3,542
Increase of freight brought from the United States	.....	69,884
Decrease of entries and clearances of vessels engaged in deep-sea fisheries	656	9,129
Decrease of freight cleared for the United States	.....	93

On the whole there has been a substantial increase of the commerce of Italy in 1885, whereas in 1884 there was a serious decrease as compared with 1883. The failure of the tunny fishery in 1885 is to a large extent the cause of the decrease in that year of the Italian deep-sea fisheries.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

Number and tonnage of merchant vessels launched in Italy in 1885.

Number of ship-yards where vessels were launched	39
Number of vessels	197
Tonnage	10,728
Value of hulls	$564,825 00
Average value of each vessel	2,873 50

The number of vessels launched in 1884 was 140, with a tonnage of 15,273. There has thus been an increase in the number of vessels and a decrease in the number of tons. The value of the vessels launched

in 1884 was $964,195, from which it appears that there has been a decrease of $399,370 in the value of the vessels launched in 1885.

There were launched in 1885, 3 steamers of an aggregate tonnage of 574, and 194 sailing vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 10,154. But one vessel of more than 400 tons was launched during the year. There were on January 1, 1885, in construction in Italian ship-yards 3 steamers and 56 sailing vessels.

Number and tonnage of sailing vessels belonging to the Italian mercantile marine in 1885.

Size.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Size.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
1 to 10 tons	2,323	14,465	501 to 600 tons	205	114,121
11 to 30 tons	1,648	28,274	601 to 700 tons	119	75,034
31 to 50 tons	816	32,616	701 to 800 tons	100	73,242
51 to 100 tons	679	50,305	801 to 900 tons	60	51,929
101 to 200 tons	359	51,679	901 to 1,000 tons	34	33,036
201 to 300 tons	210	53,495	1,001 to 1,400 tons	25	28,259
301 to 400 tons	216	76,626			
401 to 500 tons	317	146,037	Total	7,111	828,819

The number of sailing vessels belonging to the Italian mercantile marine in 1884 was 7,072, with a tonnage of 848,704. There has thus been in 1885 an increase of 39 vessels and a decrease in tonnage of 19,885 tons.

Number and tonnage of the steamers belonging to the Italian mercantile marine in 1885.

Size.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Size.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
1 to 50 tons	61	1,179	701 to 800 tons	10	7,506
51 to 100 tons	16	1,208	801 to 900 tons	11	9,555
101 to 200 tons	18	2,345	901 to 1,000 tons	2	1,865
201 to 300 tons	20	4,862	1,001 to 1,500 tons	28	34,237
301 to 400 tons	14	4,879	Over 1,500	21	43,508
401 to 500 tons	7	3,058			
501 to 600 tons	8	4,536	Total	225	124,609
601 to 700 tons	9	5,842			

The number of steamers belonging to the Italian mercantile marine in 1884 was 215, with a tonnage of 122,297. There has therefore been an increase of 10 steamers and an increase of 2,303 tons in 1885.

Number and tonnage of Italian sailing vessels in 1885, compared with the four preceding biennial periods.

Size.	1885.		1883.		1881.		1879.		1877.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1 to 10 tons	2,323	14,465	2,302	13,748	2,434	14,068	2,486	12,915	4,282	21,738
11 to 30 tons	1,648	28,274	1,785	29,979	1,913	32,159	1,980	32,163	2,640	44,367
31 to 50 tons	816	32,616	792	31,512	789	31,415	} 1,553	81,407	1,774	93,156
51 to 100 tons	679	50,305	673	49,194	695	50,764				
101 to 200 tons	359	51,679	344	49,794	361	42,523	368	51,324	414	59,994
201 to 300 tons	210	53,495	216	54,870	236	60,054	249	61,985	288	72,189
301 to 400 tons	216	76,626	238	84,268	263	92,978	273	99,751	309	109,082
401 to 500 tons	317	146,037	348	159,919	366	167,947	372	169,109	389	177,313
501 to 600 tons	205	114,121	224	124,400	233	129,339	251	137,229	269	147,291
601 to 700 tons	119	75,034	125	78,956	135	85,293	152	97,810	160	102,906
701 to 800 tons	100	93,243	98	71,778	101	74,170	108	81,238	103	77,288
801 to 900 tons	60	51,629	66	56,749	60	52,339	65	55,327	68	57,841
901 to 1,000 tons	34	33,036	35	33,980	35	34,111	33	31,253	27	25,658
Over 1,000 tons	25	28,259	24	26,725	16	18,199	20	21,795	19	21,297
Total	7,111	828,819	7,270	865,881	7,630	895,359	7,910	933,306	10,742	1,010,130

Number and tonnage of the Italian steamers in 1885, *compared with the four preceding biennial periods.*

Size.	1885.		1883.		1881.		1879.		1877.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1 to 50 tons	61	1,779	53	1,071	42	904	34	693	34	797
51 to 100 tons	16	1,208	18	1,292	15	1,052	16	1,125	22	1,561
101 to 200 tons	18	2,345	15	1,998	13	1,754	13	1,698	14	1,789
201 to 300 tons	20	4,862	16	3,975	8	1,983	9	2,245	8	1,871
301 to 400 tons	14	4,899	14	4,895	13	4,316	13	4,516	18	6,162
401 to 500 tons	7	3,058	5	2,134	13	4,711	12	5,362	8	3,627
501 to 600 tons	8	4,536	7	3,993	5	2,813	4	2,219	7	3,879
601 to 700 tons	9	5,812	9	5,842	6	3,790	4	2,538	7	4,436
701 to 800 tons	10	7,506	10	7,506	9	6,767	5	3,679	2	1,574
801 to 900 tons	11	9,555	11	9,553	8	6,818	6	5,092	8	6,881
901 to 1,000 tons	2	1,865	3	2,858	7	6,626	7	6,607	7	6,614
1,001 to 1,500 tons	28	34,237	23	27,217	29	34,568	28	36,891	16	19,134
Over 1,500 tons	21	43,508	17	35,118	8	16,376				
Total	225	124,600	201	106,452	176	93,698	151	72,666	151	58,319

Number of men employed in the Italian mercantile marine in 1885.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Masters	10,593	Naval engineers and constructors	259
Mates	638	Carpets, &c	13,972
Pursers and clerks	76	Workmen in iron-ship building	1,830
Engineers	448	Pilots	272
Able seamen	7,726	Coast fishermen	44,485
Ordinary seamen and boys	93,420	Boatmen	11,536
Firemen	1,548		
Deep-sea fishermen	5,243	Total	192,046

In 1884 the total number of men and boys was 189,162. There have been added to this force, in 1885, 2,884 persons, more than half being boys.

There were 687 desertions from the Italian mercantile marine in 1885, or 142 fewer than in 1884. Of these 687 desertions 107 took place in American waters.

It is evident from the foregoing statements that the Italian mercantile marine was in very nearly the same condition in 1885 that it was in 1884. The downward movement was, it is true, arrested, but there was no increase of tonnage worth mentioning.

SHIPPING BOUNTIES.

In December, 1885, the Italian Parliament passed a law for the encouragement of Italian ship-building and commerce, the chief provisions of which were as follows:

Bounties given to Italian ship-builders.

For sailing vessels of wood	$2 89
For sailing vessels of iron or steel	11 58
For steamers of iron or steel	11 58
For launches and small craft of iron or steel	5 79
For marine engines (per horse-power)	1 93
For marine boilers and the repair of boilers built in Italy (for every 220.464 pounds)	1 15

In addition, the law gives to all vessels built in Italy or built abroad if placed under the Italian flag within one year from the passage of the

law, 65 cents per ton for every 1,000 miles of distance sailed, subject, however, to the following conditions: Sailing vessels, in order to receive this bounty, must not be more than fifteen years old, and steamers must not be more than ten years old. No vessels sailing in ballast can receive this bounty, and it will be paid only to vessels sailing from continent to continent. The law is to remain in force for a period of ten years.

Of course the law was passed too late to have any effect upon the mercantile marine in 1885. From the date of the passage of the law, December 6, 1885, to the 30th of June, 1886, 22 steamers and 332 sailing vessels had taken advantage of the premium offered for every 1,000 miles sailed in international navigation. Of these steamers 19, aggregating 32,700 tons, belong to the General Italian Navigation Company. This company now owns a fleet of 109 steamers of 57,633 tons, and when it is remembered that the entire Italian steam fleet consists of 225 vessels of 124,600 tons, and that there is only one other company (La Veloce, of Genoa, owning 4 steamers of 6,337 tons) of any consequence, which is engaged in international commerce, it is evident that the General Italian Navigation Company will be the chief recipient of the Government's bounty. At the time of the passage of the law this company had lines of steamers running from Italy to North America, the Atlantic coast of South America, and to India, as well as to all points on the Mediterranean. It has since then established lines to Valparaiso, and also to Singapore, Batavia, and Hong-Kong.

There were also made, up to June 30, 1886, 86 claims for the construction of wooden sailing vessels, 12 for the construction of small iron or steel steamers (all of which were tow-boats), and 1 for the construction of an iron launch. There were 15 claims for the construction of engines and boilers, 13 for the construction of boilers only, and 1 for the construction of an engine. For the repairing of vessels 150 claims were made, and 35 were made for repairs to boilers.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Commerce of Italy with other nations in 1885 *compared with* 1884.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Spirits, wines and oils	$16,347,654	$10,904,996	$21,905,186	$31,767,653
Groceries, spices and tobacco	24,328,894	17,473,845	1,185,851	1,082,229
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	6,953,190	7,942,273	6,970,828	7,880,321
Dyes, dye-stuffs, and articles for tanning purposes	4,813,356	4,738,660	2,360,166	2,662,670
Hemp, flax, jute, &c	7,055,512	6,972,610	8,068,240	8,401,064
Cotton	34,063,342	34,131,976	4,864,550	5,788,513
Wool and hair	19,988,026	20,283,004	1,128,418	1,787,788
Silk	17,647,051	19,406,791	53,455,171	57,939,064
Wood and straw	11,307,377	10,817,872	12,004,921	11,557,345
Books and paper	2,993,007	2,542,782	1,515,422	1,810,584
Skins, hides, and furs	12,926,143	11,646,514	3,951,087	4,328,619
Minerals and metals	54,460,859	35,624,329	44,495,000	9,862,031
Stone, earths, pottery, and glass	20,122,043	19,197,550	11,486,036	12,293,655
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	39,119,226	27,210,458	21,473,990	23,658,118
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	22,380,567	21,609,861	24,378,901	28,436,959
Miscellaneous	9,531,809	9,442,040	2,516,083	2,352,812
Total	304,038,056	259,345,561	218,659,920	211,608,956

vill be seen from the foregoing statement the imports of 1885 ex- those of 1884 by $44,692,495, and the exports of 1885 exceeded of 1884 by $7,050,962. The following statement shows the cate- of the Italian tariff in which these differences occurred:

Differences of imports and exports in 1885 *and* 1884.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Increase in 1885.	Decrease in 1885.	Increase in 1885.	Decrease in 1885.
·ines, and oils	$5,442,658			$9,862,672
, spices, and tobacco	6,855,049		$103,622	
s, drugs, resins, and perfumery		$989,083		909,493
·e-stuffs, and articles for tanning ·e	74,696			301,912
ax, jute, &c	82,902			332,824
		68,634		923,963
l hair		294,978		659,370
		1,759,740		4,483,893
d straw	489,505		447,576	
d paper	450,225			295,012
dles, and furs	1,279,629			377,532
and metals	18,836,530		31,632,969	
rths, pottery, and glass	924,493			1,807,619
flour, and vegetable products not ere included	11,908,768			2,184,128
and animal products not elsewhere d	1,370,706			4,058,058
ieous	89,769		163,271	
al	47,804,930	3,112,435	33,347,438	25,196,476

Commerce of Italy with other nations in 1885 *compared with* 1884.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
	$45,568,651	$39,772,861	$19,645,377	$21,483,409
	6,584,967	5,868,744	3,950,131	3,928,322
	70,984,435	55,843,778	99,135,801	82,062,149
	23,241,060	21,370,890	21,174,650	21,085,443
itain	60,618,212	57,947,285	14,235,487	17,306,310
nd Malta	4,313,936	1,214,935	3,218,082	2,530,616
	2,349,389	1,639,535	1,386,705	1,604,988
	17,661,430	9,809,418	3,501,599	4,397,312
ibraltar, and Portugal	2,744,653	1,437,657	2,796,956	2,459,592
Norway, and Denmark	827,005	852,288	344,505	484,816
and	14,855,210	14,521,513	24,099,717	24,925,371
Turkey	9,281,370	5,016,649	2,783,446	2,553,004
Turkey	3,870,808	1,638,377	319,415	525,732
ndia	14,770,483	19,255,996	3,150,339	4,611,735
d Japan	94,763	981,019	36,670	20,072
	4,088,319	3,346,813	2,532,932	3,028,170
d Tripoli	3,873,317	1,924,596	2,113,543	1,420,480
	1,072,694	333,504	276,569	340,645
rican countries	185,280	12,545	399,703	161,541
tates and Canada	13,985,938	11,622,846	8,228,169	10,630,247
es of the Plata	3,089,544	3,380,009	4,628,333	4,095,846
Chili	11,580	186,052	350,488	554,875
nerican countries	1,491,890	1,363,738	912,890	1,373,174
	10,615	5,211	51,145	27,985

increase of imports from Austria, France, Greece, Malta, Russia, European Turkey was especially large, and there was a relatively decrease in the imports from British India and from China and . The exports to France were somewhat increased in 1885, and est notable decrease was in the exports to Great Britain.

Total imports from and exports to the United States and Canada for the five years ending December 31, 1884.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Spirits, wines, and oils	$4, 235, 808	$3, 417, 065	$4, 044, 701	$3, 826, 611	$3, 907, 478
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	1, 848, 747	4, 261, 440	1, 771, 354	2, 229, 729	3, 668, 930
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	1, 042, 779	598, 686	1, 113, 417	1, 573, 722	1, 022, 128
Dyes and dye-stuffs, and articles for tanning purposes	9, 457	33, 582	115, 221	93, 026	83, 376
Hemp, flax, jute, &c	.....	8, 878	1, 544	4, 246	9, 843
Cotton	2, 891, 333	3, 118, 687	2, 250, 766	1, 980, 373	3, 118, 880
Wool and hair	230, 249	740, 541	537, 312	363, 805	352, 632
Silk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood and straw	201, 878	121, 783	94, 570	128, 731	290, 079
Books and paper	965	2, 702	1, 544	6, 549	11, 966
Skins, hides, and furs	464, 744	96, 690	652, 340	540, 593	446, 023
Minerals and metals	24, 704	54, 426	207, 668	94, 184	132, 012
Stone, earth, pottery, and glass	67, 936	60, 023	35, 126	199, 176	54, 436
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	783, 001	485, 781	83, 762	303, 203	520, 714
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	434, 443	311, 888	382, 486	239, 899	334, 276
Miscellaneous	.....	3, 088	8, 492	20, 262	33, 775
Total	12, 236, 042	13, 315, 260	11, 300, 303	11, 604, 109	13, 985, 938

EXPORTS.

Spirits, wines, and oils	$294, 904	$1, 120, 751	$928, 488	$684, 764	$546, 962
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	359, 173	288, 535	370, 946	305, 133	88, 587
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	608, 915	1, 069, 220	1, 064, 588	939, 331	1, 389, 793
Dyes and dye-stuffs, and articles for tanning purposes	345, 856	370, 946	506, 625	419, 003	387, 939
Hemp, flax, jute, &c	161, 120	56, 935	121, 011	74, 305	85, 885
Cotton	33, 968	7, 334	31, 073	40, 723	158, 452
Wool and hair	193, 386	260, 473	26, 441	61, 953	45, 355
Silk	120, 239	65, 334	18, 528	20, 261	76, 235
Wood and straw	984, 686	957, 280	246, 654	98, 044	341, 057
Books and paper	198, 211	268, 463	222, 336	136, 351	77, 586
Skins, hides, and furs	43, 425	17, 177	55, 584	97, 079	1, 544
Minerals and metals	208, 054	139, 732	226, 968	12, 545	283, 131
Stone, earth, pottery, and glass	3, 699, 231	3, 533, 058	3, 318, 635	2, 904, 843	2, 324, 492
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	3, 657 929	3, 553, 323	4, 038, 686	4, 582, 399	2, 850, 417
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	42, 267	107, 115	179, 297	195, 316	160, 962
Miscellaneous	48, 638	48, 636	33, 389	58, 093	88, 760
Total	10, 670, 000	11, 864, 482	11, 389, 249	10, 630, 147	8, 807, 168

Imports into Italy from the United States and Canada in 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Spirits:					
Pure ....galls..	340, 924	$124, 485	Oxide of iron, lead, and zinc ....lbs..	21, 163	$579
Refined....do...	3, 962	5, 246	Borate of soda ....do...	3, 968	193
In bottles ....No..	1, 600	772	Cinchona bark....do...	5, 292	965
Olive oil....lbs..	70, 326	6, 948	Miscellaneous medicines, prepared ....lbs..	5, 292	2, 316
Cotton-seed oil....do...	4, 698, 002	349, 523	Resins....do...	7, 746, 303	1, 017, 110
Heavy oils....do...	206, 350	2, 702	Dyes and dye-stuffs (not prepared....lbs..	2, 437, 404	64, 848
Fixed oils....do..	439, 596	32, 617	Other dyes and dye-stuffs, pounds	36, 813	19, 528
Petroleum and mineral oils refined....lbs..	193, 391, 962	3, 386, 185	Cordage ....lbs..	70, 106	7, 913
Coffee ....do...	3, 232, 601	424, 407	Made up articles, of linen....lbs..	7, 152	1, 930
Sugar....do...	12, 339, 962	432, 127	Cotton, raw ....do...	30, 895, 484	3, 284, 068
Cocoa, unprepared .do...	41, 666	8, 106	Cotton tissues:		
Cinnamon ....do...	5, 070	965	Unbleached ....do...	5, 732	1, 930
Cloves ....do..	1, 543	193	Bleached ....do...	2, 965	965
Pepper and pimento.do ..	93, 034	12, 159			
Tobacco, raw ....do...	22, 952, 972	2, 786, 900			
Cigars ....do...	101, 849	4, 053			
Soda, caustic (crude) do...	47, 178	965			

ıports into Italy from the United States and Canada in 1885—Continued.

rticles.	Quantity.	Value.
sues—Cont'd.		
d or dyed..lbs..	3, 306	$1, 737
.....do...	6, 393	2, 316
.....do...	1, 756, 842	330, 609
ed .....do...	19, 620	6, 369
human) raw		
l.....lbs..	55, 114	13, 510
woolen articles,		
.....	.....	1, 544
abinet-makers,		42, 846
ıds	1, 397, 274	
on, cub. meters.	25, 399	220, 599
ow and old, gal-		
apacity	118, 052	965
.....lbs..	12, 124	3, 860
tensils....do...	15, 428	1, 158
traw, common,		
.....	220, 460	11, 580
ı .....No..	1, 200	386
ser .....lbs..	7, 494	772
r .....do...	28, 218	4, 632
ınd .....do...	7, 152	3, 088
in leather and		
hment ....lbs..	5, 732	3, 474
ther.....do...	9, 038	11, 966
her .....do...	21, 163	386
ı.....do...	1, 672, 850	388, 123
ovine and ca-		
e.....lbs..	149, 028	35, 898
small.....do..	24, 030	4, 246
d and un-		
ed.....lbs..	12, 124	5, 404
manufactured,		
ıds	79, 803	4, 825
'actured...lbs..	4, 629	965
mmered and		
; .....lbs..	21, 824	193
teel rails..do...	127, 421	16, 405
factured..do...	4, 188	386
ous tools and		
of iron and		
.....lbs..	51, 365	3, 860
brass, and		
rticles ....lbs..	1, 543	386

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Tin ....lbs..	4, 409	$772
Zinc in sheets .....do...	220, 460	11, 387
Machinery, fixed, steam, pounds	21, 383	1, 930
Machinery, and parts of, miscellaneous....lbs..	632, 275	66, 392
Clocks .....No..	1, 002	6, 755
Clock-cases .....lbs..	4, 188	9, 071
Clock works .....do...	2, 984	865
Marble, wrought ..do...	3, 086	193
Coal .....tons..	11, 733	54, 233
Grain .....do...	3, 462	130, 275
Indian corn.....do...	6, 776	189, 719
Other cereals .....do...	4, 490	147, 259
Rice .....do...	75	4, 053
Flour .....lbs..	420, 858	11, 001
Bran .....do...	132, 276	1, 351
Fecula .....do...	88, 184	2, 702
Starch .....do...	24, 911	1, 351
Oleaginous seeds ..do ..	525, 576	14, 668
Other seeds.....do ..	331, 571	13, 124
Oil of palm and cocao, pounds.....	65, 074	5, 211
Meat:		
Salted and smoked, pounds.....	7, 273	1, 351
Cooked .....do...	4, 409	772
Gut, salted .....do...	31, 305	4, 053
Fish:		
Dried or smoked, pounds.....	1, 745, 822	91, 675
In oil ..... lbs..	7, 152	386
In brine .....do...	7, 936	579
Grease.....do...	2, 604, 954	193, 772
Stearic acid.....do ..	8, 818	1, 158
Candles, stearine ..do...	3, 306	579
Beeswax, crude ...do...	15, 853	3, 860
Coral, wrought but not mounted .....lbs..	934	16, 405
Horns, bones, and the like ....tons..	682	19, 686
Haberdashery:		
Common .....lbs..	9, 920	6, 562
Fine .....do...	6, 612	14, 475
Instruments, optical, surgical, and chemical .....lbs..	8, 596	11, 194
Harmoniums.....No..	3	193

Exports from Italy to the United States and Canada in 1885.

rticles.	Quantity.	Value.
ood .....galls..	418, 154	$58, 093
ottles .....No	79, 800	30, 880
bottle.....do...	39, 300	18, 142
... . lbs..	2, 806, 674	319, 415
miscellaneous,		
.....	330, 247	24, 511
ils, essences of		
and the like,		
.....	30, 930	37, 828
fruit and pre-		
.....lbs..	108, 149	16, 019
eed .....do...	1, 059, 089	37, 056
s, not otherwise		
.....lbs..	162, 036	35, 512
id .....do...	386, 486	18, 335
imine .....do...	3, 122	46, 320
.....do..	7, 273	579
lt .....tons..	61, 164	129, 889
of barites ..lbs..	27, 338	193
.....do...	7, 952, 709	877, 500
ches.....do...	83, 329	14, 668
eous chemical		
s .....lbs..	549, 164	38, 407
oot .....do...	90, 168	2, 316

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Miscellaneous medicinal herbs, leaves, flowers, and bark . .....lbs..	164, 242	$14, 475
Manna.....do...	39, 902	17, 563
Orange and lemon peel, pounds.....	24, 250	386
Lemon and citron juice, crude .....lbs..	81, 346	1, 158
Lemon and citron juice, concentrated .....lbs..	711, 424	55, 970
Miscellaneous vegetable juices . .....lbs..	251, 765	50, 180
Miscellaneous medicinals, pounds.....	98, 104	3, 474
Miscellaneous medicinals, prepared .....lbs..	14, 326	6, 176
Soap, common.....do ..	2, 075, 850	136, 258
Perfumery.....do...	6, 172	2, 509
Wood, leaves, bark, &c., for dyeing and tanning, not ground .....lbs..	80, 442	2, 123
Wood, leaves, bark, &c., for dyeing and tanning, ground.....lbs..	13, 374, 463	385, 807

Exports from Italy to the United States and Canada in 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Hemp, raw .....lbs..	119,489	$8,878
Jute, raw .....do...	7,152	386
Hemp, flax, and jute, combed .....lbs..	3,526	386
Cordage .....do...	228,836	26,055
Linen and hemp fabrics:		
Unbleached .....lbs..	2,646	772
Bleached .....do ..	23,369	8,299
Linen laces and tulles, pounds.....	851	33,582
Made up linen goods.lbs..	32,848	7,527
Cotton:		
Raw.....lbs..	890,658	89,745
Thread, bleached do...	22,487	4,439
Thread, twisted and bleached .....lbs..	5,511	1,351
Cotton tissues, colored or dyed .....lbs..	73,411	26,055
Buttons.....do...	30,642	17,756
Made up cotton goods, pounds.....	48,501	19,107
Wool, raw.....lbs..	1,102	386
Woolen mattresses..do...	13,665	3,474
Woolen tissues .....do...	26,014	18,335
Woolen hosiery.... do...	8,818	12,352
Woolen carpets ....do...	4,850	1,737
Made up woolen goods, pounds.....	5,511	9,071
Silk:		
Raw .....lbs..	12,344	59,444
Spun, colored and dyed .....lbs..	386	1,737
Tissues .....do ..	1,400	11,194
Laces .....do...	487	3,860
Barrels, new and old, gallons in capacity	113,593	1,544
Furniture, common, not upholstered .....lbs..	7,714	1,158
Oars and poles .....do...	70,106	33,375
Cork:		
Not manufactured, pounds.....	39,458	4,825
Manufactured...lbs..	25,793	1,351
Wooden tools and utensils .....lbs..	3,306	1,158
Vessels and small boats, tons..... ...	90	15,826
Kindling wood .....lbs..	12,565	193
Matting, common ..do...	179,014	9,457
Straw braids .....do...	4,850	$9,264
Straw hats..... do ..	1,091,717	162,506
Rags ..... do ..	2,070,559	59,830
Paper, fine .....do...	81,286	7,720
Blotting paper .... do ..	2,865	193
Wrapping paper....do ..	175,485	5,404
Prints and lithographs, pounds	1,984	2,509
Books .....lbs..	5,732	1,930
Boots and shoes..100 p'rs..	10	1,544
Iron ore .....tons..	119,620	253,988
Tin, manufactured . lbs..	199,723	13,124
Copper, brass, and bronze, manufactured, pounds.....	10,802	2,316
Type (lead alloyed) do ..	21,824	5,597
Antimony and arsenic, pounds.....	64,152	5,597
Mercury .... lbs..	8,818	2,509
Marble, block .....tons..	122	1,351
Marble and alabaster slabs .....lbs..	35,043,218	337,557
Marble and alabaster statuary..... ...lbs..	45,855	11,966
Marble and alabaster, wrought .....lbs..	2,843,934	$124,485
Earths, for dyes and paints .....lbs..	854,737	7,527
Stone and non-metallic ores .....lbs..	115,522	4,053
Sulphur, raw and refined, tons.....	105,689	1,835,816
Pottery, common ...lbs..	63,712	579
Majolica ware, fine.do...	9,700	965
Bottles .....No..	6,600	193
Vegetables, dried.tons..	247	9,457
Cereals .....do...	148	4,825
Chestnuts.....do...	65	2,702
Rice .....do...	3,901	263,445
Maccaroni .....lbs..	2,873,694	120,818
Sea biscuit .....do...	23,589	772
Starch .....do...	13,444	772
Oranges and lemons do...	103,985,727	1,871,241
Citrons ....do ..	66,800	2,316
Carub beans .....do...	65,034	772
Pistachio nuts .....do...	4,850	2,509
Almonds, not shelled, pounds	1,857,375	252,058
Filberts and walnuts, pounds.....	3,318,363	188,754
Oleaginous fruit....lbs..	11,242	965
Figs, dried .....do...	536,377	13,124
Raisins .....do...	965,614	42,267
Miscellaneous dried fruit, pounds.....	140,433	4,825
Fruit and vegetables, in brine and vinegar.lbs..	136,509	16,415
Fruit and vegetables, in spirits of wine ...lbs..	21,383	3,088
Fruit and vegetables, fresh .....lbs..	37,254	772
Mushrooms .....do...	20,722	9,071
Miscellaneous vegetable products .....lbs..	1,278,888	11,194
Seeds:		
Oleaginous .....lbs..	204,586	5,790
Non-oleaginous do...	1,854,068	73,147
Meat, salted and smoked, pounds.....	85,097	16,415
Fish:		
Dried and smoked, pounds.....	6,172	386
In brine.....lbs..	88,404	6,562
Preserved in boxes, pounds.....	44,092	5,597
Butter .....lbs..	45,194	10,036
Cheese.....do...	375,884	50,251
Grease.....do...	23,589	1,737
Bees-wax, crude....do...	7,273	1,930
Feathers for trimming, pounds.....	66	1,544
Hats:		
Not trimmed ...lbs..	483	2,509
Trimmed .....do...	3,081	40,539
Coral:		
Rough .....lbs..	95	386
Wrought but not mounted .....lbs..	785	13,703
Fertilizers .....tons..	25	386
Haberdashery:		
Common .....lbs..	42,768	24,318
Fine .....do...	3,086	1,930
Felt hats.....No..	45,600	35,126
Artificial flowers...lbs..	282	3,087
Umbrellas, silk.....No..	700	772
Articles for collections and museums	.....	22,987

Of the categories in which the increase of imports in 1885 was most noticeable, it may be said the increase in the category of minerals and metals, in which is included machinery, is due in a large measure to the growth of Italian industries. The same may be said of the increased importation of cotton, and of skins and hides. The increase in the importation of cereals in 1885 was very large, and the large increase in the importation of groceries is an evidence of the increased prosperity of the people.

The increase of imports from the United States in 1885 was $2,363,092, and the decrease in the value of exports to the United States was $2,402,078. The increase in imports from the United States was due chiefly to the increase of $1,312,593 in raw cotton; of $21,423 in machinery; of $113,098 in common wood; of $764,646 in tobacco; of $205,931 in cotton-seed oil, and of $387,718 in raw bovine hides.

The decrease in exports to the United States was to some extent affected by the cholera in Italy, which also seriously affected the Italian import trade. There was a decrease of $126,608 in the value of the exports of statuary (marble and alabaster); of $59,830 in rags; of $1,939,351 in oranges and lemons; and of $111,168 in grease.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1886.

The total value of imports into Italy (excluding gold and silver coins and bullion) in the first six months of 1886 was $132,562,827, and the total value of exports from Italy during the same period (excluding gold and silver coin and bullion) was $111,037,197. This shows a decrease of imports as compared with the same period in 1885 of $12,539,595, and an increase of exports of $26,221,852.

CHOLERA.

The cholera has lingered in Italy, not only during the year 1885, but up to the present time. Its ravages in 1885 were, however, much less severe than in 1884. In the latter year there were 26,557 cases and 14,203 deaths, while in 1885 there were 6,397 cases and 3,459 deaths.

The present epidemic has been much less fatal than its predecessor. The total deaths from cholera in Italy in 1884 and 1885 were 17,758, while in 1865 there were 12,843 deaths; in 1866, 19,629; and in 1867, 127,968.

So far as remedies for cholera are concerned, it is not clear that the remedial treatment to-day is much more efficacious than it was in former days. A great advance, however, has been made in the direction of the preventive measures and in the knowledge of the way in which the disease is conveyed.

That during the present epidemic cholera has been to a very large extent spread by contaminated water has been made very clear. In Genoa in 1884 the aqueduct bringing water from a small river was contaminated because the clothes of cholera patients at a little town a short distance above the place where the aqueduct received its water were washed in the stream. At Naples and Palermo the water supply came chiefly from wells and other sources that were easily contaminated, and at nearly all the other Italian towns where the cholera has been particularly severe the authorities have made the significant report, "Water supply bad."

The cholera existed in a mild form in Venice during the early part of 1885, and appeared as an epidemic in Brindisi and neighboring com-

munes in April, 1886. There were also quite a number of cases between January 1, 1886, and June 30, 1886, in Bologna and other towns in its neighborhood.

The extent of the cholera in Italy in the winter of 1885, 1886, was greatly exaggerated by German, Swiss, and French hotel keepers, and it nowhere, except in the remote southeastern districts of Italy, assumed alarming proportions.

The following statement shows the extent of the cholera in Italy in 1885:

Statistics of cholera in Italy in 1885.

Provinces.	Number of communes attacked.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	Date of first case in each province.	Date of last case in each province.
Alessdrania	3	21	9	Aug. 17	Oct. 17
Bologna	1	1	.....	Sept. 11	Sept. 11
Caltamsella	1	1	.....	Sept. 7	Sept. 7
Caserta	1	9	7	Aug. 21	Sept. 1
Cremona	1	1	.....	Aug. 10	Aug. 10
Cuneo	3	4	3	Sept. 18	Sept. 21
Ferrara	5	112	48	Sept. 24	Oct. 25
Genoa	15	66	43	Aug. 4	Nov. 14
Girgenti	3	3	2	Sept. 17	Sept. 24
Leghorn	1	1	1	Sept. 17	Sept. 17
Mantua	1	1	.....	Oct. 2	Oct. 2
Massa	7	65	38	Aug. 3	Oct. 14
Messina	2	2	.....	Sept. 21	Sept. 21
Milan	1	1	1	Sept. 29	Sept. 29
Modaro	3	34	18	Aug. 17	Nov. 14
Naples	1	1	.....	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
Novara	1	2	2	Sept. 1	Sept. 1
Padua	5	11	3	Oct. 6	Nov. 3
Palermo	14	5,535	2,959	Sept. 6	(!)
Parma	27	313	202	Aug. 14	Oct. 31
Pavia	2	5	3	Sept. 21	Oct. 11
Piacenza	1	1	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 15
Porto Maurizio	4	10	7	Aug. 11	Sept. 11
Reggio Emilio	10	47	26	Sept. 11	(!)
Rovigo	22	81	56	Sept. 15	(!)
Trapani	4	35	9	Sept. 28	Nov. 9
Venice	13	34	21	Aug. 11	(!)

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The following law for the protection of children was promulgated by royal decree on the 11th day of February, 1886, but by its terms did not go into operation until last August:

ARTICLE I.

It is prohibited to admit to labor in manufactories, quarries, and mines children of either sex under the age of nine years, or under the age of ten years, in underground works. Children over nine years of age and less than fifteen cannot be admitted to work in manufactories, quarries, or mines without medical certificates from the district council that they are healthy and adapted for the work which they desire to undertake.

ARTICLE II.

In dangerous or unhealthy labor children of either sex who have not completed their fifteenth year cannot be employed, unless under limitations to be established by royal decree, by which, on the advice of the superior council of health, and the superior council of commerce, will be designated what labor is dangerous and unhealthy.

ARTICLE III.

Children who have completed their ninth year, but not their twelfth, cannot be *employed* in work for more than eight hours each day.

ARTICLE IV.

r violates the terms of this law will be punished by a fine of from 50 lire 100 lire [$19.30] for each child admitted to work. If the offense is not the he fine may be increased to double the aforesaid sum. In cases in which er who has taken the child to work is unknown, the fine will be inflicted irector or jobber who has charge of the manufactory, quarry, or mine.

ARTICLE V.

ution of the law is assigned to the ministry of agriculture and commerce, act in concert with the ministry of the interior. Engineers of mines and dents of manufactories will exercise surveillance over manufactories, nd mines, and will report violations of the law. Documents relating to of the law shall be transmitted to the prefect of the province, who, when- nl, may consult the provincial sanitary council, and shall present the cases icial authorities.

ARTICLE VI.

ulations to be prepared for the execution of this law, on the advice of the ouncils of health and commerce, will contain details applicable to local-

ent law will take effect six months after its publication in the Official We order that the present, under the seal of the State, be inserted in the lection of laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, commanding whom- ay concern to observe it and make it observed as a law of the state.
Rome the 11th day of February, 1886.

TREATIES.

ly treaty concluded between Italy and any other country be- ne 30, 1885, and June 30, 1886, was a treaty with Uruguay, as signed on the 19th day of September, 1885. The main pro- f this treaty are as follows:
shall be complete and entire freedom of commerce and navi- etween Italy and Uruguay.
tizens of one country shall enjoy in the other the same rights, s, immunities, and exemptions for their commerce and naviga- h are or shall be enjoyed by the citizens of the other, without ny greater tax or impost than is paid by the latter. Ships of try shall be treated in the ports of the other as those of the ored nation.
s of one country shall enjoy in the other the same rights to avel, or carry on business which are enjoyed by the citizens of r country, and shall enjoy exemption from military service of , and their property shall be exempt from sequestration for e.
f the contracting parties agrees not to accord in its own do- monopolies or privileges prejudicial to the commerce of the

asting trade of each country is open to the vessels of the other n the same terms as if they were vessels belonging to the f the country where such coasting trade is carried on.
of war between Italy and Uruguay, private property will be l whether on land or at sea or under whatever flag, except in e breaking of a blockade, or when it is contraband of war.
s of one country will enjoy in the other the same civil rights, the rights of protecting inventions and trade-marks, which ns of the other country enjoy.
of the contracting parties should hereafter accord to any tion any favor or concession, it will be *ipso facto* extended to of the contracting parties, excepting such favors as Uruguay nd to nations whose territory borders on her own.

Disputes as to the interpretation or execution of this treaty are to be submitted to commissions of arbitration selected by the two Governments by common consent. This treaty is to remain in force for ten years from its date, and if one year before its expiration notice of its abrogation is not given by one of the parties to the other, it will remain in force an additional year.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

Revenue and expenditures of the Italian Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

Receipts.	Amount.	Receipts.	Amount.
ORDINARY REVENUE.		ORDINARY REVENUE—continued.	
Direct taxes:		Reimbursements	$4, 257, 475
Rents for state property	$3, 754, 048	Miscellaneous receipts	2, 048, 605
Land tax and building tax	36, 306, 348	Drawbacks	17, 783, 549
Income tax	39, 671, 228	Total	285, 248, 470
Business taxes:			
Administration tax of the ministry of finance	33, 848, 266	EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.	
Tax on railway traffic	3, 054, 884		
Legation and consular fees	157, 948	Amounts repaid to the city of Ancona on octroi tax	5, 790
Excise and customs:		Reimbursements	1, 581, 298
Taxes on the manufactures of spirits, beer, sugar, &c	5, 156, 958	Various receipts	49, 893
Customs and maritime dues	38, 935, 290	Arrears of taxes	175, 985
Octroi duties.	15, 300, 746	Sales of property and franchises	3, 934, 664
Tobacco (monopoly)	35, 064, 862	Recovery of debts	246, 409
Salt (monopoly)	13, 931, 286	Arrears of debts	1, 131, 383
Miscellaneous taxes:		Railway construction	39, 092, 436
Fines and penalties	1, 479	Miscellaneous	32, 497
State lottery	14, 162, 057		
Public service:		Total	46, 250, 355
Posts	7, 685, 381		
Telegraphs (state)	2, 335, 273		
Railways (state)	8, 472, 251	Total ordinary and extraordinary	331, 498, 825
Other services	3, 340, 536		

Expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 31, 1886.

Expenditure.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Department of the treasury	$151, 802, 242	Ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce	$2, 631, 848
Department of finances	34, 293, 222		
Ministry of grace and justice	6, 467, 818		
Ministry of foreign affairs	1, 513, 515	Total	330, 215, 122
Ministry of public instruction	6, 706, 463	Total receipts	331, 498, 825
Ministry of the interior	11, 926, 012		
Ministry of public works	47, 270, 539	Excess of receipts over expenses	1, 283, 703
Ministry of war	49, 829, 191		
Ministry of the navy	17, 774, 258		

The total receipts, ordinary and extraordinary, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, were $323,867,478. There was therefore an increase in the receipts during the last fiscal year of $7,631,347. On the other hand, the total expenditures during the last fiscal year were $20,784,538 less than during the preceding year. On June 30, 1885, the expenditures had exceeded the receipts by no less than $27,132,182. On June 30, 1886, the receipts were $1,283,703 in excess of the expenditures. The decrease in expenditures was mainly in the department of the treasury, and was to a large extent due to the comparatively small quantity of paper money that was presented for redemption in coin. On the whole the state of Italian finances, as shown by the foregoing statements, is very creditable both to the country which so patiently and heroically bears taxation, and to Signor Magliani, the minister of finance.

PUBLIC DEBT.

On the 30th of June, 1886, the public debt of the Kingdom of Italy, including the floating debt, amounted to $2,202,886,026, with an annual interest amounting to $103,120,752. This debt was composed as follows:

Consolidated debt inscribed in the Great Book	$1,737,000,000
Permanent rents in the name of the Holy See	12,448,500
Debts separately inscribed in the Great Book	102,676,000
Various debts (*contabilita*, diverse)	307,915,430
Floating debt	42,846,096
Total	2,202,886,026

During the year the Italian 5 per cent. bonds rose above par, and continue at the date of the present writing to remain at 101 and a fraction. Those patriotic and intelligent persons who, having faith in the future of Italy, bought those bonds ten or fifteen years ago have reaped a rich and deserved harvest.

WILLIAM L. ALDEN,
Consul-General.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rome, November 12, 1886.

The declared value of exports from the consular district of Rome to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending—			
	Mar. 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	Sept. 30, 1885.	Dec. 31, 1885.
ROME.				
Alabaster				$14 [illegible]
Antiquities	$579 00	$965 00		[illegible]
Books, engravings, and photographs	116 00		$728 24	172 [illegible]
Bottles, empty				4 8[illegible]
Bronzes	2,273 00	1,336 63	500 44	29,164 66
Cheese	1,802 00	1,164 80		1,045 51
Chestnuts				192 04
Furniture and frames				104 60
Hides			257 76	
Laces	165 00			
Majolica and pottery	4,341 00	468 99		
Marble statuary	10,850 00	6,350 85	9,108 72	8,130 14
Marble, wrought	712 00		400 47	56 93
Medals				14 47
Mosaics and jewelry	118 00	865 79		11 58
Olive oil				314 74
Paintings	5,149 00	14,152 53	3,614 89	6,132 62
Plaster casts	485 00	357 53	1,544 00	12,601 51
Religious devotion, articles of	338 00		111 94	951 29
Siena earth	508 00	1,062 62	1,396 23	1,142 97
Silk goods	315 00			6 17
Terra-cotta busts			198 79	
Wine	810 00	986 29	266 57	1,450 28
Sundries		43 25	810 60	
Total for Rome	28,562 00	27,754 28	18,938 65	61,672 99
ANCONA.				
Straw hats	2,960 10		3,643 91	873 06
CIVITA VECCHIA.				
Cheese			1,566 02	3,926 60
Grand total 1885	31,542 20	27,754 28	24,148 58	66,472 65
Total for preceding year	47,977 48	37,716 83	34,735 18	35,156 88
Decrease	16,435 28	9,962 55	10,586 60	
Increase				31,315 77

CATANIA.

Report of Consul Woodcock.

No returns have yet been received from Terranova, of this district, hence it does not appear in the following exhibit.

The returns show the imports and exports to be as follows:

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Catania	$4,430,585 76	$6,430,565 03
Licata	126,221 00	1,242,872 44
Syracuse	92,542 00	824,454 00
Total	4,649,348 76	8,497,891 47

Navigation of the ports of Catania, Licata, and Syracuse.

Ports.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Catania	928	729,681	3,489	87,270	927	728,172	3,484	93,589
Licata	161	101,847	400	189,196	165	101,716	400	189,196
Syracuse	119	49,126	83	8,069	116	49,455	81	.....
Total	1,208	880,654	3,972	284,535	1,208	879,343	3,965	292,785

The sailing ships reported for Catania include the small vessels engaged in the coast and fishing trade.

The trade with the United States has been as follows:

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Catania	$217,525 76	$615,746 03
Licata	34,440 00	347,879 24
Syracuse	22,306 00	16,738 00
Total	274,271 76	980,363 27

The year 1886 in many respects has been a prosperous one for the district. The yield of cereals was an average crop and equal to that of the year previous. Formerly a large amount of grain was exported from the district, but of late years the farmer has turned his attention to the culture of oranges and lemons and the vine. At present there is but little grain exported, but a large amount is imported annually for home consumption, principally from Russia and India.

The fruit crop, consisting principally of oranges and lemons, was an average yield. The quality is considered superior to that of the year previous.

The yield of grapes was enormous, and the wine produced from the crop has not been excelled in amount during the past twenty years.

The prices of oranges and lemons and wine are low, and the products do not find a ready market. The people in consequence complain of hard times.

ing the year a company was formed for the construction of a rail-
around Ætna. The surveys have been made, and it will soon be
ructed. It will pass through the cultivated zone of the mountain.
zone is densely populated, being on the average 1,425 to the square
It has within its limits sixty-two villages and two cities. The
lisintegrated lava) is very rich. The road will make a circuit of
85 miles about the volcano. When completed it will greatly de-
the wealth of the interior of the district.

› people of the interior live as they did in the times of Virgil.
cultivate the soil in the same manner. Their implements of
ndry are the same, and they are as ignorant and superstitious
re the old Romans. They cling with pertinacity to their ancient
and customs.

s railroad will be a great educator among them, and will do much
d disseminating among them modern improvements and the com-
of enlightened life.

› work on the harbor is constantly progressing. It is now nearing
mpletion, and when finished will be classed among the good har-
of Europe.

› Edison electric light has found its way into the city and is be-
g popular. Its use is being extended.

sian petroleum has not yet been able to get a foothold here. The
ican is declared to be superior, and is the only kind used.

erican agricultural implements, carpenters' tools, &c., are almost
own. A few specimens have appeared among us and are greatly
ed. They are declared to be much superior to all others. England,
e, and Germany throw upon the market a cheap, coarse grade,
which our finely finished ones can hardly compete in price. The
ican sewing-machine here takes the lead of all others.

shing, active agents, such as American manufacturers have in
wn country, would here work a revolution in the introduction of
ican goods among the people.

› schools of the city are good; the children are being educated.
entable state of ignorance exists among the people. Of those
have reached middle age at least 60 per cent. cannot read or
. The rising generation, as it takes the place of the present, will
elligent and fairly educated.

e people groan beneath the burden of taxation. The taxes are enor-
. Meat, vegetables, wine, and all provisions are taxed as they
rought into the city from the country. A tax-collector's office is
d at each entrance to the city. A tax of 29.56 per cent. is annu-
evied upon the income from landed property; a tax of 29.27 per
is levied yearly upon the income (rentals) of houses in cities and
es; and a tax of 13.70 per cent. upon income from all other
es.

e people of the city (as well as of the rest of the Kingdom) suffer
the evil effects of the "*lotto.*" This is a lottery, established by
overnment for the purposes of national revenue. It is said the
rnment receives an annual revenue (in gross) from this source of
00,000. This lottery is very extensively patronized by the super-
us poor, who are encouraged to gamble, with the chances of win-
greatly against them, and almost invariably they lose their little
gs won by the hardest toil. In every main street of the city is one
re of these lotteries.

› Government has done a commendable act in making of its post-
a savings bank for the people. In any post-office of the realm

one can deposit from 1 lira (20 cents) to 1,000 lire. Last year depositors received 3½ per cent. on their deposits. Many of the city poor are accumulating their hard-wrought earnings in this safe bank of the nation.

According to the statistics the population of the city at the close of the year was 106,181. The number of births during the year was 4,569, of which 13 per cent. were illegitimate. The number of deaths was 3,161. The death rate for the year ranges high, being 2.97 to each 100 inhabitants.

The prevailing diseases are of the digestive organs, being principally diarrhœa. The average of deaths for each month of the year by diarrhœa was 66.

The climate of the city is admirable. Snow is never seen except in the distance on the summit of Ætna. Frost is almost unknown.

The following meteorological table shows the state of the atmosphere and temperature of the city for each month of the year 1886:

Months.	Thermometer.				Average barometer.	Number of days—			
	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Diurnal variation average.		Sunny.	Cloud. and sun.	Cloudy.	Rainy.
	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	mm.				
January	50	61	37	12	751	11	.....	13	7
February	51	62	32	11	758	5	.....	14	9
March	54	66	38	14	760	6	.....	20	5
April	60	70	48	14	759	9	.....	13	8
May	64	82	46	12	761	16	7	.....	8
June	73	86	59	14	757	8	.....	21	1
July	81	92	70	16	759	14	17	.....	.....
August	80	93	65	13	761	17	12	.....	2
September	77	87	68	10	761	13	11	1	5
October	74	80	62	9	762	7	18	2	4
November	62	78	46	11	761	5	14	4	7
December	55	68	43	10	759	3	22	.....	6
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	101	88	62

Catania, situated on the south slope of Ætna, at the sea-shore with a southern exposure, must be an admirable place for invalids in winter, especially for those suffering from disease of the lungs. Three or four of the many hotels of the city are good, but they have no stoves or grates. A Sicilian knows nothing of the comforts of a fire in winter. In winter, in rainy weather, these lava-constructed buildings gather dampness, and without a moderate fire the consumptive would suffer.

ALBERT WOODCOCK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Catania, February 26, 1887.

Imports at Catania, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	United States.		Great Britain and colonies.		Germany.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Coal ..... tons			21,100	$185,000		
Colonials (groceries) ..... do	6	$2,140 00	78	42,905	15	$4,010
Cotton goods ..... do			705	693,280	39	41,095
Hides and leather ..... do	16	8,665 00	389	206,285	50	67,880
Iron and hardware ..... do			3,610	175,445	380	47,265
Linen and jute goods ..... do			483	126,025	5	3,585
Live stock ..... do			222	36,910	6	2,175
Paint and colors ..... do			14	9,925		
Paper goods ..... do			9	3,610	3	1,565
Petroleum ..... gallons	439,576	56,325 76				
Pulse and dried fruit ..... tons			294	10,115	296	10,150
Silk goods ..... do			1	15,540		
Sundry goods ..... do	2,257	150,395 00	7,202	143,725	180	37,450
Woolen goods ..... do			72	134,775	24	8,405
Total		217,525 76		1,683,540		223,580

Articles.	France.		Austria.		Holland.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Coal ..... tons	3,000	$15,000				
Colonials (groceries) ..... do	134	40,550	422	$27,800	8	$1,400
Cotton goods ..... do	40	45,960	75	81,620	10	10,060
Hides and leather ..... do	170	128,235	22	15,800		
Iron and hardware ..... do	199	53,185	134	39,085	134	20,750
Linen and jute goods ..... do	153	25,140	10	10,105	6	3,930
Live stock ..... do	16	5,800	12	4,765	10	3,880
Paint and colors ..... do	69	6,205	71	6,880	3	1,760
Paper goods ..... do	19	7,725	26	11,555	1	545
Pulse and dried fruit ..... do	8	1,215	138	7,005		
Silk goods ..... do	4	55,575	6	75,880		
Sundry goods ..... do	183	160,910	301	293,555	13	9,890
Woolen goods ..... do	59	126,600	66	116,040		
Total		672,100		690,090		52,215

Articles.	Turkey.		Other countries.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Coal ..... tons					24,000	$120,000 00
Colonials (groceries) ..... do			1	$410	464	99,215 00
Cotton goods ..... do			23	25,200	892	897,215 00
Hides and leather ..... do			97	52,500	744	479,365 00
Iron and hardware ..... do			71	11,900	4,528	347,630 00
Linen and jute goods ..... do			40	11,375	697	180,160 00
Live stock ..... do	95	$1,375	40	12,130	612	67,035 00
Paint and colors ..... do	212	12,270	164	11,500	533	48,540 00
Paper goods ..... do					58	25,000 00
Petroleum ..... gallons					439,576	56,325 76
Pulse and dried fruit ..... tons			15,204	643,590	15,940	672,075 00
Silk goods ..... do					11	146,995 00
Sundry goods ..... do	1	80	6,200	106,145	16,337	902,150 00
Woolen goods ..... do			3	3,060	224	388,880 00
Total		13,725		877,810		4,430,585 76

Rates of duty on the above imports.

Articles.	Rate.	Articles.	Rate.
Colonials.....per quintal*..	$3 36 to $57 90	Silk goods.....per quintal..	$0 193 to $19 30
Coal.....	Free.	Woolen goods.....do....	1 35 to 38 60
Cotton goods.....per quintal..	11 58 to 34 74		
Hides, crude, fresh, or dry.....	Free.	LIVE STOCK.	
Hides wrought into leather, per quintal.....	3 86 to 173 70	Horse.....	3 86
Iron and metal goods, per quintal.....	19 30 to 135 10	Goat.....	3 86
Linen and jute goods, per quintal.....	88 to 47 90	Bull.....	3 47
Paints and colors..per quintal..	1 93 to 2 31	Mule.....	1 16
Paper goods.....do....	96 to 19 30	Ass.....	29
Petroleum.....do....	5 40 to 6 60	Cow.....	1 45
Pulse.....do....	2 40	Young cattle, each.....	1 16
Dried fruit, free except grapes and figs, per quintal.....	2 00	Calf.....	58
		Swine:	
		44 pounds or less....each..	14
		Over 44 pounds.....do....	46

* 1 quintal=220.46 pounds.

Exports from Catania, Italy, for the year ending December, 1886.

Description.	United States.		Great Britain and colonies.		France.	
	Quantity.	Value and costs.	Quantity.	Value and costs.	Quantity.	Value and costs.
Argols.....tons..	26	$10, 503 63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Almonds.....do...	7	2, 099 84	190	$55, 100	372	$108, 000
Aloe juice.....do...	.....	.....	42	11, 775	15	4, 215
Brimstone.....do...	11, 360	199, 633 74	11, 780	235, 600	6, 486	128, 720
Canary and sundry seeds.....do...	358	20, 957 54	176	15, 850	.....	.....
Cheese.....do...	14	3, 395 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Licorice paste.....do...	74	19, 611 54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olives.....do...	10	347 94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olive oil.....do...	1	198 14	3	594	5	901
Oranges and lemons.....do...	*7, 807	312, 282 88	769	30, 775	105	4, 215
Stone.....do...	.....	.....	55	440	.....	.....
Sumac, ground.....do...	545	33, 626 28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundry goods.....do...	20	1, 659 26	255	33, 385	116	18, 860
Tartaric salts.....do...	.....	.....	1	290	.....	.....
Walnuts, filberts, &c.....do...	199	11, 251 40	26	3, 400	112	14, 970
Wheat.....do...	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	8, 315
Wine.....gallons..	914	178 49	3, 540	1, 018	9, 045, 098	2, 009, 921
Woolen goods.....tons..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1, 925
Total.....	.....	615, 746 03	.....	388, 227	.....	2, 900, 722

Description.	Germany.		Austria.		Holland.	
	Quantity.	Value and costs.	Quantity.	Value and costs.	Quantity.	Value and costs.
Almonds.....tons..	.....	.....	183	$53, 125	77	$22, 220
Aloe juice.....do...	13	$3, 700	7	2, 005	.....	.....
Brimstone.....do...	9, 798	195, 960	4, 023	80, 460	.....	.....
Canary and sundry seeds.....do...	48	4, 350	8	820	.....	.....
Cork, worked.....do...	.....	.....	3	1, 080	.....	.....
Fish salts.....do...	.....	.....	21	4, 435	.....	.....
Linseed.....do...	.....	.....	12	870	.....	.....
Olive oil.....do...	1	200	2	396	.....	.....
Oranges and lemons.....do...	1, 114	44, 550	9, 573	382, 925	500	20, 030
Stone.....do...	100	800	182	1, 825	.....	.....
Sundry goods.....do...	61	7, 640	8	5, 185	.....	.....
Tartaric salts.....do...	.....	.....	2	615	.....	.....
Walnuts, filberts, &c.....do...	110	14, 365	154	20, 020	40	5, 265
Wine.....gallons..	106	28	16, 328	4, 817	1, 427	410
Total.....	.....	271, 593	.....	558, 578	.....	47, 985

Exports from Catania, Italy, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Turkey.		Other countries.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value and costs.	Quantity.	Value and costs.	Quantity.	Value and costs.
Argols ..... tons					26	$10,503 63
Almonds ..... do			213	$61,875	1,036	302,429 84
Aloe juice ..... do			58	16,640	135	38,335 00
Brimstone ..... do	16,376	$327,520	49,857	997,140	109,680	2,166,033 74
Canary and sundry seeds ..... do			80	7,160	670	49,137 54
Cheese ..... do			31	11,435	45	14,830 35
Cork, worked ..... do			2	1,285	5	2,365 00
Fish salts ..... do			32	13,225	83	17,660 00
Grain ..... do			5	315	5	315 00
Licorice paste ..... do					74	19,611 54
Linseed ..... do			7	1,475	19	2,845 00
Olives ..... do					10	347 94
Olive oil ..... do			3	600	15	2,979 14
Oranges and lemons ..... do	200	8,000	945	37,835	21,013	840,612 88
Rags ..... do			926	66,930	926	66,930 00
Stone ..... do			1,826	17,130	2,163	20,195 00
Sumac, ground ..... do					545	33,626 28
Sundry goods ..... do			32	11,000	492	77,729 26
Tartaric salts ..... do					3	905 00
Walnuts, filberts, &c ..... do			10	1,300	651	70,161 40
Wheat ..... do			845	33,825	860	42,140 00
Wine ..... gallons	661	190	99,682	30,674	9,167,756	2,647,236 49
Woolen goods ..... tons			1	2,210	4	4,135 00
Total		335,710		1,312,054		6,430,565 03

* Number of boxes, 159,663.

Imports and exports between Catania, Italy, and the United States for the year 1886.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Almonds ..... tons			7.00	$2,099 84
Anchovies ..... do			1.58	282 89
Argols ..... do			26.26	10,503 63
Beans ..... do			5.22	146 84
Books, old ..... boxes			5	190 45
Brimstone ..... tons			11,359.87	199,633 74
Canary seed ..... do			357.61	20,957 54
Cheese ..... do			13.65	3,395 35
Chestnuts ..... do			5.79	103 96
Chic-peas ..... do			.98	29 95
Colonials (groceries) ..... do	6	$2,140 00		
Figs ..... do			9.92	356 09
Filberts ..... do			119.23	11,147 44
Hides and leather goods ..... do	16	8,665 00		
Lemons ..... boxes			101,380	214,485 74
Licorice paste ..... tons			73.96	19,611 54
Lumber (for cabinet work) ..... do	1	200 00		
Olives ..... do			9.68	347 94
Olive oil ..... do			1.30	198 14
Oranges ..... boxes			58,283	97,797 14
Petroleum ..... gallons	439,576	56,325 76		
Statuettes, terra-cotta ..... boxes			24	432 87
Sumac, ground ..... tons			544.64	33,626 28
Sundries ..... do	2,257	150,195 00		
Tomato sauce ..... do			1.95	220 17
Wine ..... gallons			914.49	178 49
Total		217,525 76		615,746 03

Navigation at the port of Catania, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Italian	527	383, 636	3, 395	67, 349	3, 922	450, 985	528	390, 232	3, 396	80, 309	3, 924	470, 541
British	254	243, 991	7	1, 902	261	245, 893	254	243, 991	7	1, 902	261	245, 893
Greek	5	3, 247	69	12, 687	74	15, 934	4	3, 634	65	7, 110	69	10, 744
German	60	45, 496	.....	.....	60	45, 496	60	46, 074	.....	.....	60	46, 074
Other nations	82	53, 311	18	5, 332	100	58, 643	81	44, 841	16	4, 268	97	49, 109
Total	928	729, 681	3, 489	87, 270	4, 417	816, 951	927	728, 172	3, 484	93, 589	4, 411	821, 761

Of the above ships there cleared for the United States:

Class and nationality.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamships:		
Italian	16	25, 184
British	41	59, 428
French	1	3, 188
Sailing-vessels:		
Italian	3	1, 63
Austrian	1	1, 19

LICATA.

Report of Consular Agent Verderame.

Imports at Licata for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Coals ... tons	17, 010	$85, 050	.....	Great Britain.
Iron ... do	20	65	$50	Do.
Petroleum ... gallons	100	53	29	Do.
Do ... do	42, 000	22, 260	12, 180	United States.
Stockfish ... tons	45	2, 285	2, 220	Great Britain.
Rice ... do	5	150	.....	Do.
Sugar ... do	13	260	195	Do.
Coffee ... do	3	1, 530	792	Do.
Sundries ... do	722	14, 512	475	Do.
Do ... do	7	56	72	France.
Total	.....	126, 221	.....	

Exports from Licata for the year ending December, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including cost of charges.	Whither exported.
Brimstone ... tons	20, 223	$347, 879 24	United States.
Do ... do	2, 987	58, 246 50	Great Britain.
Do ... do	13, 292	259, 194 00	France.
Do ... do	11, 375	221, 812 50	Portugal.
Do ... do	8, 315	162, 142 50	Russia.
Do ... do	537	10, 471 50	Germany.
Do ... do	8, 812	171, 834 00	Other countries.
Beans		3, 000 00	Spain.
Do		1, 500 00	France.
Do		3, 750 00	Portugal.
Barley		2, 848 75	Belgium.
Sundries		193 45	Other countries.
Total	.....	1, 242, 872 44	

Imports and exports between Licata and the United States for the year 1886.

Articles.		Amount.	Value.
oleum (imports)	gallons..	42,000	$34,440 00
ıstone (exports)	tons..	20,223	347,879 24

Navigation at the port of Licata for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
n	Italy to France and the United States	88	45,722	382	186,815	88	45,722	382	186,815
h	United Kingdom to the United States	42	31,742	2	412	46	31,611	2	412
an	Italy to France	12	9,315	2	311	12	9,315	2	311
h	do	6	3,144	7	615	6	3,144	7	615
egian	Italy to Portugal	3	2,340	....	.....	3	2,340	....	.....
an	Italy to Belgium	8	7,896	....	.....	8	7,896	....	.....
h	Italy to Portugal	2	1,688	....	.....	2	1,688	....	.....
ian	Austria to Italy	....	.....	6	832	....	.....	6	832
sh	Italy to Spain	....	.....	1	211	....	.....	1	211
	Total	161	101,847	400	189,196	165	101,716	400	189,196

MICHAEL VERDERAME,
Consular Agent.

. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Licata, February, 1887.

SYRACUSE.

Report of Consular Agent Stella.

Navigation at the port of Syracuse for the year ending December 31, 1886.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
n	Malta, Great Britain	98	32,972	36	2,486
	Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	9	1,089
	France	.....	.....	14	1,328
	Greece	.....	.....	8	1,324
h	Malta, Great Britain	10	8,694	16	1,842
ria-Hungary	do	11	7,460	.....	.....
	Total	119	48,126	83	8,069

CLEARED.

n	Malta, Great Britain	96	31,482	37	2,428
	Austria-Hungary	....	.....	9	1,080
	France	.....	.....	13	1,840
h	do	6	2,760	8	2,628
	Austria-Hungary	6	5,385	5	862
	France	3	2,864	3	389
ria-Hungary	Malta, Great Britain	4	3,978	4	772
	Austria-Hungary	3	2,986	2	696
	Total	116	49,455	81	10,673

Imports and exports of Syracuse, from and to the United States, for the year 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	
Imports:		
Mineral oils	439,072	$22,386
Exports:		
Lemons for New York	96,000	2,238
Brimstone for Philadelphia	1,456,060	14,500
Total exports	1,552,060	16,738

N. STELLA,
Consular Agent.

SYRACUSE, *January* 1, 1887.

CIVITA VECCHIA.

Report of Consular Agent Marsanick.

AGRICULTURE.

The condition of the Campagna Romana is universally known. The district of Civita Vecchia, that embraces about 850 square kilometers of land, has a population lately calculated at only 283 inhabitants per square kilometer. The want of cultivation is principally due to the insalubrity of the air, and to the fact that there are too many large landowners who find pasturage and the rent of their forests more profitable than the cultivation of grain, the production of which, owing to the competition of India and America, has been now reduced to 135,000 quintals in my district.

MINES.

Alum and alumite have some importance in the district; during the past year there was an exportation as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Price per ton.
	Tons.	*Lirs.*
Ground alumite, excavated in our mountains and sold free on board here	5,310	40
Crystallized alum	1,818	100
Sulphate of aluminium	240	130
Sulphuric acid	144	75

The iron mines in our vicinity have now a probability of being improved by the Société des haults de Ferni that is going to plant some kilns here.

COMMERCE.

Civita Vecchia being considered the port of Rome is rapidly progressing. I quote the movement of the principal articles imported here:

Articles.	Quantity.
	Tons.
English coal and coke, about	170,000
French coal	12,000
Pig-iron	38,000
Iron bars, rails, and machinery from Belgium	15,000
Wheat from Russia and America	42,000
Bricks and cement from France	19,000
Sundries	1,800
Petroleum	6,000
Salted and smoked fish	2,000

The principal articles of exportation have been:

Articles.	Quantity.
	Tons.
Railway sleepers and wood	20,000
Chestnut and oak staves	24,000
Jute and wool	30,000
Charcoal	10,000
Roman cement	7,000
Alum alumite	7,512

The transactions with the United States are limited to 41 tons of sheep cheese exported, and petroleum and wheat imported, of the latter 4,614 tons from California.

NAVIGATION.

We have had a movement this year of 3,125 sailing vessels and steamers loading and discharging, with a tonnage of 1,010,137 tons. The American flag has only figured for 3,278 tons register.

Owing to the daily increasing of the commerce of Rome our movement ought to have a future and more important progress; our means, however, owing to the narrowness of this port, are very defective for securing of large ships and the economy and readiness of operations. There are projects for a new large basin to be excavated, and some works already have been commenced by the Government for a new breakwater, and the excavation of the port, which now has a depth of 7 meters in some parts, and 6 meters all over the rest.

GUSTAVO MARSANICK,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Civita Vecchia, January 8, 1887.

FLORENCE.

Report of Consul Welsh

PUBLIC HEALTH.

I am glad to report that the public health of the city and district of Florence is excellent and bids fair to continue so. On June 5, 1886, I reported that cholera had made its appearance here, and again on June 25, 1886, I reported that the lazaretto was closed and all indications of the disease had, in the opinion of the sanitary authorities, disappeared. At Brindisi and its neighborhood cholera has been more or less epidemic since December last, and cases occurred all along the Adriatic coast. Towards the end of June the disease became very violent, particularly in the towns of Latiano, 6,390 inhabitants, and Francavilla Fontana, 20,456 inhabitants, both of the province of Lecce. At Latiano for a time over 100 of the population were struck down daily, and about the same number suffered at Francavilla Fontana. The deaths amounted to about 25 per cent. of those attacked. Relief in the form of good food issued by the "*Cucine Economiche*" (charitable kitchens), and competent medical advice and attendance were forthcoming from all parts of the Kingdom, and the disease is now evidently under control and will soon disappear.

As far as my personal observation goes, during the past three years cholera has only attacked those who were improperly or under fed and uncleanly in their habits, or who had become panic-stricken. Where national or private charity has provided proper food and attendance for the needy and sick the disease has disappeared.

Up to the present writing communication by land has not been interrupted by the establishment of any quarantine, but all vessels from Italian ports are subjected to a quarantine ranging from six to fourteen days, depending upon the laws at the port of entry. In Sicily and Sardinia all ships coming from the Peninsula are required to allow six days to pass from the date of sailing before pratique is given. These quarantines, although considered foolish by the authorities themselves, are forced upon them by the prejudices of the people. In case of any disease on board, the vessel is of course kept until such disease disappears, passengers and crews being transferred to the lazaretto, and the vessel thoroughly cleansed.

Population, immigration, emigration, births and deaths in Florence during the calendar year ending December 31, 1885.

Population December 31, 1884		171,045
Births during 1885	4,675	
Immigration during 1885	5,136	
		9,811
		180,856
Deaths during 1885	4,751	
Emigration during 1885	3,042	
		7,793
Population December 31, 1885		173,063
Increase in population		2,018

Number of deaths in Florence from July 1, 1885, *to June* 30, 1886.

through the courtesy of Cavaliere Avvocato N. Bicchierai, as the official statistics are not yet published.]

Months.	Cholera.	Typhoid fever.	Contagious or infectious diseases.*	Ordinary diseases.†	Total.
1885.					
.....	.....	16	11	383	410
.....	.....	9	7	357	373
er	.....	9	7	267	283
.....	.....	7	8	301	316
er.....	.....	8	9	305	322
r	.....	28	10	407	445
1886.					
.....	.....	14	11	452	477
y.....	.....	21	10	405	436
.....	.....	16	11	450	477
.....	.....	9	9	423	441
.....	.....	17	4	359	380
.....	2	6	2	306	316
tal.....	2	160	99	4,415	4,676

ıg contagious diseases are croup, diphtheria, and scarlet fever.
one-fifth of deaths under ordinary diseases are caused by diseases of the respiratory organs.

AGRICULTURE.

oughout this consular district all crops promise well and the er is as favorable as a farmer or agriculturist could wish. The ı corn, chestnuts, and potatoes, on which the masses of the popu- in Tuscany subsist, are particularly plentiful.

ong the vine growers some anxiety exists concerning a disease is called "peronospora." This disease has attacked the vines generally throughout Italy, and is a description of fungus which ıe leaves. Rain after great heat develops it. Slaked lime is used ısfully to kill it, but at the same time the decoction injures the and grapes.

'lloxera this season seems to be giving no trouble.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

chinery and implements of American manufacture have not met ıo large a sale as might be wished, as the English and German facturers can undersell the American through the cheapness of l and ordinary labor in Europe as compared with America. Mr. t Cajoli, of Florence, is however, making every endeavor to intro- various agricultural machines, and I was glad to see an agent Pitts Agricultural Works at Buffalo, N. Y., in Florence. A steam ıing-machine from these works is about being tested at Sienna, and ıo doubt be appreciated by the Tuscan farmers. Mr. Cajoli has ted mowers and grain-binders from the Plano Manufactory Works, ıno, Ill.; pumps from Messrs. Smith & Wood, of Kalamazoo, Mich., ilver & Denning, of Salem, Ohio; and sharpeners from Cleveland, These implements have all been much admired by those seeing used.

attention given by the Italian Government to the development of ınd forests and the benefits derived therefrom are so great that ı connection I am making a special report which will be forwarded ın as completed.

SILK.

he year 1885 the aggregate cocoons produced in the province of ıce amounted to 534,813 kilograms (1,179,048.1398 pounds), the

proceed of 17,157 ounces (27 grams each) of silk-worm eggs, mostly indigenous. The average production per ounce was 31.170 kilograms of cocoons (68.71738 pounds). In January, 1885, raw silk sold at from 48 to 50 lire per kilogram (2.2046 pounds), which price decreased to 45 lire per kilogram in the months of May and June, and in October to 42 and 41 lire per kilogram. In the beginning of November the price rose again and at the end of the year raw silk sold at from 48 to 50 lire. During 1885 94.078 kilograms of silk (207,404.3588 pounds) were exported from Florence to Milan, Turin, and probably to France.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Chemical products.—Much improvement in chemical products is being made. The firm of Cesare Pegna & Figli, which has an extensive business in Florence, has opened a branch house at Pergine, Arezzo, where great natural advantages exist for the manufacture of white lead, potash, and bicarbonate of soda.

Ceramics.—In ceramics much beautiful work has been done during the past year, principally by the houses of Ginori and Cantagalli; there is, however, so much foreign competition that this industry is rather on the decline. This is due more particularly to the heavy taxes imposed by the Italian Government.

Iron industry.—The iron industry in Florence and its district is weakening, as almost all products of iron can be imported at a lower figure than it costs to produce here. The iron mines in Tuscany are no longer remunerative.

In *straw*, the low prices realized in 1883 by the growers discouraged them, and in 1884 a very limited quantity of straw was sowed, causing a sensible increase in its price and that of its products. Dealers in hats and braids did little business, as the high prices drove their customers to foreign markets.

During the first months of 1885 but little business was done, but towards the close of the year a demand arose for fancy braids, and in some cases large sales and profits were made. I am inclined to believe, however, that to most of the dealers in straw the past year has been a disastrous one.

In *wool* but little has been done, and the product of this industry, once so flourishing in Tuscany, now does not suffice for the local consumption. The decline in the manufacture of woolens is due to many causes, but principally to the stagnation of trade during the past three years, caused by cholera and by the tariff imposed by the Government, which favors the lower to the detriment of the higher grades. In November next the Government intends opening at Prato a school of instruction in the manufacture of woolens. This school will also be intended to revive, as far as possible, the trade in woolens.

Kid and lamb skins.—In the province of Florence a large export trade is done in kid and lamb skins. They go to Naples principally, but also to Rome, Milan, and Turin, and are made into gloves, a large proportion of which find their way to America. In 1885 the report of the chamber of commerce estimated at 700,000 the number of kid and lamb skins sent away by the negotiants of Florence. They are generally tanned at the city of their destination.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL INTERESTS.

The sanitary and charitable institutions of Florence are in good condition and prosper under the care of the Florentines, who are eminently a charitable people.

t of the sanitary and charitable institutions of Florence during the year 1885.

rcispedale di Santa Maria Nuova.
spedale di Bonifazio.
spedale di Maternità.
spedale di Santa Lucia.
spedale delle invalide.
spedale degli invalidi.
spedale degli innocenti.
e di San Giovanni di Dio.
e israelitico.
e divisionario militare.
e dei convalescenti militari.
nio di Castelpulci.
nio.
li Consegna degli Esposti.
Salute evangelica.
pubblica vaccinazione.
;azione di Carità di San Giovanni

rfanotrofio del Bigallo.
, di ricovero.
ondenza delle Scuole Leopoldine.
, di patronato pei minorenni corli.
strazione degli Ospizi marini.
dei Buonomini poveri vergognosi.
Vittorio Emanuele II pei fanciechi.
Ospizio di Sant' Onofrio e Sant' Agnese
Casa pia dei Catecumeni.
Arciconfraternità della Misericordia.
Società italiana Protettrice dei Fanciulli.
Asilo Professionale Evangelico.
Istituto per le minorenni corrigende.
Istituto oftalmico fiorentino.
Conservatorio Capponi-fanciulle pericolanti.
Istituto di Santa Zita per Orfanelle.
Istituto di San Silvestro per giovanette.
Orfanotrofio del Sacro Cuore.
Società di patrocinio pei liberati dal carcere.
Società di repressione dell' accattonaggio.
Compagnia volontaria di assistenza pubblica.
Congregazione delle Dame di Carità.
Regio Educatorio di Santa Monaca.
Sœurs du Bon Secours, per assistere malati.
Piccole suore dei poveri, per assistere vecchi.
Società promotrice cattolica di Cuone Opere.
Società di San Vincenzo de, Paoli.

---

ary institutions at Florence during the calendar year ending December 31, 1885.

Average cost of each patient per day at San Giovanni 2.10 lire; the others, 2.17 lire.]

Hospitals.	Patients remaining December 31, 1884.			Patients received during the year 1885.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ria Nuova	319	281	600	4,209	2,630	6,839	4,528	2,911	7,439
	105	223	328	62	107	169	167	330	497
cia	24	20	44	467	356	823	491	376	867
faternità	17	85	102	228	1,161	1,389	245	1,246	1,491
	.....	15	15	.....	260	260	.....	275	275
al	465	624	1,089	4,966	4,514	9,480	5,431	5,138	10,569
anni di Dio	23	.....	23	323	.....	323	346	.....	346
al	488	624	1,112	5,289	4,154	3,803	5,777	5,138	10,915

Hospitals.	Patients discharged, cured or benefitted.			Dead.			Total.			Patients remaining December 31, 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ria Nuova	3,646	2,153	5,799	569	453	1,022	4,215	2,606	6,821	313	305	618
	44	36	80	26	69	95	70	105	175	37	225	322
cia	465	349	814	5	4	9	470	353	823	21	23	44
faternità	183	1,090	1,273	36	58	94	219	1,148	1,367	26	98	124
	.....	262	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	262	.....	13	13
al	4,338	3,890	8,228	636	584	1,220	4,974	4,474	9,448	457	664	1,121
anni di Dio	288	.....	288	41	.....	41	329	.....	329	17	.....	17
al	4,626	3,890	8,516	677	584	1,261	5,303	4,474	9,777	474	664	1,138

Business transacted at the Monte di Pietà (Government pawn office) in Florence during the calendar year ending December 31, 1885.

Years.	Number of objects pawned.			Value.			Average value of each loan.		Daily average clothing.		Daily average gold and silver.	
	Clothing.	Gold and silver.	Total.	Clothing.	Gold and silver.	Total.	Clothing.	Gold and silver.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
				Lire.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*		*Lire.*		*Lire.*
1885	154, 542	134, 511	289, 053	1, 206, 544	4, 303, 263	5, 509, 807	7. 80	31. 91	423	3, 305. 60	368	11, 789. 76
1884	139, 814	126, 425	266, 239	1, 076, 876	4, 283, 802	5, 360, 678	7. 70	33. 09	383	2, 950. 34	346	12, 989. 93
Increase	14, 728	8, 086	22, 814	129, 668	19, 461	149, 129	. 10	.....	40	355. 26	22	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1. 18	...	.....	...	1, 200. 17
Redeemed, 1885	105, 396	98, 074	203, 470	742, 145	3, 277, 288	4, 019, 433	7. 04	33. 41	288	2, 033. 27	268	9, 033. 66

Telegraphs.—For the very necessary use of telegraphs there are in Florence 6 offices, which employ 57 male and 32 female operators, 9 ordinary servants, and 62 messengers; in all, 160 persons. There are used of Morse's system, 34 machines, and 5 of Hughes's, a total of 39 machines. The number of telegrams sent during 1885 was 163,934; received, 238,167.

Telephone.—The telephone is very generally used, and is a great convenience. There is but one company, with 691 subscribers. The charge is 140 lire per annum for telephones within the city limits and 240 lire per annum for those placed in houses outside the city. No original charge is made. About 3,000 daily communications are made in this way.

Failures.—On the 31st December, 1884, there were 25 failures pending before the bankruptcy courts at Florence. Forty-one failures of individuals and business houses were declared during the year 1885, with assets of 712,422.79 lire, against liabilities amounting to 1,226,419.51 lire. Of these 66 failures, 34 were settled in 1885, viz, 18 by compromise, 9 by surrendering actual assets, 7 by no assets, and the remainder, 32 failures, were to be decided in the year 1886.

Socialism.—Socialism has, to a certain extent, occupied the attention of the Government during the past year, but, although meetings of workpeople and so-called Anarchists have been general throughout the country, they have, as far as this district is concerned, been generally of the most peaceful character. On the 6th of June, 1886, at Pistoja, some difficulty between the military and populace took place, but it was of no consequence. Outside of this district, notably at Milan, several arrests of Socialist leaders have been made and their trials are now pending. In all cases where the Socialists have shown a disposition to excite the populace, the Government has acted with great promptness and efficacy. I have no doubt that agents have been and perhaps are here to discontent the working classes, but the Tuscans are not a riotous people, and a very large majority prefer a certainty to an uncertainty, or a stable Government to chaos. As far as the preservation of order is concerned, the police, numbering 161 and perfectly organized, would be supported by the garrison, numbering of all arms about 6,000, and as well disciplined troops as are to be found, whether in Italy or elsewhere

The Duomo.—The Duomo, or Catholic cathedral, of Florence has for many years been in process of repair. The façade or front is now about completed, and the staging with its coverings is to be removed in October next. Great preparations are being made to promote the solemnity of the occasion and to attract as many people as possible to this city. The programme has not been published, but it is understood that the King, Queen, and Prince of Naples, together with most of the notabilities of the Kingdom, will be present. The date fixed for the final unveiling of the façade is the 15th October, 1886, but circumstances may necessitate a change.

The actual business of this consulate seems to be on the increase, as 812 invoices have been certified to during 1885–'86, against 670 during the fiscal year 1884–'85, showing an increase of 142 invoices for the past year, and if the country keeps clear of disease and Europe remains peaceful, I look for a much greater improvement.

At Cagliari, Sardinia, trade with the United States is lamentably dull, but I have no doubt that many of the exports reported from Cagliari find their way to the United States through other consulates.

WM. L. WELSH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Florence, July 14, 1886.

Declared exports from Florence and Cagliari to the United States during the calendar year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	December 31, 1885.	
FLORENCE.					
Alabaster ornaments	$671 80	$845 48	$2,039 80	$1,197 60	$4,754 68
Antiquities	1,070 60	962 00	.....	.....	2,032 60
Books	431 87	.....	.....	653 60	1,085 47
Chinaware	391 80	398 79	1,945 78	774 51	3,510 88
Furniture	1,535 90	9,696 86	6,898 50	14,692 00	32,823 26
Jewelry	309 80	.....	.....	.....	309 80
Marble statuary	3,472 00	21,809 00	11,713 10	12,245 50	49,239 60
Miscellaneous	20 25	1,239 17	120 00	340 00	1,719 42
Mosaics	.....	1,292 00	414 00	320 00	2,026 00
Oil	.....	2,622 89	2,054 63	966 42	5,643 94
Pictures	3,792 00	5,414 30	4,614 20	3,771 80	17,592 30
Soap	.....	.....	.....	299 20	299 20
Straw goods	426,958 21	221,834 72	201,761 50	320,871 86	1,171,426 29
Wine	108,80	291 40	.....	.....	400 20
Total	438,763 03	266,406 61	231,561 51	356,132 49	1,292,863 64
Amount of previous year	470,203 26	264,990 27	260,625 51	426,131 32	1,421,950 36
Increase	.....	1,416 34	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	31,440 23	.....	29,064 00	69,998 83	129,086 72
CAGLIARI.					
Marine salt:					
1885	.....	7,136 69	.....	.....	7,136 69
1884	1,585 97	2,375 86	.....	.....	3,961 83
Increase	.....	4,760 83	.....	.....	3,174 86
Decrease	1,585 97	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement of declared exports from Florence and Cagliari to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	September 30, 1885.	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	
FLORENCE.					
Alabaster ornaments	$2,039 80	$1,197 60	$851 80	$1,613 60	$5,702 80
Books	.....	653 60	667 56	960 00	2,281 16
Chinaware	1,945 78	774 51	.....	1,292 72	4,013 01
Furniture	6,898 50	14,602 00	646 60	4,836 20	27,073 30
Marble statuary	11,713 10	12,245 50	20,133 60	9,535 00	53,627 20
Miscellaneous	120 00	340 00	45 00	264 60	769 60
Mosaics	414 00	320 00	736 60	659 30	2,129 90
Oil	2,054 63	966 42	1,213 21	586 48	4,820 74
Pictures	4,614 20	3,771 80	11,094 60	10,809 00	30,289 60
Soap	.....	299 20	320 45	295 12	914 77
Straw goods	201,761 50	320,871 86	451,614 78	175,130 29	1,149,378 43
Wine	.....	.....	939 43	130 40	1,069 83
Total	231,561 51	356,132 49	488,263 63	206,112 71	1,282,070 34
Amount previous fiscal year	260,625 51	426,131 32	438,763 03	266,406 61	1,391,926 47
Increase	.....	.....	49,500 60	.....	.....
Decrease	29,064 00	69,998 83	.....	60,293 90	109,856 13
CAGLIARI.					
Marine salt:					
1885–'86	.....	.....	.....	1,609 43	1,609 43
1884–'85	.....	.....	.....	7,136 69	7,136 69
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	5,527 26	5,527 26

Amount of customs duties collected in Florence during the calendar year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
	Lire.		*Lire.*
Spirits, wine, oil, &c	106,726.29	Minerals, metals, and other productions	224,711.82
Groceries and tobacco	44,568.59	Stones, plates, glasses, and crystals	73,656.64
Chemical products, medicines, resin, and perfumeries	14,146.07	Cereals, flour, paste, and vegetable products not included in other categories	1,237.30
Colors and articles for dyeing and tanning	11,142.43	Animals, products, and spoils of animals not included in other categories	9,569.90
Hemp, flax, jute, and other vegetable fiber, except cotton	32,165.72	Sundries	140,248.25
Cotton	472,663.93		
Wool, horse-hair	505,486.46	Total	1,795,334.81
Silk	80,769.25	Total 1884	1,684,448.29
Wood and straw	14,741.14		
Paper and books	12,057.55	Increase	110,886.82
Hides and skins	51,352.47		

Amount of octroi duties (municipal customs) collected in Florence, during the calendar year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Amount,	Articles.	Amount.
	Lire.		*Lire.*
Meats on the hoof and butchered	1,211,617 57	Materials for building	71,233 56
Cereals, flour, paste	725,055 21	Timber, metals, &c	46,566 36
Provisions	944,061 61	Sundries	11,665 86
Wine, beer, vinegar	2,093,451 62		
Liquors	135,967 11	Total	6,087,413 43
Groceries	220,864 92	Total, 1884	6,331,930 45
Forage	148,382 10		
Wood, coal, oil, &c	478,546 51	Decrease	244,517 02

Number and movement of occupants of the penal institutions at Florence during the calendar year ending December 31, 1885

Name of prisons.	Imprisoned on 1st January, 1885.	Entered during the year.	Total.	Released.						Imprisoned January 1, 1886.	Days of imprisonment.	Average cost each day.	Total expenses.
				Expiration of term.	Pardoned.	Transferred to another prison.	Transferred to a lunatic asylum.	Dead.	Total.				
												Lire	*Lire.*
Murate Penitentiary	396	254	650	199	21	25	5	21	271	379	140,009	.560	78,405.04
Murate Prison	302	2,154	2,456	1,713	8	1,445	3	6	3,175	281	113,740	.655	74,999.70
Santa Teresa	105	1,764	1,869	1,792	6	.....	.....	..	1,798	71	37,267	.655	24,409.88
Santa Verdiana (female)	36	449	485	426	1	29	1	3	460	25	11,430	.655	7,486.65
Casa di Pena per Donne (penitentiary)	22	32	54	20	..	.....	....	..	20	34	9,753	.720	7.022.16
Total	861	4,653	5,514	4,150	36	1,499	9	30	5,724	790	312,199	.649	192,323.43
Total, 1884	822	4,511	5,333	4,405	15	25	1	21	4,472	861	.....	.608	184,873.98
Increase	39	142	181	.....	21	1,474	8	9	1,252	...	.....	.041	7,449.45
Decrease	....	.....	.....	256	..	.....	....	..	.....	71	.....	....	.....

Number of visitors to the galleries and museums of Florence during the calendar year ending December 31, 1885.

[Derived from a report of the Uffizi galleries at Florence.]

Galleries and museums.	Number of visitors.		
	Paying one lira fee.	Artists' free entrance.	Total.
The Uffizi Gallery	25,420	58,989	84,409
The Pitti Gallery	10,628	20,660	31,288
The Gallery of Antique and Modern Art	6,141	17,736	23,877
The Archæological Museum	1,579	9,098	10,677
The National Museum	7,388	21,949	29,337
The St. Mark's Museum	4,224	7,673	11,897
The Gallery of Precious Stones	950	2,242	3,192
The Medici Chapels	14,404	8,892	23,296
The Cenacolo of Fuligno	725	425	1,150
The Cenacolo of Andrea del Sarto	813	297	1,110
The Cenacolo of Ghirlandaio	302	157	459
The Fresco of Perugino	628	305	933
Total	73,202	148,423	221,625
Total, 1884	76,474	167,454	243,928
Decrease	3,272	19,031	22,303

Number of permits for the export of works of art, irrespective of destination, issued at Florence during the calendar year ending December 31, 1885.

[Derived from a report of the Uffizi Galleries at Florence.]

Months.	Miscellaneous artistic works previous to the nineteenth century.		Miscellaneous artistic works of the nineteenth century.		Sculpture previous to the nineteenth century.				Sculpture of the nineteenth century.			
					Originals.		Copies.		Originals.		Copies.	
1885.	*No.*	*Lire.*	*No.*	*Lire.*	*No.*	*Lire.*	*No.*	*Lire.*	*No.*	*Lire.*	*No.*	*Lire.*
January	420	8,692.00	24	2,197	6	1,160	1	800	11	6,710	1	800
February	257	14,935.00	10	2,340	4	2,350	....	.....	17	14,595	....	.....
March	696	66,907.20	30	15,575	16	41,330	....	.....	16	63,120	....	.....
April	305	25,445.00	107	5,880	34	8,660	2	1,100	52	100,480	4	200
May	248	9,140.00	150	1,720	18	43,850	1	50	30	52,600	....	.....
June	70	18,156.00	62	8,111	14	7,170	....	.....	30	67,900	4	800
July	32	4,950.00	180	3,675	6	1,080	....	.....	10	17,520	4	4,620
August	27	2,160.00	170	2,240	4	4,200	....	.....	26	24,450	....	.....
September	41	13,556.00	104	1,270	54	4,700	....	.....	10	10,150	....	
October	69	18,425.00	49	2,725	18	2,050	....	.....	18	17,800	1	2,000
November	341	37,495.50	8	280	11	4,840	....	.....	14	12,580	....	.....
December	49	11,089.00	....	.....	20	7,050	....	.....	9	6,990	..	.....
Total	2,555	230,950.70	874	46,022	205	128,560	4	1,950	243	394,985	14	8,420

Months.	Paintings previous to the nineteenth century.				Paintings of the nineteenth century.				Aggregate.	
	Originals.		Copies.		Originals.		Copies.			
1886.	*No.*	*Lire.*	*No.*	*Lire.*	*No.*	*Lire.*	*No.*	*Lire.*	*No.*	*Lire.*
January	179	11,230	....	.....	122	60,185	46	21,539	810	113,313.00
February	40	12,660	....	.....	142	65,935	55	23,605	525	136,420.00
March	125	27,110	....	.....	117	52,845	92	16,460	1,092	283,347.20
April	95	17,390	17	1,100	450	63,092	198	20,198	1,264	243,545.00
May	172	24,320	5	400	307	90,906	167	69,000	1,698	292,076.00
June	21	12,520	....	.....	147	38,500	189	18,809	517	171,963.00
July	21	3,225	....	.....	75	27,425	104	10,217	432	72,63[illegible].00
August	68	4,015	...	.....	54	19,400	29	6,625	378	63,090.00
September	77	25,540	....	.....	84	12,590	97	10,769	467	78,584.60
October	16	5,000	....	.....	264	23,400	75	12,720	510	84,12[illegible].00
November	18	7,790	1	250	127	42,130	100	7,790	629	113,155.50
December	27	9,600	....	.....	169	49,300	543	16,376	817	100,405.00
Total	859	160,400	23	1,750	2,058	545,708	1,695	234,108	8,530	1,752,653.70

Record of the meteorological observations kept at the Royal Observatory of Florence during the year ending June 30, 1886.

Months.	Temperature.					Pressure.					Moisture.				
	Average.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.	Average.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.	Average.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.
1885.	°	°		°		*mm.*	*mm.*		*mm.*		°	°		°	
July	25.2	35.0	17	15.6	3	755.80	761.47	4	752.35	19	48.3	80.0	29	20.0	17
August	25.2	37.9	6	14.0	25	52.68	57.07	16	45.05	29	52.3	92.0	28	20.0	9
September	20.1	29.0	17	9.3	30	55.55	64.60	15	46.56	28	60.8	91.0	26	23.0	16
October	14.0	23.2	15	2.2	30	52.37	62.99	17	36.29	11	77.1	97.0	1	42.0	3
November	11.7	17.6	8	3.0	13	53.88	62.59	12	43.29	24	78.1	100.0	24	43.0	12
December	6.2	16.6	9	−5.7	13	59.07	68.43	28	42.91	30	69.1	96.0	7	16.0	12
1886.															
January	5.8	15.0	27	−3.1	12	749.43	762.79	4	735.83	19	74.7	98.0	21	31.0	2
February	6.8	13.8	16	−0.8	3	55.04	66.90	8	41.36	2	66.7	93.0	1	26.0	2
March	7.9	20.0	24	−1.6	11	55.65	66.84	31	36.04	3	62.1	100.0	2	24.0	4
April	13.8	25.6	27	5.3	2	53.79	67.40	3	43.36	12	61.8	90.0	20	22.0	27
May	17.3	32.4	22	4.3	5	56.31	64.03	18	46.29	14	54.3	91.0	11	11.0	3
June	20.3	32.3	2	10.2	21	52.29	60.19	25	44.35	20	59.2	100.0	12	30.0	16

Record of meteorological observations kept at Royal Observatory of Florence, &c.—Cont'd.

Months.	Rain.			Evaporation of water.	Hydrometer of the Arno.			Prevailing wind.			
	Quantity.	Fall. Days.	Fall. Hours.		Average.	Maximum.	Date.	I.	II.	Strong wind.	Very strong wind.
1885.	*mm.*			*mm.*	*M.*	*M.*					
July	52.8	6	6	223.8	0.58	0.80	26	W.	SW.	1	....
August	91.2	8	11	229.2	0.55	1.80	30	W.	SW.	2	....
September	140.2	9	22	123.7	0.77	2.20	28	SW.	W.	....	1
October	99.0	20	55	60.6	1.03	1.80	26	SW.	E.	2	....
November	88.2	18	53	68.4	1.34	2.20	7	NE.	E.	....	....
December	25.4	10	24	65.2	0.86	1.50	7	NE.	N.	4	....
1886.											
January	82.3	12	48	51.1	1.23	2.50	23	E.	NE.	3	....
February	26.4	7	22	90.0	0.92	1.50	2	NE.	N.	3	1
March	23.7	7	17	122.2	0.97	2.50	4	NE.	W.	4	....
April	69.7	18	45	113.4	0.89	1.30	13	NE.	SW.	1	....
May	66.4	7	25	185.8	0.81	1.50	15	SW.	W.	2	....
June	130.8	14	27	162.2	0.86	2.00	20	SW.	W.	1	....

Months.	Weather.					Phenomena.										
	Fine day.	Rather fine.	Changeable.	Partly cloudy.	Cloudy days.	Rain.	Snow.	Freezing.	Storms.	White frost.	Dew.	Fog.	Thunder.	Lightning.	Foul weather.	Rainbow.
1885.																
July	....	10	21	....	....	6	....	....	2	....	20	....	8	8	5	....
August	3	6	17	5	....	8	....	....	....	....	21	....	7	14	2	....
September	9	4	12	4	1	9	....	....	....	....	20	....	5	6	5	....
October	1	1	11	13	5	20	....	....	1	1	7	1	5	5	1	1
November	1	1	5	11	12	18	....	....	....	....	6	6	....	....	....	....
December	10	4	8	2	7	10	1	9	....	15	5	6	....	....	....	....
1886.																
January	4	3	6	8	10	12	2	8	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
February	4	5	8	4	7	7	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
March	6	9	8	2	6	7	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
April	2	2	10	10	6	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	1
May	7	5	12	4	3	7	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....
June	....	3	17	8	2	14	....	....	1	....	....	....	7	5	5	....

Imports and exports from Cagliari (Sardinia), during the calendar year ending December 31, 1885, irrespective of destination.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	Lire.	*Lire.*		*Lire.*	*Lire.*
Spirits, wine, oil, &c	1,310,798	267,072	Hides and skins	319,894	1,335,529
Groceries and tobacco	1,270,501	119	Minerals, metals, and other productions	600,569	7,854,315
Chemical products, medicine, resin, and perfumeries	23,312	529,748	Stones, plates, glasses, and crystals	1,076,515	54,215
Colors and articles for dyeing and tanning	15,027	23	Cereal, flour, paste, and vegetable products, not included in other categories	1,418,825	254,572
Hemp, flax, jute, and other vegetable fiber, except cotton	38,736	2,860	Animals, products and spoils of animals, not included in other categories	199,748	571,307
Cotton	121,188	2,346	Sundries	153,640	1,699
Wool, horsehair	163,966	148,127			
Silk	58,777	.....			
Wood and straw	545,412	2,865,915			
Paper and books	8,382	2,782	Total	7,625,290	13,890,629

GENOA.

Report of Consul Fletcher.

The commerce at the port of Genoa is steadily increasing. A comparison of statistics between 1884 and 1885 shows that during the latter year 441 more vessels of all classes entered this harbor than in the year previous.

Exhibit B proclaims the fact that $2,097,577 worth more of merchandise was exported from Genoa last year than in 1884.

Exhibit C shows an increase of $6,570,882 in imports in 1885 over the previous year.

The return of navigation (Exhibit A) makes a peculiar showing, from the fact that 343 more British steamers entered this port in 1885 than of those carrying the Italian flag. Coastwise, however, Italian steamers outnumber all other nationalities to the number of 304.

The preponderance of British steamers, as above noted, can be accounted for in this way: It is estimated that 1,200,000 tons of English coal were deposited in Genoa in 1885. With the exception of a few hundred tons brought here by sailing vessels, this enormous quantity of coal was discharged from British steamers. It is estimated that 460 English steamships entered Genoa harbor with coal solely during the year 1885.

A few words about the coal traffic here may not be out of place in these comments. The Société Union des Gaz, of London, have works in Genoa, Milan, Alexandria, and Modena; all the coal consumed by the company in the cities named is first brought to this port. One hundred thousand tons, it is estimated, is the annual contract this corporation makes for Newcastle coal.

The Florio-Rubattino (Italian) steamers consume enormous quantities of Cardiff coal. The managers of this line recently made a contract for one million tons, to be delivered at the prominent Italian ports within five years. Genoa heads the list as a place of deposit.

JAMES FLETCHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, Italy, December 18, 1886.

A.—*Navigation at the port of Genoa for the year ending December* 31, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Italian	538	577, 780	410	173, 877	286	335, 114	345	138, 289
English	881	926, 494	46	12, 520	600	546, 377	43	10, 212
Austrian	.....	.....	25	12, 515	.....	.....	23	11, 015
French	414	363, 593	7	1, 255	347	307, 832	5	1, 401
German	57	51, 863	7	1, 804	17	17, 088	5	1, 109
Holland	49	57, 416	2	2, 099	21	35, 577	3	1, 959
Sweden and Norway	41	19, 889	22	8, 864	28	10, 933	12	4, 853
Greek	12	9, 821	28	7, 030	14	9, 701	19	5, 354
Spanish	2	2, 423	21	3, 751	1	1, 604	15	1, 894
Russian	1	1, 813	6	1, 967	1	1, 958	2	608
Turkish	.....	.....	2	277	.....	.....	2	114
United States	.....	.....	5	4, 502	1	1, 475	2	1, 939
Danish	12	10, 398	5	720	4	3, 835	1	144
Portuguese	8	2, 581	.....	.....	9	2, 738	.....	.....
Belgian	18	13, 487	.....	.....	2	1, 364	.....	.....
	2, 033	2, 037, 558	595	230, 981	1, 326	1, 275, 596	477	187, 921
Coastwise:								
Italian	490	250, 338	2, 973	204, 064	761	479, 884	2, 891	197, 361
Other nationalities	186	115, 645	12	3, 672	638	537, 167	40	15, 612
Grand total	2, 709	2, 403, 541	3, 580	438, 717	2, 725	2, 292, 647	3, 408	391, 894

B.—*Exports from Genoa for the year ending December* 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
	Kilograms.	*Lire.*	
Alcohol, liquors, and oil	11, 071, 413	10, 355, 374	America, France, England, Africa.
Tobacco, coffee, and spice	1, 012, 511	2, 451, 204	America, France, England, Holland, Turkey.
Chemicals and medicinals	3, 774, 693	4, 027, 806	Germany, France, Switzerland.
Colors and tanning material	1, 471, 350	656, 088	America, France, Spain.
Flax, hemp, and jute	1, 386, 523	3, 039, 189	America, France, England, Spain.
Cotton	1, 791, 912	3, 967, 059	America, France, England, Belgium.
Wool and hair	188, 613	2, 071, 409	America, France.
Silk	148, 510	8, 233, 410	France, Africa.
Wood and furniture	10, 007, 863	7, 640, 155	America, Africa, Greece, France.
Paper and books	3, 772, 678	3, 377, 577	America, England, Spain.
Hides, skins, and works of	660, 724	2, 220, 722	America, France, Germany, Spain, Turkey.
Minerals, metals, &c	8, 854, 730	4, 308, 059	America, Russia, England, Greece.
Stone, glass, earthen ware	13, 999, 789	2, 615, 612	America, Belgium, France, England.
Grain, flour, and vegetables	48, 025, 625	16, 303, 405	America, Germany, France, England.
Animals and spoils of	5, 661, 296	6, 380, 900	America, France, England.
Sundries	732, 197	5, 374, 163	America, Germany, France, England.
Total	112, 560, 457	82, 929, 192	
	Pounds.		
Total 1885	248, 758, 610	$16, 009, 497	
Total 1884	242, 462, 087	13, 911, 920	
Increase in 1885	6, 296, 523	2, 097, 577	

C.—*Imports at Genoa for the year ending December* 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
	Kilograms.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	
Alcohol, liquors, and oils	46, 665, 755	22, 114, 094	10, 177, 698	America, France, England, Austria, Germany.
Tobacco, coffee, and spice	117, 757, 567	68, 293, 811	63, 078, 110	Do.
Chemical, medicinal, &c	24, 352, 343	13, 536, 611	371, 223	France, England, Austria, Germany.
Colors and tanning material	10, 623, 336	6, 772, 508	118, 840	France, England, Germany.
Flax, hemp, and jute	5, 832, 094	4, 570, 376	238, 913	Asia, France, England, Germany.
Cotton	59, 028, 046	82, 531, 167	1, 735, 682	Asia, Africa, England, America, Germany.
Wool and hair	5, 704, 656	17, 921, 128	621, 476	Asia, Africa, England, America, France, Germany.
Silk	22, 108	1, 636, 245	85, 291	Asia, Africa, England, France, Germany.
Wood and furniture	34, 766, 140	3, 698, 973	46, 757	Belgium, Holland, England, America, France.
Papers and books	484. 580	547, 715	28, 140	Asia, England, America, France, Germany.
Hides, skins, and manufactures of.	6, 882, 269	19, 492, 933	154, 146	Belgium, England, America, France.
Minerals, metals, &c	101, 637, 842	32, 598, 092	3, 017, 052	England, America, France.
Stones, glass, earth, &c	1, 080, 442, 444	27, 054, 615	134, 947	Asia, Turkey, Africa, America,
Grain, flour, and vegetables	298, 401, 041	69, 046, 853	3, 206, 177	Do.
Animals and spoils of	24, 502, 209	18, 041, 060	887, 110	Spain, France, England, Germany.
Sundries	399, 403	3, 789, 694	149, 886	France, England, Germany.
Total	1, 817, 501, 833	391, 645, 875	84, 081, 440	
	Pounds.			
Total, 1885	4, 016, 679, 051	$75, 607, 311	$16, 231, 939	
Total, 1884	3, 330, 172, 719	69, 036, 429	11, 977, 245	
Increase, 1885	686, 506, 332	6, 570, 882	4, 254, 694	

Value of declared exports from the United States consulate at Genoa, to the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ended—				Total.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	
Anchovies, in oil		$1, 425		$1, 861 00	$3, 286 00
Barrels, empty petroleum	$219	220			439 00
Cheese, Roman	9, 512	5, 560	$7, 166 33	8, 950 00	31, 188 33
Chestnut wood, extract of	1, 068	332		619 00	2, 019 00
Citron, candied	9, 243	328	1, 301 22	3, 989 00	14, 861 22
Clover	15, 700	106, 120			121 820 00
Fernet	480	965	170 60		1, 615 60
Filigree	2, 751	853	1, 471 55	960	6, 035 55
Fruit, dried	1, 111				1, 111 00
Glycerine, crude	6, 576	15, 295	6, 011 52	6, 598 00	34, 480 52
Gum arabic		2, 533	8, 778 00	3, 600 00	14, 911 00
Hides		6, 415			6, 415 00
Lemons			3, 869 00		3, 869 00
Macaroni	16, 339	8, 293		6, 723 00	31, 355 00
Marble			7, 680 30	4, 631 00	12, 311 30
Medicinals	758	499		717 00	1, 974 00
Mushrooms, truffles, and peas	1, 500	925	4, 705 62		7, 130 62
Oakum and stubble			1, 340 00	867 00	2, 207 00
Oil, olive	10, 503	9, 854	26, 173 60	21, 430 00	67, 960 60
Rags and cotton waste	9, 195	30, 529	16, 903 49	19, 481 00	76, 108 49
Rice	2, 454	1, 840	1, 228 40	1, 547 00	7, 069 40
Soap, common	1, 999			1, 842 00	3, 841 00
Talc, powdered, white stones, &c		1, 000	902 60		1, 902 60
Velvet, black silk				737 00	747 00
Vermouth		711	2, 252 60		2, 963 60
Wine, all kinds	4, 418	3, 117	4, 618 00	4, 125 00	16, 278 00
Works of art			300 00	1, 995 00	2, 295 00
Miscellaneous	9, 968	12, 937	4, 901 60	8, 058 40	35, 865 00
Quinine		716			716 00
Total	103, 794	210, 467	99, 774 43	98, 730 40	512, 765 83
Total, 1885	85, 367	45, 101	71, 711 00	111, 798 00	313, 977 00
Increase	18, 427	165, 366	28, 063 43		198, 788 83
Decrease				13, 061 60	

LEGHORN.

Report of Consul Sartori.

The chamber of commerce of this city does not publish the returns of the general trade of the port until late in the following year, and consequently the latest statistics available are for the year ending December 31, 1885.

The total imports for that year amounted to $15,127,726, as per Table A, appended hereunto, upon which duties were levied amounting to $2,992,791.47.

The total exports for the same period were valued at $9,935,791.11, as per Table B, upon which there were export duties of $21,952.59.

These figures show an increase of $2,495,904 in the imports and $409,961 in the exports over those of the previous year.

The imports at this port from the United States for the year ending December 31, 1886, amounted in value to $1,093,442.15, as per Table C, a decrease of $111,904.85 as compared with the year 1885. This decrease is owing to a reduction in the quantity of tobacco and petroleum imported and the entire suspension of the importation at this port of cotton-seed oil and alcohol, the former of which amounted in value to $55,580, and the latter to $57,201.91 in the previous year.

Tobacco shows a decrease in quantity of 788,213 pounds and in value of $35,503. As, however, the consumption of this article in Italy yearly increases, the reduction in the amount of its importation here is doubtless compensated for by an increase at some other Italian port. The Government still continues to hold the monopoly of this article and the duties remain unchanged since my previous report, viz, on smoking tobacco $1.75 per pound, and on cigars and cigarettes $3.07 per pound. Leaf-tobacco cannot be entered.

Petroleum shows a decrease in quantity of 228,250 gallons, and in value of $39,980.60. On January 1, 1886, the stock of petroleum on hand at Leghorn amounted to 70,000 cases, of which 20,000 cases were of Russian oil. During the year only 300 cases of Russian petroleum have been entered here, and the stock on hand on December 31, 1886, has been reduced to 43,760 cases of American and 19,480 cases of the Russian oil. Assuming these figures to be correct, it would show a consumption of only 820 cases of Russian petroleum for the year, while for the same period 249,033 cases of American oil have been distributed. For the present, therefore, we may infer that Russian competition has not materially injured us in this market.

Corn shows a large increase, 138,121 bushels of this and other grain, valued at $87,949, having been entered here during the year as against 29,391 bushels, valued at $13,300, in 1885. American wheat is growing in favor here, and as Italy is largely dependent on foreign countries for her supply (as may be seen by reference to Table A, appended), this amount is capable of being largely increased.

The exports from this consulate and its agencies to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1886, were valued at $1,980,667.42, as per Table D, an increase of $100,708.77 as compared with 1885. The most noticeable changes are as follows:

Argols, an increase in value of $80,724.29.

Candied citrons, an increase of $11,379.79.

Clover-seed, an increase of $25,483.61.

Iron ore: 157,824 tons of Elba ore, valued at $338,387.36, were exported from here during the year, an increase in quantity of 40,870 tons and in value of $65,689.19 over 1885.

Marble in blocks shows a decrease in value of $60,286.09, but in slabs there is an increase in the value of the exportations amounting to $48,579.70.

Mr. Boccacci, the consular agent at Carrara, where the marble is produced, reports that trade is very dull there, and that there are many complaints on account of want of orders. He also reports that a few cases of cholera occurred there towards the end of the summer, but that the disease seemed to have lost its contagious character, and shortly disappeared.

Olive oil shows an increase of $21,936.38 in the value of the exportations over the previous year. This is one of the most important industries in this consulate. The gathering of the new crop of olives has now commenced, and it is estimated that the yield of olive oil throughout Tuscany will approach 5,000,000 gallons, and qualities promise generally to be very satisfactory. As the olive crop of the Bari district and the Riviera of Genoa, Nice, and Provence is reported to be short, a good demand is anticipated for Tuscan olive oil. In 1885 French buyers from Nice, &c., visited the olive districts of Tuscany and made large purchases, and it is expected that this year the same will happen. Nice is the center of the French olive-oil trade, and from there most French markets, and notably Bordeaux, obtain their supplies. It is the custom of the Nice houses to send their representatives yearly to Italy, generally to Bari or the Riviera of Genoa, to purchase olive oil, as the small production of their own and the adjacent districts of Provence is quite inadequate to their needs. The best growths of Tuscan olive oil retain their high repute both in Italy and elsewhere, and it is generally admitted that when the finer qualities are obtained no oil produced elsewhere is equal to it in flavor, delicacy, and sweetness. Fine olive oil for eating purposes requires no "doctoring" or refining, and this latter term when applied to it is very misleading, so much so that in the United States some people have been led to suppose that it is subjected to a chemical process to render it fit for consumption and remove any objectionable qualities. This is an error. New olive oil as it comes from the oil-press is thick and turbid, but all that it requires is to be clarified, which is done by passing it repeatedly through layers of raw cotton, carded and prepared for the purpose. This renders it clear and bright and ready for use. The tasting of olive oil in making selections of quality requires a skilled palate. It is as much of a gift as tea or wine tasting, requiring long practice to acquire. Any taster worthy of the name can by the palate easily detect any adulteration with cotton-seed or other oils. There is no difficulty in obtaining Tuscan, or Lucca olive oil, as it is usually called, both of the highest quality and absolute purity. There are a number of houses here of high standing, who ship largely to both the United States and England, and from whom the finest qualities of Tuscan oil can be obtained.

The exportation of rags for the past year shows the large decrease in value of $91,635.54. This is doubtless owing to the appearance of cholera in Italy again this year and the consequent difficulty in obtaining supplies, as no rags were admitted here from any infected district.

Soap shows a decrease in value of $21,413.25.

Wine shows an increase in value of $11,406.94. The taste for cheap Italian wines seems to be steadily increasing in the United States. At one time it was thought that the light wines from here would not stand

the voyage, but ferment and get sour, but this danger has been obviated and good sound Italian wines can be sent to the United States and will remain in good condition as long as clarets. The vintage, which for the past few years has been only fair to middling, has this year been very satisfactory.

Table E is a statement showing the navigation at the port of Leghorn for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Table F is a statement showing the humidity of the air, and Table G a statement of the rainfall at Leghorn for the past year.

As may be seen by a comparison of the several tables appended the general trade of this port shows a decrease of $111,904.85 in the value of the importations from and an increase of $100,708.77 in the value of the exportations to the United States as compared with the year 1885.

The trade with the United States is principally transacted by means of open letters of credit, the shippers making the consular invoice and bills of lading the bases of their drafts. This greatly facilitates business and enables them to buy very closely. The Anchor line have steamers for New York or Boston almost weekly, which stop here on their way to Naples, Palermo, &c., and take such merchandise as may be ready at a comparatively low freight. There are also sailing vessels here almost always, loading for various points in the United States, on which freight can be secured.

A commission has sat and reported on a revision of the Italian tariff list, and, generally speaking, the duties on imports will be largely increased for the purpose of protecting Italian industries and products. Dr. Gardini, the consular agent at Bologna, reports that a strong effort has been made there to have a duty of 20 lire per 100 kilograms ($3.86 per 220 pounds) imposed on American lard. They publish a letter in which it is stated that by a recent analysis American lard contains 12 to 15 per cent. of water, hidden by means of 2 to 3 per cent. of alum and 1 per cent. of *calce caustica*.

The United States flagship Pensacola, Rear-Admiral S. R. Franklin, arrived here on July 27, 1886. She was joined early in September by the Kearsarge, Commander Charles D. Sigsbee, and the Quinnebaug, Commander George W. Coffin, and they all left towards the end of September, the Pensacola and Quinnebaug for Genoa, and the Kearsarge homeward bound.

VICTOR A. SARTORI,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leghorn, January 22, 1887.

TABLE A.—*Imports at Leghorn for the year ending December* 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Spirits, oils, &c.			
Mineral waters ..... galls..	11,641	$5,361 54	America, Austria, France, Germany, England, Holland, Spain, Tunis, Russia, Turkey, Belgium, Switzerland, Egypt, Greece
Wine ..... do ..	113,876	48,450 21	
Beer ..... do ..	5,182	2,897 31	
Alcohol and other spirits ..... do ..	401,280	191,043 94	
Oil:			
Olive ..... do ..	513,704	374,073 95	
Cotton-seed ..... do ..	351,463	197,765 17	
Mineral and others ..... do ..	3,035,029	500,701 05	
Miscellaneous ..... do ..	.....	12 37	

TABLE A.—*Imports at Leghorn for the year ending December* 31, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Colonial products.			
Coffee ..... pounds..	3,450,814	$454,095 80	America, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, England, India, Holland, Spain, Tunis, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey, and Greece.
Cnicory ..... do ..	396,844	11,998 03	
Sugars ..... do ..	26,596,944	939,242 41	
Confectionery and preserves ..... do ..	22,646	3,576 00	
Cacao ..... do ..	78,812	15,225 27	
Spices ..... do ..	632,951	86,728 03	
Tea ..... do ..	8,441	3,702 70	
Tobacco ..... do ..	10,812,291	1,310,524 01	
Miscellaneous	.....	7,500 40	
Chemical products, drugs, &c.			
Acids ..... pounds..	651,666	19,752 97	America, Austria, Egypt, France, Germany, England, India, Holland, Russia, Tunis, Belgium, Turkey.
Drugs, medicines	.....	246,722 90	
Gums, resins ..... pounds..	2,747,522	178,065 85	
Soap ..... do ..	183,154	19,234 57	
Perfumes ..... do ..	7,422	2,930 31	
Miscellaneous	.....	533 08	
Dyes, paints, and tans	.....	184,110 61	America, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, England, Holland, Algeria, Turkey.
Hemp, flax, jute, and other vegetable textiles (exclusive of cotton).			
Hemp (raw) ..... pounds..	120,230	11,522 48	Austria, Egypt, France, England, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Algeria, Turkey.
Jute (raw) ..... do ..	5,397,382	170,455 86	
Other vegetable textiles	.....	43,563 18	
Manufactures of flax, hemp, and jute	.....	186,559 50	
Cotton.			
Raw ..... pounds..	245,280	24,746 07	Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, England, Switzerland, Turkey, and Greece.
Manufactured	.....	892,820 70	
Wool, hair, and fur.			
Wool (raw) ..... pounds..	1,792,260	579,986 23	Austria, Egypt, France, Greece, England, Russia, Spain, Tunis, Turkey, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium.
Hair (raw) ..... do ..	54,227	14,747 32	
Wool, manufactured	.....	425,230 53	
Silk.			
Raw ..... pounds..	2,719	4,730 43	Austria, France, Germany, England, Egypt, Switzerland, Turkey.
Manufactured	.....	73,181 74	
Woods and straw.			
Furniture and wooden utensils	.....	112,153 26	America, Austria, Germany, France, England, Greece, Holland, Turkey, Tunis.
Straw hats ..... No..	35,262	11,241 28	
Paper and books.			
Paper, materials, and books	.....	40,554 70	Switzerland, Holland, Austria, Egypt, France, England, Germany.
Hides, leather, &c.			
Hides:			America, Austria, Egypt, France, Germany, England, India, Russia, Turkey, Tunis, Algeria, Switzerland.
Raw ..... pounds..	4,984,806	1,406,058 96	
Tanned ..... do ..	136,573	62,614 22	
Leather, manufactured	.....	8,060 91	
Mineral of all kinds and metals.			
Iron and steel ..... tons..	23,147	697,966 35	America, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, England, Holland, Greece, Egypt, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Tunis, Turkey, and Switzerland.
Iron utensils and implements	.....	46,316 52	
Copper ..... pounds..	570,312	75,744 78	
Lead ..... do ..	243	32,437 89	
Tin ..... do ..	92,481	18,796 46	
Zinc ..... do ..	151,309	8,379 48	
Machinery, &c	.....	293,178 77	
Coin:			
Gold	.....	1,196 60	
Silver	.....	46,218 67	
Jewelry	.....	98,772 57	
Stone, earths, china and glass ware, &c.			
Chalks, lime, and cement	17,396,781	91,581 78	Egypt, Tunis, Greece, Belgium, France, England Holland, Germany, Turkey, America, Austria.
Coal ..... tons..	148,898	702,211 58	
Chinaware	.....	13,042 36	
Glass and glassware	.....	33,432 91	
Miscellaneous	.....	15,875 31	

TABLE A.—*Imports at Leghorn for the year ending December* 31, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Grain, &c.			
Wheat ..... bushels..	1,592,004	$1,634,048 20	Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, England, Russia, Spain, Tunis, Turkey, Algeria, America, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway.
Corn ..... do...	274,234	195,349 00	
Other grain ..... do...	120,363	121,731 66	
Hay ..... tons..	2,714	90,664 25	
Rice ..... pounds..	1,579,681	32,568 36	
Flour ..... do...	501,756	13,205 25	
Starch ..... do...	259,725	14,797 69	
Citrons ..... do...	3,094,370	108,212 59	
Seeds ..... do...	4,463,786	126,310 65	
Palm and cocoa oil ..... do...	765,996	59,127 86	
Miscellaneous ..... do...	.....	54,919 28	
Animal products.			
Fish, dried and salt ..... pounds..	10,660,914	1,072,852 72	France, Turkey, Tunis, Austria, Germany, Greece, England, Belgium, Algeria, America, Egypt, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Russia.
Cheese ..... do ..	187,110	29,546 37	
Grease ..... do ..	454,482	42,952 34	
Wax ..... do...	77,640	19,729 81	
Sponges ..... do...	14,007	6,038 00	
Coral ..... do...	29,550	103,695 04	
Coral, manufactured ..... do...	5,346	93,798 00	
Candles ..... do...	287,988	44,212 82	
Miscellaneous ..... do...	.....	44,574 25	
Haberdashery, &c	.....	146,180 90	Austria, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Holland, Switzerland, America, Greece, and Belgium.
Total	.....	15,127,743 37	

TABLE B.—*Exports from Leghorn for the year ending December* 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Spirits, oils, &c.			
Mineral waters ..... gallons..	5,086	$2,342 24	America, Egypt, France, Greece, England, Tunis, Turkey, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland.
Wine ..... do....	202,167	60,606 63	
Oil (olive) ..... do....	1,537,318	1,322,996 66	
Miscellaneous	.....	1,680 27	
Colonial products.			
Confectionery and preserves ..... pounds..	3,239,350	546,264 76	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Tobacco ..... do....	11,930	6,625 11	
Miscellaneous	.....	4,551 58	
Chemical products.			
Acid (boracic) ..... pounds..	5,489,411	260,414 90	Algeria, America, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Tunis, Turkey, Greece, Austria, Holland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark.
Drugs	.....	343,056 53	
Soap ..... pounds..	2,010,899	135,740 95	
Perfumery ..... do....	.....	5,008 55	
Dyes, &c	.....	88,727 11	Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Tunis, Turkey, and Spain.
Hemp, flax, and jute.			
Hemp (raw) ..... pounds..	8,496,017	633,532 53	Algeria, America, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Tunis, and Turkey.
Hemp, flax, and jute (manufactured)	.....	161,126 63	
Cotton.			
Raw ..... pounds..	11,277	1,256 62	Algeria, Austria, France, Egypt, Greece, Tunis, Turkey, Spain, America, Germany.
Manufactured	.....	25,051 59	
Wool, hair, and fur.			
Wool:			America, Austria, France, England, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Tunis, Greece, and Turkey.
Raw	.....	27,190 62	
Manufactured	.....	21,047 80	
Hair (raw	.....	333 11	

TABLE B.—*Exports from Leghorn for the year ending December 31, 1885*—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Silk.			
Raw ..... pounds..	53,427	$257,785 27	Algeria, Egypt, France, Tunis, Turkey. England, Greece.
Manufactured ..... do....	13,860	30,098 35	
Wood and straw.			
Straw braid ..... pounds..	50,067	94,507 46	Egypt, Spain, Algeria, Tunis, America, Belgium, Greece, England, Holland, France, Russia, Turkey, Germany, Sweden, Norway.
Straw hats ..... do....	1,134,592	372,258 55	
Furniture	.....	354,221 19	
Wood for brushes ..... pounds..	2,667,772	327,656 88	
Woods and utensils thereof	.....	96,389 86	
Paper and books.			
Paper	.....	43,193 21	Algeria, America, Austria, Egypt, France, Greece, India, England, Spain, Tunis, Turkey, Russia.
Books	.....	14,357 65	
Hides, leather, &c.			
Hides:			America, Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, England, Turkey, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Egypt, Tunis.
Raw ..... pounds..	1,922,657	527,394 30	
Tanned ..... do....	64,924	19,662 64	
Leather (manufactured)	.....	3,338 53	
Metals, &c.			
Antimony ..... pounds..	313,308	27,485 70	France, England, India, Egypt, Tunis, Spain, Algeria, America, Germany, Greece, Turkey, Austria, Holland.
Mercury ..... do...	670,554	191,181 36	
Coin:			
Gold	.....	71,197 70	
Silver	.....	74,787 50	
Minerals, china, glassware, &c.			
Marble ..... tons..	7,966	93,924 22	America, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Turkey, India, Algeria, Spain, Tunis, Austria.
Alabaster ..... do...	127	3,358 77	
Marble:		1,699,233 37	
Worked ..... do...	17,119		
Statues	.....	8,009 50	
Miscellaneous	.....	146,602 23	
Grain, flour, and other vegetable products.			
Chestnuts ..... pounds..	664,466	12,241 21	France, Egypt, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Algeria, America, Austria, Belgium, England, Germany, Holland, Spain, Tunis, America, and Greece.
Rice ..... do....	807,103	20,037 64	
Acids ..... do....	553,720	15,544 41	
Fruits (dried) ..... do ..	328,262	13,984 78	
Animal products.			
Fresh meat ..... pounds..	1,658,384	217,228 18	France, Tunis, Spain, Algeria, America, Egypt, Greece, England, Tunis, Turkey, Russia, Holland, Switzerland, and Austria.
Salt meat ..... do....	318,828	61,533 80	
Salt fish ..... do....	775,706	57,842 17	
Cheese ..... do ...	243,771	38,493 65	
Eggs ..... do....	3,256,550	371,394 72	
Wax ..... do....	78,441	19,666 50	
Cereal ..... do....	39,927	700,551 40	
Miscellaneous	.....	53,018 86	
Haberdashery, &c	.....	107,608 69	America, Egypt, France, Greece, Tunis, Turkey, and Spain.
Total	.....	$9,935,791 11	

TABLE C.—*Imports at Leghorn from the United States for the year ending December 31, 1886.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Tobacco ..... pounds..	8,073,485	$793,142 00
Petroleum ..... gallons..	2,427,930	209,890 15
Corn ..... bushels..	105,931	60,745 00
Grain ..... do....	32,190	27,204 00
Staves ..... number..	27,158	2,461 00
Total	.....	1,093,442 15
Total for preceding year	.....	1,205,347 00
Decrease	.....	111,904 85

TABLE D.—*Value of declared exports from the consular district of Leghorn and agencies, to the United States, during the four quarters of the year ending December* 31, 1886.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Alabaster works	$3,540 52	$3,340 41	$5,554 19	$3,826 15	$16,261 27
Argols	35,088 31	45,248 29	58,942 55	61,812 29	201,091 44
Antimony		1,563 30			1,563 30
Brier wood	4,308 50	1,982·11	2,964 16	1,717 24	10,972 01
Boracic acid	13,002 98	1,066 70	785 30	2,149 58	17,004 56
Buttons (ivory)	2,586 78			1,401 96	3,988 74
Candied citrons	30,182 79	60,038 05	106,625 96	77,787 16	274,633 96
Cheese	767 33	167 93	406 45	1,346 79	2,688 50
Coral	682 24			433 76	1,116 00
Cattle hair		1,744 44	612 94	635 51	2,992 89
Coriander-seed			2,067 02		2,067 02
Clover-seed	28,444 06	1,991 76			30,435 82
Fruits (dry)	690 92	1,137 93		3,376 77	5,205 62
Furniture (old)		386 00	69 48	619 53	1,075 01
Gentian root	77 46	203 69		212 14	493 29
Hemp	6,852 05	15,374 67	8,985 93	7,234 33	38,446 98
Iron ore	105,471 50	111,961 47	64,475 84	56,478 55	338,387 36
Juniper-berries	1,531 06	235 35		1,996 37	3,762 78
Licorice paste				631 95	631 95
Laurel leaves		590 80		220 07	810 87
Marble:					
Block	77,768 94	90,952 46	103,436 27	69,060 86	341,218 53
Worked	6,566 62	7,170 03	5,487 10	4,414 42	23,638 17
Slabs	19,127 00	23,105 49	32,233 29	23,452 15	97,917 93
Tiles	2,475 09	1,001 98			3,477 07
Statuary	7,793 53	10,006 96	10,699 72	10,633 16	39,133 37
Medicines	173 70	466 54		806 74	1,446 98
Olive oil	36,151 67	57,792 05	35,425 25	20,242 19	149,611 16
Orris root	2,052 62	3,524 17	1,011 90	1,560 61	8,149 30
Pumice-stone	6,045 19	8,006 06	5,743 06	2,708 39	22,502 70
Pumice-bricks	334 22		272 22		606 44
Rags	52,818 26	56,400 08	35,023 37	14,011 78	158,253 49
Rice	217 12				217 12
Silk (raw)				1,220 75	1,220 75
Soap	24,649 40	34,406 64	38,956 02	27,717 82	125,729 88
Soap stock		3,759 72	461 72	106 89	4,328 33
Sausages	337 54	109 62		382 52	829 68
Sienna earth	445 30	4,887 17	935 81	1,422 19	7,690 47
Talc	2,496 02	1,653 40	1,900 00	1,009 45	7,058 87
Towl			757 04		757 04
Umber earth	2,025 41	2,225 66	1,398 62	913 65	6,563 34
Wine	6,315 32	6,888 11	4,286 62	5,879 70	23,369 75
Miscellaneous	819 05	888 15	847 29	763 19	3,317 68
Total	481,838 50	560,277 19	530,365 12	408,186 61	1,980,667 42
Total for preceding year	315,044 53	585,847 15	497,859 88	481,207 09	1,879,958 65
Increase	166,793 97		32,505 24		100,708 77
Decrease		25,569 96		73,020 48	

TABLE E.—*Navigation at the port of Leghorn, for the year ending December* 31, 1886.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austrian			15	4,638			13	4,208
British	381	419,894	27	7,998	379	417,220	28	8,953
Belgium	25	23,204			25	23,204		
Danish	9	7,180	3	671	9	7,180	4	910
Dutch	26	21,738			26	21,738		
French	438	224,618	13	1,202	438	224,618	12	1,200
German	53	56,808	3	1,807	53	56,808	3	1,807
Greek	5	3,685	27	7,584	5	3,685	26	7,119
Italian	1,093	588,197	2,267	209,225	1,091	586,617	2,232	207,320
Norwegian	15	7,009	6	3,100	15	7,009	7	3,550
Russian	1	363			1	363		
Swedish	8	5,515	1	288	8	5,515	1	288
Spanish	4	4,187	13	1,504	4	4,127	13	1,504
Turkish			4	560			3	408
Tunisian			1	144			1	144
Total	2,058	1,362,338	2,380	238,781	2,054	1,358,084	2,343	237,411

TABLE F.—*Humidity of the air at the city of Leghorn for the year ending December* 31, 1886

Months.	Amount.	Months.	Amount
January	67.1	August	62.2
February	60.5	September	58.9
March	63.9	October	62.6
April	67.6	November	67.9
May	60.5	December	71.7
June	64.3		
July	58.5	Annual average	63.8

TABLE G.—*Rainfall at the city of Leghorn for the year ending December* 31, 1886.

Months.	Amount.	Months.	Amount.
	Inches.		*Inches.*
January	41.6	August	34.2
February	46.2	September	28.5
March	48.7	October	193.0
April	85.9	November	124.9
May	44.7	September	187.4
June	69.8		
July	1.5	Annual average	75.5

PALERMO.

Report of Consul Carroll.

I submit herewith the statement of the exports and imports of this consular district during the year 1885, and to say in connection therewith that, as in 1884, quarantine and the cholera greatly curtailed the trade.

The value of the exports was $5,988,840, a decrease compared with 1884 of $1,609,183.20, while that of the imports was $6,650,000, an increase of $1,250,863 over the year 1884, which, as to exports, according to the population of Palermo, exhibits the sum of $23.95 to each person, and as to imports, in the same ratio, $26.60, or a total on both accounts of $50.55 to each person in Palermo.

The exports, as will be seen by reference to the statement thereof, were principally sent to the United States, Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, and Austria in the order named, and the imports came chiefly from Great Britain, France, Turkey, Austria, United States, and Germany in value as enumerated.

The total trade of Palermo during 1885 was:

Countries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
Great Britain	$4,436,037	Germany	$541,091
United States	3,137,862	Holland	200,088
France	2,283,705	Other countries	663,697
Turkey	704,000		
Austria	872,360	Total	12,638,840

In the value of imports Great Britain exceeds the United States $2,324,000, or rather the total value of the imports from the United States was only $453,000, whilst that of those from Great Britain

amounted to $2,777,000. As to exports the inverse was the case, though in a less degree, the value thereof being to the United States $2,684,862 and that of those to Great Britain $1,659,037.

Among the articles imported from Great Britain were cotton goods and woolen goods, the value of the former being $648,000, and that of the latter $395,000. Cotton goods were imported from the United States to the value of $7,000, but no woolen goods. It is believed there is a market for these articles in Palermo, and that with a little effort they can be successfully introduced, especially the former.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The value of clocks and watches imported from the United States was $17,000. This importation, too, can be greatly augmented by a little effort on the part of those interested. This is a great community for watches and clocks. There should, however, be an American agent to look after this interest, as indeed all other interests. This is the way and the only way, perhaps, to successfully introduce American goods. It is the means adopted by other countries, which, having the market, do everything they can to disparage and belittle American productions. The agent, too, should be an American who can at least speak French, this language being generally spoken and understood in Europe.

The principal articles of importation from the United States were petroleum, shooks, grease, salt fish, clocks, &c., and the chief articles of exportation thereto were green fruit, sumac, sulphur, raisins, macaroni, oil of oranges, and manna.

With all the drawbacks, opposition, &c., it is encouraging to note that the value of the imports from the United States exceeded that of 1884 $124,420, while the exports thereto decreased during 1885, compared with the preceding year, $1,024,646 in value.

AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN PETROLEUM.

In consequence of the introduction of Russian petroleum during 1885, the importation of the American article decreased in value considerably.

In 1884 its value was $216,476, while in 1885 it amounted to only $182,000. I am happy to say, however, in this connection, that the importation of Russian petroleum has only tended to strengthen the American petroleum in the estimation of Palermitans, as experience has shown them that it is greatly inferior to the American. I think, therefore, that the value of this article will be considerably in excess, during the current year, of that which it has been any previous year. It is proper to state, however, that in order to maintain the market American dealers in this article should send first-class petroleum, not only to Palermo, but to all other European centers, as, if they do not, Russian dealers are destined to displace them. The latter have the advantage of being able to sell their petroleum cheaper than the American dealers and of being generally nearer to consumers on this side the water. The great object, then, of American dealers, should be to send none but the best petroleum abroad; thus they will, I think, be able not only to retain but to increase their trade.

AGRICULTURE.

With reference to the crops, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the production in the provinces within the consular district is as follows:

Province.	Wheat.	Wine.
	Bushels.	*Gallons.*
Girgenti	2,418,000	5,489,000
Palermo	2,319,000	19,571,000
Trapani	1,059,000	23,016,400

The total amount of wine produced in all Italy during 1885 is reported to have been 612,000,000 gallons, 500,000,000 gallons of which were produced in Sicily.

The total grain production of Sicily is reported to have been 17,625,000 bushels, and that of other portions of Italy 125,016,000 bushels.

During 1885 four American vessels entered the port of Palermo, the same number departing therefrom.

PHILIP CARROLL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Palermo, Italy, September 2, 1886.

Imports into Palermo during the year 1885.

Articles.		Total.		United States.	Great Britain.	Germany.	France.	Austria.	Turkey.	Other countries.
		Quantity.	Value.							
Cotton goods	tons	1,150	$969,000	$7,000	$648,000	$118,000	$76,000	$95,000		$25,000
Woolen goods	do	330	650,000		395,000	72,000	130,000	50,000		3,000
Coals	do	92,000	500,000		500,000					
Cereals	do	9,052	445,000		32,000	5,000	132,000	3,000	$263,000	10,000
Wrought iron and steel	do	8,106	398,000		290,000	5,000	30,000	12,000		61,000
Hides, crude	do	615	332,000		135,000	4,000	155,000	28,000		10,000
Cattle, horned	number	4,000	295,000				26,000		267,000	2,000
Silk goods	tons	15	287,000		38,000	38,000	130,000	81,000		
Petroleum	do	4,625	250,000	182,000						68,000
Oils	do	1,020	226,000	3,000	26,000		137,000		60,000	
Velvetines, colored	do	60	150,000		139,000					11,000
Fruit-box shooks	cubic meters	14,500	136,000	90,000			8,000	38,000		
Jewels	tons	5	130,000		2,000	2,000	120,000	3,000		3,000
Metals, wrought	do	341	110,000		56,000	7,000	19,000	19,000		9,000
Manufactured leather	do	61	109,000		1,000	23,000	69,000	16,000		
Glassware	do	510	100,000		2,000	3,000	32,000	41,000		22,000
Grease	do	475	95,000	71,000	22,000					2,000
Coffee	do	263	84,000		64,000	2,000	17,000	1,000		
Cheese	do	215	79,000		20,000		4,000		40,000	15,000
Fish, salt	do	437	70,000	26,000	39,000		5,000			
Jute, tissues	do	274	63,000		61,000			2,000		
Machinery	do	246	63,000	2,000	50,000	3,000	4,000	3,000		1,000
Stearic acid	do	182	58,000		4,000	7,000	3,000	33,000		11,000
Clocks, watches, and works	do	10	56,000	17,000		1,000	20,000	10,000		8,000
Dyes	do	785	54,000		5,000	1,000	23,000	1,000	24,000	
Printed matter	do	25	53,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	37,000	9,000		
Hemp	do	417	50,000				47,000			3,000
Earthenware	do	115	50,000		27,000	2,000	17,000	2,000		2,000
Chemicals	do	500	44,000		34,000	5,000	5,000			
Leather, tanned	do	12	35,000		2,000	10,000	5,000	17,000		1,000
Jute goods	do	72	36,000		32,000	2,000	2,000			
Spirits	gallons	37,640	28,000		1,000	6,000	13,000	7,000		1,000
Paper	tons	90	28,000		13,000	3,000	4,000	6,000		2,000
Furniture	do	70	27,000		2,000	2,000	3,000	20,000		
Optical instruments	do	6	26,000		2,000	4,000	10,000	10,000		
Hemp and flax tissues	do	26	23,000		13,000	3,000	5,000	2,000		
Pianos	number	149	22,000			9,000	4,000	9,000		
Rubber articles	tons	10	22,000		1,000	5,000	11,000	5,000		
Straw articles	do	90	18,000		3,000		15,000			
Stearine candles	do	44	16,000	2,000	1,000		9,000			4,000

Imports into Palermo during the year 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Total.		United States.	Great Britain.	Germany.	France.	Austria.	Turkey.	Other countries.
	Quantity.	Value.							
Varnish ... do	27	$16,000	...	$16,000	...	...	...	...	...
Colors, oil and water ... do	30	15,000	...	9,000	$1,000	$3,000	$1,000	...	$1,000
Medicines ... do	25	14,000	$1,000	9,000	...	4,000	...	...	...
Spices ... do	47	12,000	...	5,000	...	7,000	...	...	...
Hats ... number	9,647	12,000	...	9,000	...	2,000	...	...	1,000
Soap ... tons	27	11,000	...	8,000	...	3,000	...	...	...
Gums and resin ... do	65	10,000	...	2,000	...	8,000	...	...	...
Sugar ... do	84	10,000	...	6,000	...	1,000	3,000	...	...
Miscellaneous ... various	...	363,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	$50,000	63,000
Total	...	6,650,000	453,000	2,777,000	395,000	1,405,000	577,000	704,000	339,000

Exports from Palermo during the year 1885.

Articles.	Total.		United States.	Great Britain.	Germany.	France.	Austria.	Holland.	Other countries.
	Quantity.	Value.							
Green fruit ..... tons..	62, 952	$2, 518, 076	$1, 951, 193	$443, 304	$23, 928	$10, 047	$2, 615	$55, 660	$31, 329
Sumac, ground ..... do....	19, 459	1, 478, 871	429, 581	753, 929	36, 956	200, 917	18, 256	28, 491	10, 741
Sumac leaves ..... do....	8, 411	555, 150	.....	84, 159	40, 405	367, 751	.....	34, 683	28, 152
Sulphur ..... do....	11, 703	222, 361	170, 020	22, 076	1, 501	5, 883	20, 019	2, 850	12
Cream of tartar ..... do....	876	219, 000	.....	158, 370	5, 160	16, 380	.....	39, 090	.....
Vegetables ..... do....	4, 659	186, 357	.....	3, 240	.....	20, 400	.....	.....	162, 717
Manna ..... do....	97	96, 800	18, 000	12, 000	5, 000	51, 000	7, 000	3, 000	800
Almonds ..... do....	404	89, 553	6, 910	16, 836	8, 714	43, 107	978	10, 775	2, 233
Olive oil ..... do....	245	66, 118	6, 000	6, 000	.....	47, 690	.....	.....	6, 428
Raisins ..... do....	597	57, 299	29, 007	13, 325	.....	14, 967	.....	.....	.....
Oil of oranges ..... do....	37	51, 080	19, 340	26, 800	.....	2, 000	.....	.....	2, 940
Wine ..... pipes..	500	40, 945	2, 100	2, 245	10, 797	19, 220	.....	.....	6, 583
Essence of lemons ..... tons..	433	40, 588	.....	22, 019	.....	6, 125	.....	12, 444	.....
Anchovies and sardines ..... do....	189	39, 760	1, 000	3, 000	.....	.....	30, 000	.....	5, 760
Cereals ..... do....	1, 160	39, 460	.....	8, 353	.....	21, 692	.....	.....	9, 415
Horse-hair ..... do....	40	22, 945	.....	18, 705	.....	4, 240	.....	.....	.....
Macaroni ..... do....	223	22, 311	21, 186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 125
Perfumery ..... do....	21	19, 625	2, 435	17, 190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds ..... do....	192	17, 282	3, 600	10, 906	.....	2, 776	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware ..... do....	171	17, 107	.....	16, 895	.....	.....	.....	.....	212
Crude jute ..... do....	30	14, 869	881	.....	.....	4, 750	570	.....	8, 668
Nuts ..... do....	107	13, 884	4, 564	754	.....	4, 854	3, 712	.....	.....
Hides and skins ..... do....	22	13, 500	.....	.....	1, 010	10, 510	1, 720	.....	260
Drugs ..... do....	47	13, 130	.....	5, 490	1, 485	2, 575	.....	3, 095	485
Mustard-seed ..... do....	67	12, 145	9, 045	782	.....	1, 448	.....	.....	870
Fruit, dry, various ..... do....	46	11, 277	.....	2, 109	1, 135	7, 373	490	.....	170
Fruit, fresh, various ..... do....	90	3, 550	.....	550	.....	3, 000	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	105, 797	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	45, 797
Total	.....	5, 988, 840	2, 684, 862	1, 659, 037	146, 091	878, 705	95, 360	200, 088	324, 697

MARSALA.

CROPS IN MARSALA DISTRICT FOR 1885.

Wine crop.—The vintage was somewhat earlier than usual, owing to the excessively hot summer; quantity just over average; quality poor; prices high, owing to the increasing demand for France.

Wheat, barley, oats, and beans.—Crops were all equally below the average, but owing to foreign arrivals in neighboring ports prices kept as low as if abundant crops had been reaped.

Olive crop and olive oil.—Entire failure, owing to total absence of rain in the winter season of 1884–'85.

Oranges and lemons.—Crop good, but the quantity grown in this district very small.

Sumac.—Little or none produced.

GEO. RAYSON,
Consular Agent.

Importations into Marsala in 1885.

Articles.	Great Britain.		Malta.		France.		Germany.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lire.		*Lire.*		*Lire.*		*Lire.*
Coffee .....kilograms..	352. 20	561. 20	769.	1, 130.	9, 790	13, 870	.....	.....
Coals .....tons..	6, 000.	156, 000.	1, 200.	31, 200.	3, 906	101, 556	.....	.....
Bran .....kilograms..	.....	.....	9, 235.	1, 200.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staves.....thousands..	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	2, 115	.....	.....
Cattle	.....	.....	43.	1, 120.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron.....kilograms..	194, 135.	44, 650.	21, 127.	483, 600.	6, 438	147, 300	.....	.....
Grain:								
Oats.....do....	.....	.....	10, 944.	26, 100.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pepper .....kilograms..	.....	.....	201.	263.	889	1, 135	.....	.....
Petroleum.....do....	.....	.....	1, 706.	46, 062.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salted fish.....do....	.....	.....	18, 850.	17, 680.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice ....do....	.....	.....	1, 000.	280.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirit.... hectoliters....	.....	.....	19. 61	1, 140.	.....	.....	4, 241. 74	254. 460
Dry goods....kilograms.	.....	.....	103.	1, 030.	1, 120	1, 120	.....	.....
Earthenware .....do....	.....	.....	1, 030.	1, 080. 90	43	45	.....	.....
Sugar... 100 kilograms..	1, 934.	62, 370.	1, 910.	105, 050.	1, 923	39, 265	.....	.....

Articles.	United States.		Tunis.		Austria.		Totals.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lire.		*Lire.*		*Lire.*		*Lire.*
Coffee .....kilograms..	.....	.....	16. 30	25. 60	597	358	11, 524	15, 945
Coals.....tons..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11, 106	288, 756
Bran ..... kilograms..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 235	1, 200
Staves.....thousands..	1, 900	81, 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 945	83, 415
Cattle	.....	.....	238.	95, 200.	.....	.....	281	96, 320
Iron..... kilograms..	.....	.....	21, 071.	48, 461.	.....	.....	223, 677	56, 443
Grain:								
Oats ... . do....	.....	.....	320, 729.	68, 800.	.....	.....	461, 673	94, 900
Barley.....do....	.....	.....	196, 805.	34, 300.	.....	.....	196, 805	34, 300
Pepper ... kilograms..	.....	.....	1. 50	1. 95	.....	.....	1, 091	1, 400
Petroleum .....do....	462, 407	12, 484, 989	16.	432.	.....	.....	464, 129	125, 313
Salted fish ..... do...	.....	.....	1, 140.	1, 150.	.....	.....	12, 990	18, 830
Rice ..... do...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 000	280
Spirit.....hectoliters..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 074	64, 440	5, 335	320, 040
Dry goods..kilograms..	.....	.....	30.	300.	.....	.....	1, 153	2, 460
Earthenware ....do....	.....	.....	1.	1. 05	780	783	1, 903	1, 905
Sugar.. 100 kilograms..	.....	.....	68.	3, 740.	.....	.....	4, 135	260, 428

Exportations from Marsala in 1885

Articles.	Great Britain.		Malta.		France.		Russia.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lire.		*Lire.*		*Lire.*		*Lire.*
Lemons and oranges. kilos.	5, 182.	1, 036.	.....	.....			.....	.....
Wine lees	90, 103.	90, 103.	.....	.....	250.	250	.....	.....
Dried fruits	20.	5. 60	6, 200.	5, 142.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese	.....	.....	11, 202.	11, 303.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olive oil	.....	.....	1, 465.	1, 977.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salted fish	.....	.....	470.	470. 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine..... hectoliters.	28, 999. 50	2, 006, 967.	44, 465. 60	1, 467, 345.	29, 874. 70	983, 842	1, 838. 50	137, 850

Articles.	Germany.		Tunis.		United States.		Totals.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lire.		*Lire.*		*Lire.*		*Lire.*
Lemons and oranges. kilos.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 182	1, 036.
Wine lees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90, 353	90, 353.
Dried fruits	.....	.....	100.	122.	.....	.....	6, 320	5, 269. 60
Cheese	.....	.....	645.	696.	.....	.....	11, 847	11, 999.
Olive oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 465	1, 977.
Salted fish	.....	.....	442.	449. 77	.....	.....	918	920. 33
Sea salt..... tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.	660.	60	660.
Wine ..... hectoliters.	2, 526. 50	195, 650	7, 742. 40	445, 670.	3, 223. 50	106, 376. 10	118, 798	5, 343, 700.

TURIN.

Report of Vice-Consul Touhay.

I submit the annual report of the business of this consulate for the fiscal year of 1885–'86.

I have encountered delays at the Turin custom-house in obtaining information respecting importations from the United States into this consular district. This difficulty arises from the fact that American products and manufactures only reach Turin after having already passed the customs examination either at the sea-ports or at the frontier, and do not figure on the customs returns of this city. The only item I have been able to procure is that of petroleum entries. As this article passes the octroi for local consumption, I have succeeded in getting the exact quantities for the last three years, as follows:

	Quintals.
1884	4,500
1885	3,600
1886	1,500

These figures show a serious decline in the consumption of this staple. There is no competition from the Russian article; the few attempts made to put this latter on the market here have resulted in dead failure, as it burns with a dull flame, is very explosive, and has an abominable odor, so that its cheapness is not a set-off against its poor quality.

The reason for this decline in the consumption of petroleum is that it is comparatively expensive, for, what with freight and duties, it is sold in Turin at nearly double the retail price that is paid for it in any of our

large cities at home. Then, again, the cost of gas being very low, only 4 cents per cubic meter, it is naturally preferred for its economy, cleanliness, and general convenience for cooking as well as lighting.

EXPORTS.

The following table shows the exports from this consular district to the United States for the fiscal year 1885–'86, as compared with those of 1884–'85:

Exports for fiscal year 1884–'85.

Articles.	Sept. 30, 1884.	Dec. 31, 1884.	Mar. 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	Total.
Carved furniture		$2,524 56			$2,524 56
Chestnuts		554 10			554 10
Dog-grass			$873 95	$2,047 20	2,921 15
Glass and china	$255,97	3,230 33	209 08		3,695 38
Gunstocks	797 99		796 74		1,594 73
Marble statuary				611 00	611 00
Musical instruments		88 75			88 75
Oil paintings, &c		3,763 50			3,763 50
Raw silk	27,390 24	38,351 59	14,984 40		80,726 23
Rice-straw plaits				856 00	856 00
Silks and velvets	609 32	525 52			1,134 84
Talc	1,399 85		793 50	920 00	3,113 35
Vermouth wine	10,475 21	5,383 06	15,600 81	9,565 00	41,024 08
Wax matches			557 48		557 48
Wine				274 80	274 80
Total	40,928 58	54,421 41	33,815 96	14,274 00	143,439 55

Exports for fiscal year, 1885–'86.

Articles.	Sept. 30, 1885.	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Total.
Chestnuts		$771 00			$771 00
Dog-grass			$479 85		479 85
Felt hats				$308 80	308 80
Gunstocks		1,516 20			1,516 20
Lace	$195 00				195 00
Marble statuary				193 00	193 00
Silk goods		106 00			106 00
Talc		786 00		742 90	1,528 90
Tobacco extract (sheep-wash)		631 00			631 00
Vermouth wine	10,407 26	12,244 80	21,182 17	18,382 75	62,216 98
Wine			375 80	259 50	635 30
Total	10,602 26	16,055 00	22,037 82	19,886 95	68,582 03

This exhibit marks a falling off of more than one-half the amount of exports to the United States from this consular district for 1886, as compared with the preceding year, which may be ascribed principally to the excessive dullness prevailing everywhere in commercial circles for the last twelve months. It is to be noted, however, that some articles, which formerly figured conspicuously at this consulate, such as raw silk, rice-straw plaits, dog-grass, &c., are, I am informed, now exported via Milan, Genoa, and France, so that in accounting for this remarkable decline, these articles may be set down as simply taking another channel of export. Still, business in Piedmont has suffered considerably, not only from the general stagnation, but also from the persistence of the cholera in Central and Southern Italy. So far, in this locality, we have been absolutely exempt from the visitation, but the reports of cholera in Italy have gone forth to the world at large, and

the idea prevails that as it exists in one place, it must do so elsewhere in the Kingdom, the mere distinction of province having no effect to allay apprehensions with regard to goods from infected regions.

CHANCES FOR SALE OF AMERICAN GOODS.

Ever since my arrival at this post I have been energetically endeavoring to extend the commercial relations of my district with the United States. So far it has been up hill work, with but little success.

It is true that American goods, notably hardware, sewing-machines, and small notions, are seen for sale in numbers of stores here, but they are almost always brought from the English importers, who sell on credit of six, nine, and even twelve months, and who seem to find such arrangement a profitable one. A good sale might easily be found for folding chairs, silver-plated ware, toys, watches, gas-stoves for cooking and heating, cotton prints, petroleum lamps, small machinery, and locomotives of from three to four horse-power, for agricultural purposes.

Door-locks and house-builders' hardware would be certain of prompt sale, as such articles in use here are of wretched quality, although selling at remarkably high prices. Gas fixtures of all sorts, from the plainest wall bracket to the most elaborate design, for chandelier, would also meet with a ready demand.

AMERICAN SAMPLE-ROOM.

In examining the records of this office, I have found frequent mention of a sample-room for the exhibition of American goods. Still the idea is a very good one, and might easily be made practical. This city has a population of over 250,000, the inhabitants are energetic, largely engaged in trade, and possessing considerable wealth, and I have no doubt that if our manufacturers and exporters would combine to establish a depot in this city, where samples of their goods could be inspected, it would result in satisfactory orders that would repay them largely for the trouble and insignificant expense such an establishment would entail. It is of little or no use sending advertisements or circulars. In the first place they are almost always in English, and even if they should be in the language of the country, the people here would take but little stock in them. The Italians have very vague ideas about the United States, and consider our country as being so far away as to be practically out of reach. A mere printed announcement that goods of admirable quality and low prices are manufactured in America, to be purchased by sending for them, has no more effect than if the same were said of the moon.

The English and Germans are well aware of this, and as they want to sell, they send agents with samples, who canvass the country twice a year for orders. The German manufacturers are especially active, and German imitations of American goods are to be seen for sale in every store in Turin. It is extremely regrettable that our people show so little desire to profit by good opportunities to place their goods directly on this market; it is an excellent one, and most especially so for the articles hereinbefore specified.

CHOLERA.

Although this epidemic has been active pretty nearly all over the Kingdom, we have so far been absolutely exempt from it in this prov-

ince. The municipal authorities are vigilant and energetic in enforcing sanitary regulations; the city is kept very clean, the drainage is excellent, and the winds from the Alps sweep the plain constantly, so that there is every reason to suppose that this locality will maintain its immunity from the pestilence, which would almost seem to be located permanently in Central and Southern Italy.

ST. L. A. TOUHAY,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Turin, November 25, 1886.

NETHERLANDS.

AMSTERDAM.

Report of Consul Eckstein on the trade and commerce and other material interests of Amsterdam and in the Netherlands in 1885.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

In a report on same subjects, I made last year (dated September 3, and published in Consular Reports, January, 1886, No. 60) I had occasion to make the following remarks, viz:

Within this consular district and in the Netherlands generally, the year 1884 has been replete with disappointments to nearly all interested in commerce, navigation, and industry.

While commerce and trade were subject to unfavorable conditions, it was natural that navigation and industry should be gravely affected, and suffer more or less at the same time.

Freights were very low throughout the whole year, and cargoes often scarce.

Many industrial establishments found themselves short of work, and were compelled to discharge large numbers of workmen.

Neither have agricultural affairs been flourishing. Land-owners, farmers, and dairymen have good cause to be dissatisfied and to complain, the former because land depreciated in value and rents have come down, while taxes have not been lowered, and the latter on account of lower prices for many articles, the product of the farm and dairy.

Thus heavy losses were sustained from transactions in many articles of commerce; poor results were attained from navigation; most industries were in a state of extreme languishment, and in addition thereto there has been a considerable shrinkage in the values of securities of many descriptions.

Such are some of the features which characterize the outcome of the year 1884, in so far this consular district and country is concerned.

The above remarks are reproduced because they, unfortunately, not only apply, in almost every particular, with equal force to the year 1885, but as to the actual condition of affairs, commercial, industrial, agricultural, &c., during that year; and up to the present they apply to them, in some respects, with increased force.

In fact it may be said that the results of the long-continued and general depression of the trade, &c., as prevailing in many countries of Europe and in other parts of the world, have made themselves felt in Holland fully in proportion to the share it enjoys in the world's commerce and in other substantial and important interests of the same.

In this place it may be mentioned that another and perhaps the chief cause for the situation of affairs, commercial and otherwise, having become and remaining so long so exceedingly unfavorable and unsatisfac-

tory in the Netherlands is clearly traceable to the for some years last past prevailing poor and depressed condition of the colonies. The cultivation there of some of the principal products of the soil has become very unremunerative to all parties interested therein, and as a consequence thereof the purchasing power of the laboring classes, the great body of the native population, has become very largely reduced.

A combination of other untoward circumstances, inclusive of the unsettled and precarious state of Atjih, entails nowadays yearly upon the Government far larger expenditures than the revenues derived from the colonial possessions amount to. To the mother country in general they seem to bring, in these days, more disappointment and loss than they tend to its prosperity, and altogether they cause a good deal of anxious solicitude in many quarters.

Regarding the course and volume of the trade of Amsterdam in 1885, import and export, in many of the principal commodities of commerce, especially such articles as our countrymen are more particularly interested in, I have already made several reports early within the current year, and which contained all the information I could obtain respecting them.

I have done this because data, material, and statistics relating to any year's business transactions are procurable here somewhat more easily early in the succeeding year than at a later period, and because such information, if at all valuable and useful, would seem to be the more so if furnished seasonably.

Accompanying this report are four tabular statements, showing the imports and exports of most of the principal articles of commerce into and from the Netherlands during the years 1884 and 1885, &c. They have been carefully compiled from a publication emanating from the department of finance at The Hague, but owing to the very peculiar manner in which such statistics are issued in this country, they are far from conveying as lucid and comprehensive information as I should wish to give on this important subject.

SHIPPING.

From the statement of the navigation of the port of Amsterdam, herewith inclosed, it will be seen that the number of ships and vessels arrived and departed in 1885, has decreased, whereas their tonnage shows an increase as compared with the previous year, 1884.

A noteworthy feature relating to the shipping of this port consists of the continued falling off in the arrivals and departures or in the reduced employment of sailing vessels and the constantly increasing number of steamers taking their places in the carrying trade.

Even in the lumber trade, wherein formerly sailing vessels were exclusively engaged, steamers were employed to a certain extent in 1885.

The very poor demand for lumber and timber and the in consequence thereof unusually low freights, induced many owners of sailing vessels, generally engaged in that traffic, to withdraw therefrom.

The figures representing the shipping of this port for last year would make a somewhat better showing but for the finishing of good dock and harbor works at Zaandam in 1885, where, as well as at Westzaan, a number of vessels laden with lumber, grain, and rice, intended for places on the river Zaan, landed, instead of at Amsterdam, as they formerly did, as a rule.

Up to the time of the opening of the North Sea Canal the navigation of this port was limited to sailing vessels bringing products from the

Dutch East and West Indies, mostly Government imports; further, to the arrivals of grain-carrying vessels from the Baltic, a few vessels that brought lumber, and a few bottoms from the United States with American products.

All this has become very much changed since Amsterdam has been connected with the sea by a canal of ample capacity; and being joined to the European railway system, its former isolated position has ceased to exist.

At the same time present aspects do not indicate that Amsterdam, as a port, will make any very great headway in the near future unless city and country will co-operate in efforts to further and greatly improve its harbor works and other important facilities and make them more equal and in some respects superior, if possible, to those of the neighboring ports of Hamburg, Bremen, and Antwerp.

A great deal has been accomplished in this direction during the past ten years, but to retain the results and benefits thereof, and for their increase, a great deal more still remains to be done.

Progress in this direction on any really extensive scale can, however, hardly be expected whilst the ocean traffic with the East India colonies remains as poor and unprofitable as it has been during the last two years or more.

Out-freights were generally very scarce, and the freight rates to and from the colonies unprecedentedly low.

Of sixteen steamers in the India trade and belonging to two companies established at Amsterdam, one company has temporarily withdrawn five, and still there is but little business, and that unpaying, for the ships kept running.

About the marine works at Ymuiden, the out-port of Amsterdam, the piers and breakwaters, the harbor and lock, it can be said that their good condition is well maintained and that they continue excellently to answer the purposes for which they were constructed. There is only this to be remarked, that the lock there is now found to be hardly long enough to admit and serve a certain class of vessels. This defect—a rather serious one—the Government contemplates remedying in the near future, as I am informed.

As to the capacity or depth of the canal I would observe that last year several ships drawing fully 23 feet of water passed through it and came up to Amsterdam without the least inconvenience or difficulty.

A comparative statement of the merchant fleet under the Dutch flag in the past twenty-five years exhibits a great decline of the same, as is shown by the following, viz:

January 1—	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total tonnage.
	No.	*No.*	
1860	1,985	38	399,758
1870	1,534	47	344,828
1875	1,218	80	353,849
1880	927	79	354,356
1885	630	106	348,808

Of these ships and vessels and during the same period of time the number which answered to the requisite conditions and were found to be fit to be permitted to transport Government products is shown by the following statement, viz:

January 1—	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total tonnage.
	No.	*No.*	
1860	536	.....	280,000
1870	350	.....	215,000
1875	193	10	178,000
1880	117	13	130,109
1885	82	31	135,000

Number of ships and vessels arrived at and departed from Amsterdam, from and for United States ports, specifying their cargoes, during the years 1884 *and* 1885.

ARRIVALS.

Cargoes.	1884.	1885.	Cargoes.	1884.	1885.
General cargo	23	23	Maize	1	2
Petroleum	39	30	Ballast	1	.....
Cotton	14	4			
Lumber	19	8	Total	97	67

DEPARTURES.

Cargoes.	1884.	1885.	Cargoes.	1884.	1885.
General cargo	23	24	Empty barrels, cement, and old iron	.....	1
Empty barrels	17	9	Empty barrels, rags, and iron wire	1	.....
Empty barrels and seed	1	.....	Coals	4	1
Empty barrels and old iron	3	13	Old iron	1	.....
Empty barrels and iron wire	10	12	Ballast	25	10
Empty barrels and rags	1	.....			
Empty barrels and cement	.....	3	Total	86	73

Passenger traffic between Amsterdam and Java by the steamers of the Steam Navigation Company Netherland, which made thirty-five round trips in 1885.

Classification.	From Amsterdam to Java.		From Java to Amsterdam.	
	Total.	Average per voyage.	Total.	Average per voyage.
First-class passengers:				
Adults	874	25	758	22
Children under ten years	203	6	278	8
Second-class passengers:				
Adults	280	8	396	11
Children under ten years	18	1	82	2
Servants of passengers	85	2	83	3
Total first and second class passengers	1,460	42	1,597	45
Total third-class passengers	2,340*	66	3,151†	90
Grand total	3,800	108	4,748	135

* This includes 1,024 deck passengers from Djeddah—pilgrims.
† This includes 2,198 deck passengers to Djeddah—pilgrims.

There has not been any very material change in the passenger traffic to or from Java for several years last past, in so far as through passengers are concerned.

It may also be interesting, if not useful, to be stated that the average time consumed in the outward voyage was, in 1885, forty-three days and eight hours, and the shortest time in which any outward voyage was made was thirty-eight days and twenty-two hours. The average time required to make the home voyage was forty-three days and twenty-two hours, and the quickest home voyage was made in thirty-eight days and thirteen hours.

Passage rates from Amsterdam, Marseilles, and Port Said to Batavia and Padang, and vice versa, in 1886.

FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE.

For—	Amsterdam.	Marseilles.	Port Said.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
Adults or children above ten years of age	800	700	600
Children above two and under ten years of age	400	350	300
Two children under two years of age, together occupying one berth	400	350	300

One child under two years of age taken free, but no berth will be allotted. Any passenger or passengers desiring the exclusive use of a cabin will be charged, if he or they can be accommodated, at the rate of 250 florins for each unoccupied berth in such cabin, in addition to the regular fare as above. Married couples, with or without children, cannot be allowed to occupy part of a cabin excepting under the conditions last above named.

No modifications of the foregoing rates can be entertained, except in the case of families of seven or more persons, principally adults.

The port of embarkation must be distinctly stated at the time the passage is engaged.

A reduction of 10 per cent. on outward and homeward passage moneys will be made to passengers returning to Java, who have arrived from Java by one of the company's steamers, provided their embarkation takes place within twelve months from the date of their arrival, and the reduction is claimed when the return passage is engaged, and that they have had no reduction whatever on the outward voyage.

SECOND-CLASS PASSAGE.

For—	To Batavia from—			From Batavia to—		
	Amsterdam.	Marseilles.	Port Said.	Amsterdam.	Marseilles.	Port Said.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
Adults or children above ten years of age	400	350	300	450	390	330
Children above two and under ten years of age	200	175	150	225	195	165
Two children under two years of age, together occupying one berth	200	175	150	225	195	165

One child under two years of age taken free, but no berth will be allotted.

The cabins are fitted to accommodate three, four, and six persons respectively. Women and children are berthed in a separate cabin, unless an opportunity offers of berthing a family together.

RATES OF FREIGHT TO AND FROM JAVA.

The present rates of freight, as established by the Company Netherland for outward cargo on their steamers, are classified into six classes, according to many different articles of merchandise, and, at the com-

pany's option, they are calculated either by the cubic-meter measurement or by the ton weight, as follows, viz:

Class.	Rate.	Class.	Rate.
	Florins.		*Florins.*
Class 0	13	Class 3	20
Class 1	15	Class 4	23
Class 2	17	Class 5	28

Homeward freights.—The range of freights per steamer from Batavia, Samarang, and Soerabaya to Holland was as follows in 1885:

Articles.	Rate.	
	Florins.	
Coffee, per 900 kilograms	32½ to	35
Sugar, per 1,000 kilograms	20	22½
Tin, per 1,000 kilograms		15
Indigo, per 650 kilograms	45	60
Spices, per 650 to 750 kilograms	40	65
Tobacco, per 400 kilograms	25	30
Rice, per 1,000 kilograms	20	25

These rates may serve as some sort of basis for merchants, they being, of course, subject to modification.

OTHER FREIGHT RATES.

The Royal Netherlands Steam Navigation Company kindly handed me a statement giving the rates of freight at which they carried small and large quantities but not full cargoes of grain, &c., from Baltic ports to this port and Rotterdam in 1885, which is as follows, viz:

From Dantzic.—Wheat, per 2,400 kilograms, 10 to 13 florins; sugar, per ton, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.;* deals, per load or 50 cubic feet, 8*s.* to 9*s.*

From Königsberg.—Wheat, per 2,400 kilograms, 7 to 14 florins; hemp, per ton, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.;* seeds, per 2,400 kilograms, 7½ to 10 florins.

From Libau.—Oats, per 320 English pounds, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*

From Revel.—Wheat, per quarter, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*

From St. Petersburg.—Wheat, per 1,000 kilograms, 3¼ to 4½ florins; groats, per 1,000 kilograms, 3.67½ to 4.20 florins.

SHIP-BUILDING.

The position of the Netherlands as a maritime nation and the country's situation and facilities for ship-building may, to a goodly extent, be inferred from the figures given in the following tabular statements compiled from a publication prepared and issued by the Society for Statistics of the Netherlands:

State of the commercial marine of the Netherlands, giving the number of iron, composite, and wooden sailing and steam vessels in the foreign trade each year from 1877 *to* 1884, *inclusive, and their registered measurement.*

Years.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total sea-going vessels.	
December 31—	*No.*	*Cu. meters.*	*No.*	*Cu. meters.*	*No.*	*Cu. meters.*
1877	1,168	871,000	79	163,000	1,247	1,034,000
1878	1,100	848,000	79	168,000	1,179	1,015,000
1879	1,044	818,000	76	166,000	1,120	984,000
1880	917	749,000	79	182,000	996	929,000
1881	802	659,000	78	204,000	880	863,000
1882	751	616,000	86	241,000	837	857,000
1883	701	587,000	96	288,000	797	875,000
1884	673	560,000	107	311,000	780	872,000

Average registered measurement of sailing vessels and steamships in the mercantile marine of the Netherlands each year from 1877 to 1884, inclusive.

Years.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	All sea-going vessels.	Years.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	All sea-going vessels.
	Cu. meters.	*Cu. meters.*	*Cu. meters.*		*Cu. meters.*	*Cu. meters.*	*Cu. meters.*
1877	754	2,064	829	1881	822	2,620	981
1878	771	2,131	861	1882	820	2,806	1,024
1879	783	2,184	878	1883	838	3,000	1,098
1880	814	2,367	933	1884	833	2,911	1,118

Number of vessels (sail and steam) and their tonnage or measurement which have been brought under the flag of the Netherlands each year from 1874 to 1884, inclusive.

Years.	Sailing vessels.						Steamers.					
	Home-built.		Foreign-built.		Total.		Home-built.		Foreign-built.		Total.	
	No.	*Cu. meters.*	*No.*	*Cu. meters.*	*No.*	*Cu. meters.*	*No*	*Cu. meters.*	*No.*	*Cu. meters.*	*No.*	*Cu. meters.*
1874	54	24,000	18	17,000	72	41,000	1	1,000	9	31,000	10	32,000
1875	27	29,000	24	28,000	51	57,000	1	1,000	6	22,000	7	23,000
1876	38	38,000	22	20,000	60	58,000	...	.....	3	12,000	3	12,000
1877	21	17,000	20	14,000	41	31,000	1	2,000	4	13,000	5	15,000
1878	21	16,000	25	33,000	46	49,000	...	.....	4	14,000	4	14,000
1879	24	20,000	11	15,000	35	35,000	1	1,000	5	15,000	6	16,000
1880	13	5,000	15	14,000	38	19,000	3	2,000	7	20,000	10	22,000
1881	6	4,000	11	11,000	17	15,000	2	1,000	8	37,000	10	48,000
1882	16	3,000	23	20,000	39	23,000	3	9,000	8	35,000	11	44,000
1883	20	12,000	13	13,000	33	25,000	7	26,000	8	27,000	15	53,000
1884	22	11,000	11	8,000	33	19,000	11	23,000	2	7,000	13	30,000

Number and nationality of seamen engaged in home and foreign ports for service on board of Dutch sail and steam vessels in the mercantile fleet from 1875 to 1884 each year.

Years.	Netherlanders.		Foreigners.		Total.	Years.	Netherlanders.		Foreigners.		Total.
	No.	*Pr. ct.*	*No.*	*Pr. ct.*	*No.*		*No.*	*Pr. ct.*	*No.*	*Pr. ct.*	*No.*
1875	12,679	83.7	2,470	16.3	15,149	1880	11,492	76.1	3,602	23.9	15,094
1876	12,573	81.1	2,933	18.9	15,506	1881	11,480	76.5	3,528	23.5	15,008
1877	11,288	78.2	3,156	21.8	14,444	1882	12,615	77.7	3,613	22.3	16,228
1878	11,613	80.7	2,793	19.3	14,406	1883	12,644	79.9	3,174	20.1	15,818
1879	10,499	77.2	3,105	22.8	13,604	1884	12,223	81.1	2,856	18.9	15,076

From the foregoing it will be observed that the ship-building of this country is not in a very flourishing condition; that but few sea-going vessels for the foreign trade are being constructed in its ship-yards, and none at all of really large dimensions.

As Holland does not produce either iron or coal, and hardly any timber, it cannot be said to possess facilities of the highest order for ship-building purposes, whilst in many other respects the country seems extremely favorably situated and in every way amply prepared to build ships of any class, size, and material for the ocean traffic as well as for coast and inland navigation.

All sorts of crafts, such as are employed in the herring and other fisheries and in carrying on traffic and being variously employed on the Zuider Zee, on the rivers and canals, and in the harbors, are, so far as I can learn, exclusively of domestic construction.

Considering that the interior navigation and commerce of this country are of great importance, and its fisheries also extensive, the amount of tonnage turned out yearly for employment therein must be very

considerable, and I regret that there are no statistics to be had relating thereto.

The above tabular statements do not cover the year 1885, but I am informed that as regards ship-building at Amsterdam, and in all Holland, there has been but little difference in the amount of tonnage finished during that year as compared to 1884, and certainly no improvement in the industry in question.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Knowing that interesting and useful information and suggestions intended and calculated to foster and promote the export trade in the products of our industries are always welcome and appreciated, I never fail to improve to the fullest extent such facilities as are at hand in gaining information bearing thereon and connected therewith, and report the same. But having frequently and at short intervals written upon the subject during the past few years, I find that but little of importance has occurred since the date of my last report upon the matter that could be stated now.

The observations relating thereto and contained in my report of the 3d of September, 1885, and as covering the year 1884, apply about equally as well to the year last past, 1885, and whilst I should not like to repeat them, I have no hesitation to refer to them.

The imports of and trade in articles the manufacture of the United States were last year, and are up to now apparently, or so far as I can judge, very much the same as they were during the preceding years of 1883 and 1884.

The demand keeps up and the business is being maintained in a very large number of different articles, but in only comparatively few of them is it of much importance.

Whilst from one or another cause the trade in certain articles stopped or declined, it increased in others, and new articles have been introduced, and found a market.

Mr. Fred. K. Stieltzes, the intelligent snd energetic representative here of a number of American manufacturers, states to me that he considers that at this time there are good opportunities for the successful introduction of American machinery for use in different industrial establishments, and also for engineering implements and supplies.

Any person or firm interested in this information and desirous to obtain correct and reliable data may apply for them to the above-named gentleman. Besides I am myself ever ready to procure and furnish information to any and all manufacturers and exporters, &c., who may wish to be posted as to the chances or prospects for finding in this country a market for their products or wares.

To give in a report like this particular, accurate, and really useful information concerning many classes of goods is hardly practicable, whereas it is comparatively much less difficult to obtain and give information of such a character as respects one or but a few articles at a time.

It has just been brought to my knowledge that Worthington steam-pumps, first brought here only a few months ago, are now being worked at various water-works and in several sugar refineries, and that they give complete satisfaction.

The American Elevator Company, Otis Brothers, New York, through Mr. Stieltzes, their agent here, has just received an order for four of their "hydraulic lifts" to be put into the new hospital in course of construction on the Coolsingel, in the city of Rotterdam.

The American Manufacturing Company, Waynesborough, Pa., has recently furnished an evaporator for one of the largest fruit-preserving establishment here.

The Troy Laundry Machinery Company has also an agency here, and their washing-machines compete successfully against those of English and French manufacture.

The Gardner compensation governors, for regulating the speed of steam-engines, are highly favored by the leading engineers of this country, and getting to be largely in use.

Tarr & Wonson's copper paint, for the bottoms of vessels, and Prince's metallic paint for painting iron-work, are finding ready sale.

The imports of lubricating oil are increasing, but chiefly for re-export to Germany.

Remington type-writers are growing in favor and their sale extending.

The trade in school furniture and school slates is also well maintained.

The agent of the Singer sewing-machines writes to me that the general imports and sales of sewing machines fell off considerably during the year 1885 as compared to 1884 and previous years, but that his own business experienced no diminution whatever, and therefore he considers himself justified in concluding that the competition, especially from Germany, has lost ground and is weakening.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The herewith-transmitted tabular statements of the classified exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1886, show that they were unusually large, exceeding those of any twelve-month on record, being in excess of $2,464,654.31 over the exports in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885.

This great increase is principally accounted for by the very much larger shipments of Sumatra tobacco which took place during the year 1885–'86, and more particularly during the September and December quarters of 1885, as compared with those of same period in 1884.

I have already reported and would here again state that the exports of this article to the United States will be very much less during the current calendar or fiscal year.

Present indications, however, are that the shipments will be quite extensive again, and that the high prices and certain defects in quality do not deter American purchasers in sending large supplies to our markets.

It would also seem to deserve to be remarked that the increase in the exports is to a considerable extent also owing to the more important shipments of coffee and diamonds, the declared invoice value of the coffee exports in 1884–'85 having been only $408,732.50, whereas in 1885–'86 it was $867,085.18, an increase of over 100 per cent.; and the invoices for diamonds certified to at this consulate and shipped from here to the United States amounted during the year ended June 30, 1885, to but $211,634.84, whilst during the year ended June 30, 1886, diamond shipments ran up to $974,355.37.

The export of cattle for breeding purposes has largely diminished. It amounted to over 1,500 head for which invoices were certified to at this office during the year ended June 30, 1885, whereas but 744 head were shipped as per invoices certified to during the year ended June 30, 1886.

General imports into the Netherlands during the years ending December 31, 1884 *and* 1885.

Articles.	Standard.	1885.	1884.	Whence imported.
Ashes, potash	1,000 kilograms	32,654	33,823	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, all others.
Bark	do	4,801	4,841	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Beer and malt extract	do	15,464	15,532	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Brimstone	do	7,864	2,784	Belgium, Italy, Prussia, all others.
Butter	do	6,287	5,100	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Coals	do	4,786,710	4,153,946	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Coffee	do	112,436	113,028	Belgium, Brazil, Curaçoa, France, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Surinam.
Cotton, unmanufactured	do	63,124	63,690	America, British East Indies, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Crockeryware and porcelain	do	178,183	215,012	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Peru.
Drugs, dye-stuffs, and chemicals	do	204,607	199,874	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Dutch East Indies, Peru, Prussia.
Dry goods	do	40,169	41,143	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Fish	do	8,503	8,701	Great Britain, Norway, all others.
Fish oil	do	5,389	4,802	Great Britain, Hamburg, Norway, all others.
Flax and hemp	do	22,618	16,540	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, all others.
Flour	do	60,671	58,145	America, Belgium, Bremen, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia.
Fruits:				
Fresh	do	24,835	19,886	Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Prussia, Spain, all others.
All other	do	34,218	35,020	America, France, Great Britain, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.
Glass and glassware	do	32,455	32,582	Belgium, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Grain:				
Wheat	do	611,148	763,866	Belgium, Danubian principalities, Hamburg, Prussia, Russia.
Rye	do	439,692	414,851	Belgium, France, Prussia, Russia, Turkey, all others.
Barley	do	192,020	170,700	Belgium, Denmark, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, all others.
Buckwheat	do	13,741	7,466	France, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Rice	do	116,716	131,525	Belgium, Bremen, British East Indies, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Hamburg.
Hardware	do	311,003	312,540	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Hides, skins, and leather	do	32,348	32,822	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Manure	do	59,484	66,100	Belgium, Chili, Great Britain, Peru, all others.
Meats	do	6,020	3,752	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, Russia.
Metals, unmanufactured and manufactured	do	613,868	619,186	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, Sweden, all others.
Mercery	do	21,620	20,429	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Oils	do	236,115	213,796	America, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal, Prussia, Spain, Africa, West Coast.
Osier	do	3,514	4,339	British and Dutch East Indies, all others.
Paper	do	27,253	26,185	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Potato meal, and manufactures thereof	do	6,657	3,457	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Salt	do	75,839	72,073	Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, all others.
Seeds	do	193,875	193,257	America, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, Russia.
Sirup, molasses	do	14,486	9,879	Cuba, Great Britain, Surinam, all others.
Soot, grease, tallow, and lard	do	59,054	59,663	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Russia, all others.
Spices	do	3,987	4,592	Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, all others.
Spirits	do	15,789	17,422	Belgium, Bremen, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Surinam, Prussia, &c.

General imports into the Netherlands during the years ending December 31, 1884 *and* 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Standard.	1885.	1884.	Whence imported.
Steam engines, agricultural and other implements	1,000 kilograms	38, 352	38, 934	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Stone	do	765, 506	912, 008	Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Prussia, all others.
Sugar:				
Rough	do	128, 179	133, 252	Belgium, East Indies, Prussia, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Surinam, &c.
All other	do	23, 395	21, 865	Belgium, France, Prussia, all others.
Tar and pitch	do	10, 750	10, 853	Belgium, Hamburg, Russia, Sweden, all others.
Tea	do	5, 020	4, 279	China, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, all others.
Tobacco and cigars	do	45, 459	40, 149	America, Belgium, Bremen, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, East Indies, Prussia, &c.
Wine:				
In casks	do	27, 367	26, 840	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, Spain, all others.
In bottles	do	8, 983	9, 939	Belgium, France, Prussia, all others.
Wood:				
Timber and ship's timber	do	707, 925	801, 528	Belgium, Hamburg, Norway, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, all others.
Fine cabinet wood	do	11, 847	12, 697	America, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, all others.
Dye-woods	do	23, 958	20, 948	America, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Curaçao, Hayti, Dutch East Indies.
Wools	do	30, 117	33, 508	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, Rio de la Plata, all others.
Yarns	do	43, 265	43, 691	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.

Imports for consumption into the Netherlands during the years ending December 31, 1884 *and* 1885.

Articles.	Standard.	1885.	1884.	Whence imported.
Ashes, potash	1,000 kilograms	30,380	28,587	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, all others.
Bark, not ground	do	3,560	3,395	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Beer	1,000 liters	3,497	3,645	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Brimstone:				
Rough	1,000 kilograms	2,057	917	Belgium, Italy, Prussia, all others.
Refined	do	1,456	954	Belgium, France, all others.
Butter, eatable	do	1,822	1,561	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Cacao	do	2,983	3,331	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Surinam, all others.
Candles, wax, stearine	1,000 guilders	14	24	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Carpets:				
Not stipulated	do	590	564	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Of wool, cows' hair	do	637	723	Do.
Chemicals	do	7,473	9,354	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Clocks, gold and silver watches	do	582	690	Prussia, all others.
Coals	1,000 kilograms	3,498,659	3,403,583	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Coffee	do	102,503	104,269	Belgium, Brazil, Curaçoa, France, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Surinam, Hamburg.
Copper:				
Rough	do	8,006	5,887	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Norway, Prussia, all others.
Wrought or flatted	do	1,236	1,657	Belgium, Great Britain, all others.
Brasswares	do	562	672	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Cotton, unmanufactured	do	38,846	43,165	British East Indies, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Crockeryware:				
Porcelain	1,000 guilders	454	539	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Fine	do	200	195	Do.
Pottery	do	368	321	Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Drugs:				
Not stipulated	do	3,462	4,182	France, Great Britain, Italy, Dutch East Indies, Austria, Prussia, Russia.
Cinchona	1,000 kilograms	2,408	2,336	France, Great Britain, all others.
Cocoanut oil	do	687	1,562	Great Britain, all others.
Opium	do	55	57	Do.
Fish oil	do	5,072	4,524	America, Great Britain, Hamburg, Norway, all others.
Fish:				
Salted herring	1,000 kilograms	631	1,171	Great Britain, all others.
Stockfish	do	2,953	2,148	Norway, all others.
Flax:				
Unmanufactured, not hackled or dressed	do	773	837	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Rough, hackled, and dressed	do	630	447	Do.
Fruits:				
All fresh	1,000 guilders	1,117	1,204	Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Prussia, Spain, all others.
Glass:				
Window glass	do	566	643	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Mirror glass	do	311	352	Do.
Bottles	do	153	137	Do.
Glassware	do	575	602	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Broken glass	do	2,605	3,880	Belgium, Great Britain, all others.

Imports for consumption into the Netherlands during the years ending December 31, 1884 *and* 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Standard.	1885.	1884.	Whence imported.
Gold and silver wares:				
Gold wares	1,000 guilders	66	84	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Silver wares	do	318	382	Do.
Grains:				
Wheat	1,000 hectoliters	6,864	7,454	Belgium, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Rye	do	4,823	4,402	Belgium, Prussia, Russia, Turkey, all others.
Barley	do	2,301	2,163	Belgium, Denmark, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, all others.
Buckwheat	do	190	68	France, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Flour of wheat	1,000 kilograms	27,587	33,108	America, Belgium, Bremen, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia.
Flour of rye	do	21,682	18,188	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Hemp, unhackled	do	16,327	13,136	Austria, Prussia, Russia, all others.
Hides, unprepared:				
Fresh	do	7	1	Belgium, all others.
Dried	do	8,907	9,088	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Salted	do	4,994	5,082	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Rio de la Plate, all others.
Hides prepared:				
Not stipulated	1,000 guilders	6,582	6,731	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Lacked and shammy	do	160	208	Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Honey	1,000 kilograms	987	1,119	America, Belgium, Bremen, Cuba, France, Great Britain, all others.
Indigo	do	1,870	1,667	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, all others.
Instruments, music	1,000 guilders	463	487	Belgium, France, Prussia, all others.
Iron:				
Rough cast	1,000 kilograms	204,943	240,588	Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Wrought, band, and sheet iron	do	104,340	120,030	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, Sweden, all others.
Rails	do	65,595	91,633	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Gas pipes	do	34,782	29,647	Do.
Iron wares	1,000 guilders	2,675	2,862	Do.
Anchors and chains	do	210	374	Great Britain, all others.
Nails and spikes	1,000 kilograms	15,392	18,511	Belgium, France, Prussia, all others.
Lead, rough	do	9,813	11,701	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Madder:				
Alizarine, dried racin	do	9	.....	Italy, all others.
Unprepared, fine	do	180	98	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Manure, guano	do	19,772	16,345	Belgium, Chili, Great Britain, Peru, all others.
Manufactures:				
Silk	1,000 guilders	452	599	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Cotton, rough or bleached	do	2,714	3,274	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Cotton, colored or printed	do	5,734	6,510	Do.
Linen, rough or bleached	do	811	881	Do.
Sail cloth	1,000 rolls	8,523	11,443	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Wool, cloth, buckskins	1,000 guilders	2,077	2,157	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Wool, all others not stipulated	do	5,060	5,554	Do.
Wool blankets	do	30	35	Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Wool flannels	do	56	96	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Knitted or woven clothes	do	1,330	1,275	Do.

Cotton, lace, and tulle	do	353	366	Do.
Passementerie	do	592	631	Do.
Silk ribbons and bands	do	169	169	Do.
Cotton and linen ribbons and bands	do	150	137	Do.
Miscellany	do	8,687	8,702	Do.
Gum elastic, bark, iron wire	do	255	291	Do.
Meats of all sorts, not stipulated, fresh or salted	1,000 kilograms	179	178	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, all others.
Sheep and pork flesh:				
Salted	do	2,700	1,251	America, Belgium, Great Britain, all others.
Dried or smoked	do	187	147	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Fresh	do	50	46	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Mercery	1,000 guilders	4,259	4,459	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Millinery goods	1,000 kilograms	2,604	2,804	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Oils:				
Salad or olive oils	do	584	1,196	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, all others.
Of flat and round seeds	do	6,596	7,918	France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Earth and petroleum	do	77,235	74,784	America, Belgium, Bremen, Great Britain, Hamburg, all others.
Osier or rattan	do	3,367	4,082	East Indies, British and Dutch.
Palm oil	do	13,795	13,206	Great Britain, Portugal, West coast of Africa.
Paper:				
Of all sorts	1,000 guilders	2,074	2,136	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Hanging, packing paper, &c.	do	438	462	Do.
Pepper	1,000 kilograms	236	229	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, all others.
Potato meal	do	2,643	749	Belgium, France, Prussia, all others.
Raisins	do	1,724	1,926	Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Turkey, all others.
Rice, and rice in shells	do	103,594	124,250	Belgium, Bremen, British East Indies, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Hamburg.
Saltpeter:				
Crude	do	23,659	34,288	Chili, Peru, Prussia, all others.
Refined	do	1,787	2,650	Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Salt, rough	do	65,264	66,514	Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, all others.
Seeds:				
Rape seed	1,000 hectoliters	617	454	Denmark, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Linseed	do	1,707	1,498	Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, all others.
Silk, rough and unmanufactured	1,000 kilograms	21	9	Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Soot, grease, &c	do	55,490	56,192	America, Belgium, Bremen, France, Great Britain, all others.
Spices:				
Cassia lignea, and cassia vera	1,000 guilders	29	27	Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, all others.
Mace	do	15	15	Dutch East Indies, all others.
Cinnamon	do	33	28	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, all others.
Nutmegs	do	132	175	Dutch East Indies, all others.
Cloves	do	26	33	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, all others.
Spelter:				
Crude	1,000 kilograms	22,398	18,308	Belgium, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Flatted	do	11,976	11,466	Do.
Spirits (no liquors), smelling water	1,000 hectoliters	22,528	23,792	Belgium, Bremen, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Surinam, Prussia.
Spirits of turpentine	1,000 kilograms	110	153	Belgium, France, all others.
Steel in staffs	do	13,116	9,069	Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Stone:				
Freestone, manufactured	1,000 guilders	882	1,103	Belgium, Italy, Prussia, all others.
Cement, C	do	73,459	75,539	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.

Imports for consumption into the Netherlands during the years ending December 31, 1884 *and* 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Standard.	1885.	1884.	Whence imported.
Sugar:				
Unrefined	1,000 kilograms	110,995	122,763	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Surinam, Prussia.
Refined:				
Melis	do	946	1,302	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Candy	do	289	331	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Bastards	do	3,389	2,989	Great Britain, all others.
Sirup, molasses	do	1,833	995	Cuba, Great Britain, Surinam, all others.
Steam and factory implements	1,000 guilders	7,973	10,627	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Tar	1,000 kilograms	6,620	7,910	Belgium, Hamburg, Russia, Sweden, all others.
Tea	do	2,169	1,770	China, Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch Indies, all others.
Tin (rough)	do	9,186	9,280	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, all others.
Tobacco:				
In leaf:				
American	do	8,067	9,408	America, Belgium, Brazil, Bremen, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia,
European	do	1,232	2,577	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Java	do	2,521	4,133	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, all others.
All others	do	1,538	5,055	Belgium, Bremen, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia.
Cigars	do	48	47	Belgium, Cuba, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Wax, unrefined and tree wax	do	537	558	France, Great Britain, all others.
Wine:				
In casks	1,000 hectoliters	102,875	113,633	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, Spain.
In bottles	do	7,227	7,742	Belgium, France, Prussia, all others.
Wood:				
Timber and ship-timber:				
Unsawed	Tons	196,041	245,048	Hamburg, Norway, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, all others.
Sawed	do	147,662	165,547	Norway, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, all others.
All other				
Not sawed	1,000 guilders	4,999	5,078	Belgium, Norway, Prussia, Sweden, all others.
Sawed	do	4,067	4,247	Belgium, Prussia, Russia, all others.
Fine cabinet, unsawed	do	876	1,968	America, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, all others.
Dye woods:				
Unsawed	1,000 kilograms	18,827	16,623	America, Belgium, Curaçoa, France, Great Britain, Hayti, Dutch East Indies, Hamburg.
Brazilian and Japan	do	124	126	Curaçoa, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, all others.
Campeachy	do	47	417	America, Belgium Curaçoa, Great Britain, Hayti, all others.
Wools:				
Long-haired	do	5,047	5,802	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, Rio de la Plata, all others.
Combing wools	do	192	151	Do.
Short-haired	do	10,537	11,527	Do.
All other shreds of wool and of woolen yarns	do	1,250	991	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Artificial wool	do	1,637	1,701	Do.
Yarns:				
Of hemp for weaving:				
Rough	do	366	389	Belgium, Great Britain, all others.
Bleached	do	96	1	Do.

Flax for weaving:				
Rough	do	2,339	1,808	Do.
Bleached	do	819	955	Do.
Hemp and flax for sewing	do	817	378	Do.
Cotton:				
Not twined	do	19,547	22,186	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Twined	do	1	.....	Great Britain, all others.
Twined, not bleached	do	3,346	2,972	Do.
Twined, colored or not	1,000 guilders	1,348	1,221	Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
On spindles	do	162	193	Do.
Wool:				
Rough, not colored	1,000 kilograms	396	587	Do.
Twine, not colored	do	2,955	2,589	Do
Twined, colored or not	1,000 kilograms	2,589	3,285	Do.

General exports from the Netherlands during the years ending December 31, 1884 *and* 1885.

Articles.	Standard.	1885.	1884.	Whither exported.
Ashes	1,000 kilograms	13,696	15,123	Belgium, Prussia, Great Britain, all others.
Bark	do	5,190	4,251	Denmark, Great Britain, Hamburg, all others.
Beer and malt extract	do	17,042	16,412	Belgium, British East Indies, France, Dutch East Indies, Surinam.
Butter	do	63,617	57,644	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Surinam, all others.
Brimstone	do	3,647	2,410	Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Cheese	do	32,504	29,453	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch Indies, Prussia, Russia.
Coals	do	863,211	883,402	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Coffee	do	77,667	72,813	America, Belgium, Denmark, France, Hamburg, Prussia, Sweden.
Cotton, manufactured	do	45,913	50,954	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Sweden, all others.
Crockeryware, porcelain	do	51,088	56,870	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Drugs, dyestuffs, and chemicals	do	124,060	145,793	Belgium, Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Dry goods	do	35,390	37,814	Celebes (British India, possessions in the Strait of Malacca), Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Surinam (English East India possessions).
Fish	do	66,208	55,285	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Fish oil	do	4,479	3,823	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Flax and hemp	do	28,119	24,122	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Flour	do	31,057	22,052	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Fruits:				
Fresh	do	39,614	28,247	Belgium, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
All others	do	18,608	15,393	Belgium, Denmark, France, Prussia, all others.
Glass, glassware	do	22,729	22,749	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, all others.
Grain:				
Wheat	do	354,424	540,188	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Rye	do	238,932	268,202	Do.
Barley	do	109,736	94,752	Belgium, Great Britain, all others.
Oats	do	105,060	133,869	Do.
Rice	do	46,675	42,022	Belgium, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, Surinam, all others.

General exports from the Netherlands during the years ending December 31, 1884 *and* 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Standard.	1885.	1884.	Whither exported.
Hardware	1000 kilograms	208,714	293,924	France, Great Britain, Italy, Dutch East Indies, Norway, Prussia, Russia.
Hides, skins, leather	do	28,344	29,604	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Meats	do	10,547	8,680	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Mercury	do	18,002	17,457	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Surinam.
Metals, unmanufactured and manufactured	do	530,811	408,862	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Norway, Russia, Prussia.
Oils	do	142,398	128,025	Belgium, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Ozier	do	2,965	2,028	Belgium, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Paper	do	33,181	33,860	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Potato meal and manufactures thereof	do	28,092	18,185	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Rags	do	15,223	15,183	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Seeds	do	87,183	100,565	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Sirups, molasses	do	24,449	19,623	Belgium, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Soot, grease, tallow, and lard	do	15,089	12,720	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Spices	do	3,422	2,964	America, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Spirits	do	38,339	44,947	America, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Italy, Prussia, Dutch East Indies, Surinam, Sweden.
Steam-engines, agricultural and other implements.	do	23,332	21,869	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Stone	do	124,810	109,399	Belgium, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Sugar:				
Rough	do	39,158	39,136	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, Russia, Sweden.
All other	do	102,291	113,764	Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Austria, Prussia, Surinam, Sweden.
Tar and pitch	do	18,069	16,269	Belgium, British and Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Tea	do	2,730	2,207	Belgium, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Tobacco, cigars	do	29,266	24,484	Belgium, Denmark, Prussia, Great Britain, all others.
Vinegar	do	1,672	1,986	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Surinam, all others.
Wine:				
In casks	do	14,610	13,693	America, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
In bottles	do	8,265	9,239	America, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Japan, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Wood:				
Timber, ship timber	do	198,054	166,202	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Fine cabinet-wood	do	7,013	5,970	Do.
Dye-woods	do	22,325	18,545	Do.
Wools	do	25,712	29,881	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Yarns	do	26,084	24,649	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.

Exports, free from export duties, from the Netherlands, during the years ending December 31, 1884 *and* 1885.

Articles.	Standard.	1885.	1884.	Whither exported.
Animals:				
Bullocks, oxen, cows	Head	60,413	67,607	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Calves	do	70 688	64,563	Do,
Hogs	do	111,946	95,966	Do.
Sheep	do	248,255	207,821	Belgium, Great Britain, all others.
Lambs	do	153	123	Belgium, Great Britain, all others.
Ashes, potash, &c	1,000 kilos	8,697	8,911	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Bark, not ground	do	2,156	1,898	Denmark, Great Britain, Hamburg, all others.
Beer	1,000 liters	4,929	4,473	Belgium, France, Dutch East Indies, Surinam, all others.
Butter, eatable	do	63,374	57,427	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Surinam, all others.
Brimstone:				
Crude	do	1,756	961	Prussia, all others.
Refined	do	429	89	Do.
Candles, wax and stearine	do	7,244	9,789	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, all others.
Carpets:				
Not stipulated	do	69	42	Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Of wool and cow's hair	do	48	54	Do.
Cheese	1,000 kilos	34,445	29,395	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Russia, Sweden.
Chemicals	1,000 guilders	4,579	5,418	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Chicory, manufactured	1,000 kilos	3,757	2,312	America, Denmark, Great Britain, Norway, Russia, Sweden, all others.
Coals	do	136,532	141,543	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Coffee	do	70,637	66,296	America, Belgium, Denmark, France, Hamburg, Prussia, Sweden.
Copper:				
Rough	do	6,548	4,308	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Wrought or flatted	do	900	755	Belgium, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Cotton, unmanufactured	do	22,024	29,667	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Crockeryware:				
Porcelain	do	133	782	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Fine	do	6,431	5,802	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Russia, all others.
Drugs:				
Not specified	1,000 guilders	2,401	2,200	America, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia.
Cinchona	1,000 kilos	2,390	1,921	Prussia, all others.
Cocoanut oil	do	505	1,139	Do.
Fish:				
Sea-fish, fresh	do	4,163	4,633	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Shrimps (salted)	do	916	1,351	Belgium, Great Britain, all others.
Herrings (salted)	do	35,934	28,777	America, Belgium, Hamburg, Prussia, Russia, all others.
Codfish	do	323	241	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Red herring	do	3,741	3,321	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Stockfish	do	1,513	1,212	Belgium, France, Prussia, all others.
Anchovies	do	2,809	972	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Fish oil	do	4,178	3,546	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.

Exports, free from export duties, from the Netherlands, during the years ending December 31, 1884 *and* 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Standard.	1885.	1884.	Whither exported.
Flax:				
Unmanufactured, not hackled or dressed	1,000 kilos	8,984	7,558	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Rough, hackled and dressed	do	6,616	5,848	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Hackled	do	289	49	Belgium, all others.
Fruits, all fresh	do	22,698	14,333	Belgium, Hamburg, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Glass:				
Window-glass	do	31	355	British East Indies, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Mirror-glass	do	17	9	America, Great Britain, all others.
Glassware	do	2,762	2,983	Belgium, Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Bottles	do	973	1,005	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Surinam, all others.
Broken glass	do	603	729	France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Grains:				
Wheat	do	257,367	360,189	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Rye	do	143,294	169,747	Do.
Barley	do	68,368	62,812	Do.
Oats	do	89,834	109,158	Belgium, Great Britain, all others.
Flour of wheat	do	7,290	3,887	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Flour of rye	do	15,156	13,382	Prussia, all others.
Hemp, unhackled	do	8,758	7,898	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Hides, unprepared:				
Dried	do	7,166	5,759	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Salted	do	5,875	6,851	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Honey	do	6	4	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Indigo	do	1,556	1,184	Prussia, Russia, all others.
Instrument, music (piano)	do	24	28	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Iron:				
Rough (cast)	do	186,169	221,301	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Rough (band and sheet iron)	do	29,966	38,834	Belgium, Dutch East India, Prussia, all others.
Rails	do	58,860	70,973	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Russia.
Gas-pipes	do	2,663	2,922	Belgium, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Iron wares (anchors and chains)	do	283	639	Dutch East Indies, all others.
Nails and spikes	do	15,195	16,424	Belgium, British and Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Surinam, all others.
Lead, crude, flattened, or manufactured	do	6,636	6,036	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Russia.
Madders:				
Alizarine and dried racin	do	23	.....	Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Unprepared, fine	do	1,621	1,416	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, Russia.
Garancine and colorine	do	27	64	America, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, all others.
Manure, guano	do	13,081	12,675	Belgium, France, Prussia, all others.
Manufactures:				
Cotton:				
Rough or bleached	do	7,712	8,873	Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Surinam, all others.
Colored or printed	do	3,222	1,244	Do.
Wool:				
Cloth—buckskins	do	41	45	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
All others not specified	do	227	327	Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.

Linen:				
Rough or bleached	do	2,842	3,988	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Surinam.
Blankets	do	8	13	Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Flannels	do	284	307	Belgium, Dutch East Indies, all others.
Meats:				
Of all sorts not specified, fresh or salted	do	689	577	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, all others.
Sheep and pork flesh:				
Fresh	do	7,036	5,689	Belgium, Great Britain, all others.
Salted	do	138	211	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East India, Prussia, all others.
Smoked or dried	do	296	274	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Surinam.
Mercery	do	1,575	1,959	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Surinam.
Oils:				
Salad and olive oil	do	64	49	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Elaine	do	1,870	2,405	Do.
Of flat and round seeds	do	22,648	26,196	Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Norway, Prussia.
Earth oil and petroleum	do	1,670	2,461	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Osier	do	2,678	2,620	Belgium, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Palm oil	do	2,770	1,968	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Paper:				
Of all sorts	do	2,387	3,804	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Hangings and packing paper	do	427	408	Belgium, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia.
Pepper	do	18	14	Prussia, all others.
Potato flour	do	19,348	16,070	Belgium, Great Britain, all others.
Rags:				
Not stipulated	do	9,426	8,792	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia.
Of wool, unmixed	do	3,615	4,655	Great Britain, all others, Prussia.
Old, cordage	do	889	526	Belgium, Great Britain, all others.
Raisins	do	52	35	Belgium, France, Prussia, all others.
Rice and rice in shells	do	41,579	36,939	Bremen, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia.
Saltpeter:				
Crude	do	22,955	29,149	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Refined	do	1,073	1,099	Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Salt, refined	do	338	648	Prussia, all others.
Seeds:				
Rape-seed	do	18,469	20,938	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Linseed	do	12,356	16,909	Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Silk, rough and manufactured	do	17	11	Do.
Soot, grease, &c	do	7,684	7,585	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Spelter:				
Crude	do	20,184	14,537	Belgium, France, Great Britain, all others.
Flattened	do	7,664	7,297	Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, all others.
Spirits	Hectoliters	232,879	273,412	Denmark, British East Indies, France, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Great Britain, Prussia, Dutch East Indies, Surinam, Sweden, all others.
Spirits, liquors	do	3,252	3,425	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Spirits of turpentine	1,000 kilos	571	744	Prussia, all others.
Steam-engines	do	7,911	11,319	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Steel in staffs	do	7,400	5,628	America, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Stone:				
Manufactured	do	648	778	Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Cement, &c	do	13,428	10,768	Belgium, Prussia, Hamburg, Surinam, all others.

Exports, free from export duties, from the Netherlands, during the year ending December 31, 1884, *and* 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Standard.	1885.	1884.	Whither exported.
Sugar:				
Unrefined	1,000 kilos	9,418	15,238	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, Russia, Sweden.
Melis	do	78,875	87,352	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, Sweden, Norway, France, Spain.
Candy	do	1,184	1,392	Belgium, Bremen, France, Great Britain, Norway, Prussia, all others.
Bastards	do	1,242	3,303	America, Belgium, Bremen, Great Britain, Hamburg, Java, Norway.
Sirup	do	12,277	11,328	Belgium, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Tin, crude	do	8,886	8,213	America, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Tobacco:				
In rolls or leaf:				
American	do	182	74	Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Italy, Prussia, all others.
Domestic	do	1,101	856	Do.
Java	do	251	394	Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
All others	do	820	504	Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Prussia, all others.
Manufactured	do	579	468	Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Prussia, all others.
Cigars	do	444	440	Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Surinam.
Vinegar	1,000 liters	107	173	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Surinam, all others.
Wax, unrefined, tree wax	1,000 kilos	619	503	Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
White lead		5,920	6,095	Belgium, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, Russia.
Wine:				
In casks	1,000 liters	3,814	3,948	America, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Dutch East Indies.
In bottles	do	7,268	5,831	America, France, Great Britain, Hamburg, Japan, Dutch East Indies, Prussia.
Wood:				
Unmanufactured, timber and ship timber	1,000 kilos	73,919	64,959	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Manufactured timber and ship timber	do	78,962	50,876	Do.
Fine cabinet wood, unsawed	do	3,838	3,525	Do.
Dye-woods:				
Not stipulated	do	13,811	12,168	Belgium, Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Brazilet and sapan	do	311	72	Hamburg, Prussia, all others.
Campeche	do	1,400	2,067	Belgium, Prussia, all others.
Wools:				
Long-haired	do	12,188	14,029	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Combing wools	do	611	736	Do.
Short-haired	do	795	1,415	Do.
Artificial wools	do	411	741	Do.
All other shreds of wool and of woolen yarns	do	471	282	Do.
Yarns:				
Hemp for weaving:				
Rough	do	330	160	Great Britain, Prussia, all others.
Bleached	do	2	2	Do.
Flax for weaving:				
Rough	do	848	464	Do.
Bleached	do	242	219	Do.
Flax and hemp for sewing	do	205	275	Prussia, all others.

Cotton:				
Not twined	do	11,102	13,942	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others.
Twined, not bleached	do			Prussia, all others.
Twined (colored or not)	do	616	483	Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, all others
On spindles	do	6	1	Prussia, all others.
Wool or worsted:				
Rough and not colored	do	126	816	Do.
Twined, not colored	do	1,672	1,159	Do.
Twined, colored or not	do	394	253	Prussia, all others; Belgium, Great Britain.
Yeast	do	7,771	6,206	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, all others.

Vessels and their tonnage entered at and cleared from the port of Amsterdam during the year 1885, distinguishing sailing vessels from steamers and specifying their several nationalities.

Nationalities.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Netherlands	396	323, 955	127	60, 186	393	317, 406	126	67, 460
British	650	460, 874	42	46, 784	649	464, 660	46	47, 585
Norwegian	58	25, 886	119	44, 686	58	25, 886	112	43, 572
Swedish	15	10, 442	10	4, 615	15	10, 328	10	4, 615
Danish	8	7, 967	10	1, 845	8	7, 967	10	1, 752
German	75	58, 087	32	13, 132	74	54, 918	33	14, 604
Russian	4	1, 945	30	9, 363	4	1, 945	28	8, 263
Italian	.....	.....	7	6, 420	.....	.....	8	7, 178
Spanish	18	21, 291	.....	.....	18	21, 291	.....	.....
United States	.....	.....	2	1, 366	.....	.....	.....	.....
French	1	2, 461	2	338	1	2, 461	2	339
Greek	4	3, 699	.....	.....	4	3, 699	.....	.....
Belgian	1	727	.....	.....	1	727	.....	.....
Total	1, 230	917, 334	381	188, 735	1, 225	911, 288	375	195, 368
Total 1884	1, 159	773, 030	556	240, 766	1, 168	784, 670	560	268, 964

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Amsterdam to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1885.	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	
Bulbs	$64, 557 32	$7, 662 86	$1, 897 98	$3, 030 60	$77, 178 76
Cattle	24, 585 60	13, 520 00	3, 500 00	11, 592 00	53, 197 60
Cheese	2, 203 99	3, 897 90	768 97	276 31	7, 147 17
Coffee	128, 365 85	241, 416 40	214, 471 99	282, 830 94	867, 085 18
Diamonds	129, 280 78	140, 978 26	372, 190 23	331, 906 10	974, 355 37
Fish: herrings, &c	8, 650 48	14, 819 58	4, 374 82	1, 690 14	29, 535 02
Gums, dammar, copal, &c	10, 497 14	3, 311 50	5, 357 69	.....	19, 166 33
Hides and calf skins	5, 719 64	7, 633 68	2, 445 53	3, 216 89	19, 015 74
India-rubber	.....	21, 049 90	13, 629 51	.....	34, 679 41
Indigo	.....	17, 882 96	.....	.....	17, 882 96
Iron, old rails	.....	12, 593 48	32, 727 88	24, 863 88	70, 185 24
Mineral water	332 15	.....	.....	.....	332 15
Oils, Haarlem, &c	2, 028 92	1, 965 19	2, 595 44	1, 679 08	8, 268 63
Rags	.....	6, 874 22	3, 197 02	2, 708 00	12, 779 24
Rice	23, 183 36	10, 125 79	25, 613 57	29, 525 08	88, 447 80
Seeds, field and garden	33, 382 63	31, 046 62	2, 414 86	6, 284 32	73, 128 43
Spices, nutmegs, mace, &c	39, 360 57	23, 128 14	2, 589 92	29, 034 22	94, 112 85
Spirits, gin and liqueurs	17, 305 53	15, 417 15	11, 761 93	11, 237 85	55, 722 46
Sugar, beet	14, 011 86	9, 648 08	.....	.....	23, 659 94
Tin, Banka and Billiton	209, 856 85	86, 333 70	65, 503 68	41, 606 09	403, 300 32
Tobacco	1, 043, 630 12	1, 622, 924 64	198, 772 76	297, 125 44	3, 162, 452 96
Vegetables, fresh and pickled	5, 753 29	16, 721 94	545 76	1, 107 10	24, 128 09
Unenumerated or sundry articles	13, 270 13	29, 325 82	12, 031 17	16, 544 02	71, 171 14
Total	1, 775, 976 21	2, 338, 307 81	976, 390 71	1, 096, 258 06	6, 186, 932 79
Total for preceding year	921, 831 74	1, 059, 461 16	681, 715 32	1, 059, 270 26	3, 722, 278 48
Increase	854, 144 47	1, 278, 846 65	294, 675 39	36, 987 80	2, 464, 654 31

TRADE IN SUMATRA TOBACCO AT AMSTERDAM IN 1886.

The principal transactions in Sumatra tobacco at Amsterdam usually terminate shortly after the last one of the customary inscription sales, and which always takes place on or about the 1st of November of each year.

It is owing to this and the further fact that the leaf-tobacco merchants and brokers here, who, for being wide awake and active, are unsurpassed, if equaled, by the business men of this city in any other branch of trade, publish in good time reviews or statements of each year's operations in the article, that I am enabled to prepare this report so early in the new year.

CROP OF 1885.

The yield of the Sumatra tobacco crop of 1885 is now shown to have amounted to 124,718 bales, being very nearly like the quantity raised in the previous year, 1884, which was 125,264 bales, or 546 bales in excess of the crop of 1885.

During the first nine months of the past year (1886) the entire product or crop of 1885 arrived in Holland, and, excepting 13,049 bales of it brought to and sold at Rotterdam, was landed and subsequently placed on the market and disposed of at Amsterdam.

It was sold in varying quantities at six different sales, which took place on the 14th of April, 19th of May, 25th of June, 23d of July, 22d of September, and 27th of October.

The quantity which actually arrived and was put upon the market in 1886 exceeded that of 1885 by about 12,000 bales, inasmuch as about 12,500 bales of the crop of 1884 were lost at sea.

As to the quality of the whole product immediately under consideration it is rather difficult to speak definitely, as it is variously described, but as compared to that of the product of former years it is said to have shown neither any particular deterioration nor improvement.

It may be remarked, however, that the peculiar and generally acknowledged merits of the article continue to attract more and more the attention of the trade, judging from the ever increasing numbers of leaf-tobacco merchants and cigar manufacturers who come here, especially from Germany and the United States, to attend the sales.

The following is a statement or recapitulation copied out of the report of a sworn broker in leaf-tobacco, covering the crop of 1885 and what was realized from its sale in 1886.

The first column contains the names of the districts or residencies in Sumatra in which the tobacco grew; the next shows the product of each of them; then follow the prices obtained for each in Dutch currency, per half-kilogram, and in United States currency, per American pound, and the approximate total value of the crop of 1886 in United States currency.

Districts.	Number of bales.	Price per one-half kilogram, Dutch currency.	Price per pound, United States currency.	Approximate total value in United States currency.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	
Deli	86,883	144	52⅞	$7,584,000
Lankat	26,519	151	54⅞	2,428,000
Sirdang	4,961	102⅞	37⅞	308,000
Bedagel	2,461	125	45⅞	184,800
Padang	2,085	96	34⅞	121,600
Batoe Barah	1,250	69⅞	25⅞	52,800
Bilah	556	120	43⅞	40,800
Tamiang	13	125	45⅞	
Total	124,718	141⅛	51⅞	10,720,000

From the report of another broker I copy the following comparative statement, showing each year's Sumatra tobacco crop since the article has been cultivated on the island, or from 1865 to 1885, inclusive, and the proceeds of same each year, viz:

Year.	Bales.	Average price per one-half kilogram, United States currency.	Total value (about).	Year.	Bales.	Average price per one-half kilogram, United States currency.	Total value (about).
		Cents.				*Cents.*	
1865	189	60	$16,000	1876	29,034	62	$2,601,600
1866	174	45	12,000	1877	36,517	51	2,724,000
1867	224	28	8,000	1878	48,264	51	3,760,000
1868	890	57	80,000	1879	57,566	47	4,120,000
1869	1,381	52	100,000	1880	65,018	45	4,500,000
1870	3,114	49	200,000	1881	82,356	46	5,800,000
1871	3,922	55	300,000	1882	102,045	55	8,520,000
1872	6,409	53	400,000	1883	93,505	53	7,600,000
1873	9,238	73	1,000,000	1884	125,496	57	10,960,000
1874	12,895	61	1,152,400	1885	124,716	56	10,800,000
1875	15,355	68	1,568,400				

The discrepancies in the number of bales and total value of the crop of 1885, as they appear in the foregoing statements, are not due to any mistake of mine, but are owing to the fact that the brokers out of whose reports they are copied do not quite agree.

The cost of production and additional expenses incurred in bringing and laying down the product in Holland are estimated to be from about 85 to 90 cents Dutch currency, or from 34 to 36 cents of our money, and it is therefore obvious how enormously profitable tobacco-raising is in Sumatra.

All through last season American buyers were in the market in larger numbers than ever before, and they were present, as a rule, immediately before, during, and after each one of the sales. Up to nearly the 1st of August their purchases were quite unimportant, so much so as to create the very general impression here that the exports to the United States in 1886 would experience a very great falling off, and would not be likely to amount to much over one-half of what they were in the preceding year 1885.

However, after the sale in July, which supplied the market with more desirable or suitable goods for American consumption than could be found among the lots which arrived and were sold before, and when it appeared to be certain that no immediate change would take place in our tariff on leaf-tobacco, purchases by American buyers increased very considerably, and so did shipments by local firms on consignment to their agents, at New York.

The very high prices which choice parcels commanded did not deter our countrymen from securing them, and, altogether, the trade kept up, and exports to the United States continued during the succeeding months of the year at such a rate as to show, at its close, that, after all, they amounted to but little less than they did in the previous year.

In 1885 the export of Sumatra tobacco from this port to the United States was the largest which has taken place in any one year since the article found a market in our country, and amounted to 24,269 bales, and represented an invoice value of $3,504,660.42.

The exports last year (1886) foot up 22,143 bales, valued, as per invoices declared to at this consulate, at $3,240,600.99.

This shows that the difference in the exports as between the last two years amounted to but 2,126 bales less in 1886 than were shipped in 1885, and in the total invoice value for same periods of time the difference is only $264,059.43.

CROP OF 1886.

As to the new crop which will be brought into the market in the present year, little can as yet be said with any certainty.

One of the brokers ventures upon publishing a statement according to which the crop of 1886 will show an increase of about from 10,000 to 15,000 bales over that of 1885, and that it seems to promise to be of a "light-weighted, bright growth," with more spotted, but with much less "broken leaf" than the last crop.

The matter of our tariff on leaf-tobacco is so very often brought to my notice by our countrymen who periodically attend the sales here, and by those interested in the leaf-tobacco trade in this country, as to suggest to me venturing upon the expression of a few observations touching the same.

The enactment, in 1883, and keeping in force of the provision which prescribes a higher rate of duty on leaf-tobacco, of which 85 per cent. is of the requisite size and of the necessary fineness of texture to be suitable for wrappers, and of which more than one hundred leaves are required to weigh a pound—than is payable on other leaf-tobacco—has created and sustains a bad impression on the part of the Government of Holland and in commercial circles.

It has given rise to and sustains the imputation that its enactment was a roundabout, indirect way to reach and discriminate against an article, the product of one of the colonies of the Netherlands, which, as is argued here, is produced nowhere else, nor is nor can be imported into the United States only from the colony direct, or from the mother country—Holland.

Whether this imputation is entirely groundless or not, it would seem in either case that its existence deserves to be taken into consideration by our Government, to the end that it or our Congress may cause its speedy removal by changing or abolishing the provision in our tariff above referred to.

Considering, furthermore, that the payment of the higher rate of duty on leaf-tobacco is, in some way, either evaded in many cases, or, somehow, not assessed, exacted, and covered into the Treasury, but upon only, or comparatively, a very small proportion of the total of Sumatra-tobacco importations, would appear to constitute an additional reason, making speedy action in the premises desirable.

CROP RESULTS IN THE NETHERLANDS IN 1886.

Upon my urgent request I have been kindly furnished by the courteous director of the agricultural school at Wageningen with an advance copy of a statement containing facts and figures which show the ascertained average result of the cereal and all other crops of the Netherlands in 1886 and in the two years preceding.

The statement, which is not intended for general publication until late in the fall, translated and transcribed, shows the average yield or result of the crops in 1886, each product represented in figures, together with,

for purposes of comparison, what the same was in 1885 and in 1884, as follows, viz:

Crops.	1886.		1885.		1884.	
	Cereals, &c.	Straw, &c.	Cereals, &c.	Straw, &c.	Cereals, &c.	Straw, &c.
Wheat	65.	60.5	76.1	73.5	73.1	73.8
Rye	59.2	51.7	72.4	72.1	72.6	76.3
Barley	63.9	60.9	67.1	65.6	66.5	65.3
Oats	78.5	77.4	66.5	64.1	58.9	58.1
Buckwheat	60.	53.4	30.9	36.5	57.8	57.6
Beans	65.6	64.9	42.5	43.9	47.8	48.5
Peas	57.6	57.6	50.7	53.1	60.7	57.6
Potatoes	61.6	.....	75.2	.....	82.2	.....
Sugar-beets	50.9	.....	55.6	.....	70.5	.....
Rape-seed	50.2	49.7	68.6	69.2	68.2	65.2
Caraway-seed	60.	57.1	63.4	.....	60.	.....
Canary-seed	62.8	62.2	65.1	64.	59.3	58.4
Chicory	73.9	.....	67.	.....	75.2	.....
Flax	62.7	64.8	61.9	61.	66.1	65.9
Hemp	66.6	71.	64.	64.6	71.	72.
Tobacco	.....	82.1	.....	66.8	.....	88.6
Mangelwurzel	63.7	.....	59.7	.....	68.6	.....
Turnips	56.2	.....	49.6	.....	61.	.....
Carrots	66.8	.....	51.4	.....	61.1	.....
Clover	69.8	71.	57.5	59.5	64.9	64.5
Grasslands	77.8	78.4	55.8	61.5	72.8	72.8
Garden products	71.	.....	64.5	.....	70.9	.....
Apples	37.	.....	60.8	.....	36.6	.....
Pears	28.2	.....	79.7	.....	26.4	.....
Cherries	55.2	.....	66.4	.....	38.5	.....
Plums	58.	.....	79.4	.....	35.1	.....
Strawberries	64.7	.....	63.4	.....	73.5	.....
Currants	63.8	.....	62.5	.....	60.9	.....
Flower-roots	66.7	.....	65.4	.....	69.5	.....
Nurseries	72.7	.....	67.	.....	73.6	.....
Flower-culture	73.	.....	70.2	.....	76.4	.....
Woodlands	71.3	.....	69.5	.....	74.	.....

NOTE.—As standard, indicating, and for comparison of, the results of the harvest, the figures 100 stands for an exceptionally favorable, say an excellent crop; 90, very good; 80, good; 70, fairly good; 60, above middling; 50, middling; 40, below middling; 30, small; 20, bad; 10, failed. The highest figures, as 100 and 90, and the lowest, as 10 and 20, do not apply to the above tabular statement, but have reference to the crop-results of certain products in some particular communes (*Gemeenten*), in which such results were obtained.

GENERAL SUMMARY REMARKS.

On comparing the figures for 1886 with those for 1885, it appears that a much superior result was obtained as to buckwheat, beans, turnips, carrots, tobacco, grasslands, and hemp, the latter only as far as the fibrine is concerned; a rather considerable increase was obtained as to oats, clover, and cabbage-gardens; and a slight increase over 1885 is to be recorded regarding the peas, flax, chicory, and mangelwurzel crops. About the same as in 1885 came out linseed and hemp seed, strawberries, currants, flower-roots, nursery and flower gardens and woodlands. Much inferior results than in 1885 were obtained as to rye, rape-seed, apples, pears, and plums; the product of the latter three was about equal to that of 1884. The decrease in wheat, potatoes, and cherries was rather considerable, and the crops of barley, sugar-beets, caraway-seed, and canary-seed were slightly less than in the preceding year.

The quality of the product was generally satisfactory, and the year 1886, on the average, may be reckoned to the tolerably good ones, though some products gave cause of complaint. Cattle-breeders, who for a time had cause to complain because of the pastures being scantily provided, ought, on the whole, be satisfied.

The clover and grass crops were last year favorable to a degree that is but rarely equaled, and hay, principally the first cut, was nearly everywhere of superior quality.

In consequence, however, of the low market prices of nearly all agricultural and dairy products and of cattle, the financial position of the farmers and cattle-breeders has not improved.

GENERAL CROP RESULTS, 1886.

The yield of the wheat crop in the United States is set down as in excess of that of 1885 by about 20 per cent.; whilst the rye product was 5 per cent., and the product of Indian corn about 15 per cent., less than in 1885.

In England the crops are not claimed to have turned out favorably, and, as is well known, grain fields there are from year to year being more and more converted into meadow lands.

In France the yield of the crops is also represented to compare unfavorably with that of the previous year, not so much so on account of quantity, but the weight per hectoliter is said to have turned out much lighter.

From Germany it is reported that the result of the cereal crops was very much the same as in 1885.

From Russia it is learned that the yield of winter wheat shows a decrease, whilst that of summer wheat and rye is greater than in 1885.

From British India information is to the effect that the wheat crop of 1885–'86 may, on the whole, be regarded as satisfactory. In some districts grain was greatly injured in consequence of unseasonable heavy rains. The estimate puts the results of the crops at about the same as in the previous year; the different reports on the subject speak of it as being from 80 to 100 per cent. of a full crop.*

As to the crops in Holland, it is said that there was no occasion for and no complaints regarding the winter sowing, as the long-continued winter weather greatly favored it, but this at the same time prevented the sowing of summer grains in proper season, and altogether expectations for a good crop were not very sanguine. The fine, warm weather in August did much good in counteracting the injurious effects of the lateness of the season, but, after all, the crops in general showed in the end a falling off in quantity.

White wheat turned out indifferent in quality, weighing only from 74 to 77 kilograms per hectoliter; red wheat resulted better, but still staid far behind the crop of 1885. Rye yielded but a moderate crop, on the average. Barley, both winter and summer, suffered greatly from excessive rains, and turned out inferior in color and weight. Oats were sowed in much larger quantities than usual—as the season had advanced too far for the sowing of other grains—and yielded an abundant crop.

Beans and peas produced a very satisfactory harvest, but the crop of potatoes has been poorer than in the last two years.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

In the beginning and during the early months of the year the prospects for improvements in the grain trade, for increased transactions, and an advance in prices were extremely gloomy.

*Additional information received speaks of a considerable decrease in the wheat crop of India, having amounted to 30,775,000 quarters in 1882–'86, as against 35,984,000 quarters in the preceding year, and that the quantity of wheat in the hands of the natives was also very small.

The exports last year are said to have footed up about 5,500,000 quarters, and it is considered likely that a similar quantity may be exported this year.

Regarding the state of the growing crop, general reports are favorable.

Political reports of a more or less warlike character caused a little animation from time to time, but expectations as to a betterment in prices vanished about as quickly as they were cherished.

The "*Baissiers*" kept almost unremittingly at their game, in spite of the already low prices ruling, and they were supported therein by the favorable accounts regarding the condition of the growing crops.

Later on in the year less favorable reports as to the state of the crops came in from the country, and offers from abroad also became more limited.

About then "the trade," not only in grain, but in various other articles as well, began to realize that the climax of the "*Baisse*" operations had been reached; "*Baissiers*" were soon less numerous in the market and their movements restricted. The trade then became more buoyant and hopeful, and confidence in the approach of better times established itself, which at the close of the year gave very generally a more healthy tone to the business and more inclination to new enterprises.

THE WHEAT TRADE.

Transactions in wheat in the past year were somewhat more extensive than in 1885. The imports were larger; in part they were intended for transit, especially via the port of Rotterdam; another portion was imported direct for the mills in this country, leaving speculation to be confined to a very limited sphere.

As represented to me, the "*Baissiers*" in the article had for about two years very much their own way, and succeeded to keep down its price, causing it to be extremely difficult to re-establish a better feeling in the market. Nevertheless, better opinions began to obtain at last, and at about the end of the year a slight upward tendency in wheat prices could no longer be gainsaid. In consequence of deficient crops, especially in England and France (which countries, as is estimated, will together require to import about 80,000,000 hectoliters foreign wheat), the producing and export countries have or are raising the price of the article; and when it is taken into consideration that the price of wheat is still very low, it is not to be wondered at that importers and speculators are induced to renew and increase their operations. It is at this time confidently believed here by parties who understand the trade in question, that wheat purchases at the prices ruling at the end of the year 1886 involve no risk for the near future, as, even leaving out of sight the possibility of a European war, political complications are not likely to cease, and they are quite apt to cause advances in the price of the article under consideration.

What would further seem to point an improved tendency of the market consists hereof, that, what is ordinarily quite unusual during the latter half of the month of December, the demand for and transactions in the article increased, which is held to be a sign that there is great need for it.

It is said that at the same time England was buying heavily in the United States, Germany and France purchased but lightly, and particularly because importers in those countries mistrust the stability of the existing tariffs there, and are therefore likely to have to pay high prices for what at the close of the year could have been bought comparatively cheap.

The fluctuations in the course of the year were inconsiderable.

Transactions as to the imports of wheat from British India mostly took place by way of London.

The imports of rye, wheat, and barley into Holland, or at Rotterdam and on the Maas, and at Amsterdam and on the Zaan, for ten years, or from 1877 to 1886, both inclusive, were as follows, viz:

Years.	Rotterdam and on the Maas.			Amsterdam and on the Zaan.		
	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.
	Lasts.	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*
1877	81,400	43,050	34,700	27,750	12,150	3,225
1878	105,100	82,450	38,975	36,340	19,350	7,370
1879	134,823	103,393	39,356	38,170	16,670	4,477
1880	80,300	100,323	39,903	21,182	17,468	6,643
1881	62,803	101,371	42,290	19,710	14,420	4,810
1882	88,205	138,867	46,499	42,216	31,198	10,869
1883	104,512	139,282	49,016	47,700	26,917	4,653
1884	107,468	169,980	51,832	34,471	26,384	5,639
1885	90,701	134,426	56,655	61,171	25,465	5,224
1886	121,109	150,750	59,580	39,488	19,238	4,211

The trade (exports and consumption), during the same period of time, was as follows, viz:

Years.	Rotterdam and on the Maas.			Amsterdam and on the Zaan.		
	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.
	Lasts.	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*
1877	74,900	42,985	38,770	19,245	12,840	3,560
1878	107,773	84,136	38,027	31,060	18,060	6,067
1879	139,222	104,178	39,776	46,325	18,500	5,399
1880	82,826	96,246	40,957	34,902	17,278	6,699
1881	62,839	101,442	40,848	19,625	15,065	5,115
1882	86,600	140,800	48,600	39,336	29,163	10,784
1883	107,900	138,800	48,000	44,900	22,917	4,453
1884	104,832	170,685	51,875	39,338	29,273	5,642
1885	90,341	133,986	56,254	47,472	25,335	4,913
1886	120,058	153,559	58,543	36,590	19,983	4,661

The following statement shows the stock on hand of cereals and seeds at the ports or in the markets of Holland at the expiration of each of the last ten years, or from 1877 to 1886, both inclusive, viz:

Years.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Buckwheat.	Buckwheat groats.	Maize.	Rapeseed.	Linseed.
	Lasts.	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*
1877	6,346	32,108	5,131	190	207	3,620	97	1,734	9,369
1878	5,779	34,712	7,321	410	338	1,268	1,205	3,542	7,533
1879	3,164	22,163	5,978	392	36	2,658	311	4,623	7,148
1880	7,555	5,919	4,949	501	304	1,222	3,721	5,163	7,535
1881	5,771	5,973	6,046	1,129	526	976	559	2,497	7,579
1882	7,040	10,563	4,027	338	243	2,965	88	1,061	3,781
1883	11,458	10,004	5,298	410	25	1,598	595	334	5,113
1884	7,880	7,821	5,248	625	70	3,296	212	1,015	3,692
1885	7,500	21,870	5,989	122	468	1,279	461	1,764	3,477
1886	5,925	25,816	6,576	496	489	413	420	2,196	3,151
Average	6,842	17,701	5,656	461	272	1,929	767	2,393	6,338

Statement showing the countries and places whence rye and wheat were imported into Rotterdam and on the Maas, and the quantity from each during the last five years.

Whence imported.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
RYE.	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*
St. Petersburg	30,490	1,610	7,459	6,906	2,989
Revel, Pernau, &c	2,981	2,434	5,574	11,895	6,441
Riga, &c	3,551	8,013	5,518	3,341	4,679
Libau and Windau	3,165	3,628	2,569	8,092	4,205
Prussian Baltic ports	6,475	9,276	3,704	16,863	15,980
Russian Black Sea ports	59,692	56,881	57,280	39,788	34,254
Turkey	14,415	7,033	18,068	14,338	16,898
America	305	1,826	7,121	3,289	1,726
Sundry places	35	.....	175	.....	1,123
Total	121,109	90,701	107,468	104,512	88,295
WHEAT.					
Russian Baltic ports	52,452	28,363	70,951	75,222	38,288
Prussian Baltic ports	39,915	34,879	12,424	8,271	9,520
Russian Black Sea ports	30,275	58,992	44,335	32,993	59,866
Turkey	9,789	5,217	6,088	8,384	1,828
America	12,791	1,571	27,724	2,894	16,522
India	4,972	3,800	6,200	11,168	12,643
Sundry places and indirect	556	1,604	2,258	350	200
Total	150,750	134,426	169,980	139,282	138,867

MAIZE.

The imports of Indian corn in 1886, from the United States and in general, also show an increase over those of the four preceding years, as will be seen by the following statement:

Whence imported.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
	Lasts.	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*
New York, &c	12,088	8,787	5,955	6,534	1,967
New Orleans	1,667	2,109	.....	993	.....
Black Sea ports	5,141	1,627	8,231	5,193	3,889
All other	188	186	745	.....	113
Total	19,084	12,709	14,931	12,720	5,969

The following statements show the lowest and highest prices of rye, wheat, and maize, as they ruled in the markets of Holland, for rye per 2,100 kilograms, for wheat per 2,400 kilograms, and for maize per 100 kilograms, during the periods therein indicated:

RYE.

Years.	Prime South Russian.		American.		Courland (118 pounds).	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
1877	175	240	.....	.....	200	265
1878	155	200	170	220	180	205
1879	156	215	165	240	166	225
1880	195	260	210	270	215	275
1881	185	245	240	262	230	265
1882	150	210	185	250	175	215
1883	155	172	190	200	170	180
1884	150	170	170	190	170	180
1885	120	155	155	170	145	170
1886	118	135	140	150	130	140

WHEAT.

Years.	130 pounds American summer.		American red winter.		130 pounds Odessa.		Calcutta Club II.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
1877	325	385	.....	.....	315	380	.....	.....
1878	275	345	.....	.....	270	340	.....	.....
1879	270	375	.....	.....	270	360	.....	.....
1880	285	315	.....	.....	285	315	.....	.....
1881	320	350	.....	.....	312	350	.....	.....
1882	.....	.....	275	350	260	330	.....	.....
1883	.....	.....	290	300	270	285	230	260
1884	.....	.....	220	290	210	270	200	235
1885	.....	.....	225	255	200	230	205	220
1886	.....	.....	210	245	200	225	198	225

MAIZE.

Years.	Lowest.	Highest.	Years.	Lowest.	Highest.
	Florins.	*Florins.*		*Florins.*	*Florins.*
1881	7.25	8.50	1884	7.00	7.50
1882	8.50	12.00	1885	6.00	7.50
1883	7.00	8.00	1886	5.75	6.50

Additional information received speaks of a considerable decrease in the wheat crop of India, having amounted to 30,775,000 quarters in 1885–'86, as against 35,984,000 quarters in the preceding year; and that the quantity of wheat in the hands of the natives was also very small.

The exports last year are said to have footed up about 5,500,000 quarters, and it is considered likely that a similar quantity may be exported this year.

Regarding the state of the growing crop, general reports are favorable.

FLOUR IMPORTS AND TRADE.

The imports of grain flour of all sorts into Holland have largely increased during the past year as compared with what they were in 1885 and in 1884.

An official statement shows them to have amounted to 83,851,000 kilograms in the first eleven months of 1886, against 60,671,000 in 1885, and 58,145,000 in 1884.

The same statement says that of the above-mentioned quantity imported in 1886, 39,897,000 kilograms came from Prussia, 14,113,000 from Belgium, 10,688,000 from Hamburg, and 13,828,000 kilograms from America, which presumably means from the United States, and very nearly all wheat flour.

The trade at Amersdam in bakers' flour (wheat) was of more importance, and more transactions at acceptable prices regularly took place during the first half of the past year than was the case for same period of 1885, and during the latter half of the year the business in the article became even more brisk still.

The general and peculiar suitability of American wheat flour for bakers' use was noticeable in the product of last year's crop even more particularly than in several years prior thereto.

The favorable results of last year's American wheat crop, as regards quantity and quality, and the deficiencies in the yield of the crops of several European countries, placed our millers and exporters again in position easily and successfully to compete against the domestic as well as against certain foreign producers, and enabled them to supply wheat flour at prices so low that the latter, especially the Hungarian millers, had, comparatively speaking, the market shut against them.

The imports of ordinary or low grades of American flour were also quite considerable in 1886, and they also proved, as a rule, of better quality (*kräftigerer Backart*) than shipments of the same class goods received here in former years.

At about the close of the year, when prices of flour considerably advanced in the United States, and for lack of disposition here to speculate, transactions in the Amsterdam market became rather limited in the month of December.

Present indications point to a good trade in American flour during some months to come, but as to what it is likely to result in during the latter half of the year cannot now be predicted, as that depends very greatly upon the prospects and result of the crops of this year.

In this connection I would call the attention of our millers and flour exporters to the forthcoming Exhibition of Food at Amsterdam, May to October, 1887, so they may consider whether it might not be advisable to display here full and choice assortments of breadstuffs, &c. The exceptionally good quality of our last wheat crop might be a special inducement for them to participate, which, if it were done, might possibly prove very beneficial.

The following statement has been kindly furnished me by the collector of this port; it shows the imports at Amsterdam of wheat, rye, and other flour, and the countries and places wherefrom, in 1885 and 1886:

Kind of flour and whence imported.	1885.	1886.
Wheat flour:	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
England	841,717	211,863
Hamburg	1,874,058	2,056,456
Austria	.....	10,000
Prussia	566,381	2,739,290
United States	6,847,137	9,240,436
Belgium	332,454	335,084
Total	10,461,747	14,593,129
Rye flour:		
Denmark	71,045	40,000
England	.....	20,000
Hamburg	2,359,384	6,979,159
Prussia	6,113,453	7,755,376
United States	12,500	124,099
Total	8,556,382	14,918,634
Other sorts:		
Bremen	1,000	.....
England	15,197	2,366
Hamburg	84,272	75,010
Prussia	1,209	5,890
United States	15,600	.....
Belgium	7,725	745
Total	125,003	84,011

BACON.

The imports and trade in American bacon and other hog products at Amsterdam and in Holland have been since about 1881 decreasing from year to year.

The diminishing consumption of the articles, caused by the continued unfavorable condition in which the working and laboring population in city and country is placed, and the consequent decline in the price of the domestic product, are said to be the reasons why imports from the United States have so greatly fallen off.

From a statement and estimate before me, furnished by a firm here best informed on the subject, it appears that in 1886 only about 5,500 cases, or about 1,300,000 kilograms, American bacon reached the markets of Holland, whereas some years ago, in 1879 and 1880, over 6,000,000 kilograms were imported each year.

From a trade review for 1886, published at Rotterdam, I quote as follows:

> American bacon and lard were imported only by retailers (in detail), and, therefore, there attaches, for the moment, no interest to these articles of any value to the wholesale market.

At the same time it is pleasing to be able to remark that my informants assure me American bacon comes here in ever-improved quality, and that generally our packers are doing their utmost to satisfy the trade and consumers by supplying the American product so as to deserve and meet their expectations.

TRICHINÆ.

Inasmuch as it has always been believed here that Dutch hogs enjoyed entire immunity from being infected with trichinæ, it would appear deserving to be stated that confidence in the infallible soundness and purity of the domestic hog product is greatly shaken by what has just happened in the province of Zeeland.

From what appears to be entirely trustworthy information, there are now quite a number of persons afflicted with trichinosis in the town of Goes, in the said province, in consequence of having eaten the raw or insufficiently cooked meat of an animal (hog) born and raised at a place in the neighborhood called Kloetinge.

Samples of the pork, salted, suspected to have caused the disease have been examined, and trichinæ found therein, and as about half the animal remained undisposed of in possession of the party who had brought the other half to and sold it at Goes, and as an examination thereof also showed it to be infected with trichinæ, it is proved conclusively that the inland hog product is not altogether exempt from trichinæ, though none had previously been discovered therein.

AMERICAN STAVES.

Of this article the imports were quite large. Some sorts, as, for instance, "Baltimore cask-staves," came here in such large quantities that, notwithstanding the very good demand and extensive sales in consequence of the favorable result of last year's herring-catch, a large proportion of them remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The demand for pipe-staves is usually unimportant, whereas heavy and light hogshead-staves are generally placed more easily.

The imports into this country, principally at Rotterdam, are shown by the following statement, viz:

Imports and stock.	Pipe-staves.	Hogshead-staves.	Cask-staves.
1886	131,288	107,333	1,120,904
1885	154,473	104,040	604,248
1884	211,110	180,050	472,150
1883	236,252	144,980	600,508
Stock, December 31, 1886	75,000	2,800	283,000
Stock, December 31, 1885	98,500	35,000	140,000

TIN.

As reported to me by the principal firm trading in Banka and Billiton tin at Amsterdam, there is but little of any note or interest to be stated as relating to transactions in the article during the year 1886 in Holland. Hardly any speculative operations took place during that period; but there was a regular demand for consumption, which increased about 8 per cent. as compared to 1885, whereas the production, as I am informed, has not quite kept pace therewith.

The stock on hand in Holland, England, and in the United States fell considerably short at the close of last year when compared to what it amounted to at the end of the previous year, 1885.

The prices ranged about 10 per cent. higher than they did in 1885.

The exports of Banka and Billiton tin from this consular district to the United States consisted, in 1886, of only 11,483 blocks, with an invoice value of $215,867.25, as against 25,328 blocks, valued at $389,703.46, in 1885, showing a decrease in the exports from here to the United States during the former year amounting to 13,845 blocks, and in value to $173,835.51.

Transactions in Banka and Billiton tin in Holland in 1886.

Stock, imports, &c.	Banka.		Billiton.	
	Blocks.	Tons.	Blocks.	Tons.
Stock and sailing, December 31, 1885	101, 286	3, 143	53, 252	1, 731
Imported in 1886	120, 992	3, 755	89, 921	2, 923
Total	222, 278	6, 898	143, 173	4, 654
Sold and exported in 1886	134, 292	4, 168	80, 371	2, 613
Stock on hand December 31, 1886	87, 986	2, 730	62, 802	2, 041

The prices during 1886 were, on the 31st of each month, for Banka and Billiton tin, in this market, per 50 kilograms, less half per cent. discount, as follows:

Month.	Banka.	Billiton.	Month.	Banka.	Billiton.
	Florins.	*Florins.*		*Florins.*	*Florins.*
January	55¾	55¾	July	60	59¾
February	56¼	55¾	August	60	59¾
March	56¼	56	September	62	61¾
April	56¼	56¼	October	61	60¾
May	58¼	58¼	November	61¾	61¼
June	62¼	61¾	December	59¾	59¾

COTTON.

The cotton trade at Amsterdam has not been prosperous in the course of the year 1886; the general depression and want of animation in the trade of most commodities, in most all markets, also limited transactions here, deadened the spirit of enterprise in the article.

In reviewing the past year's operations the most noteworthy and striking fact appears to be that the figures representing the same are so very insignificant.

The total transactions in this market ran up to only about 70,000 bales, of which quantity nearly one-half remained over from the previous year, or was stock on hand on the 1st of January, 1885.

The re-exports during the period covered by this report amounted to about 50,000 bales.

These are all very small ciphers, not only in comparison to other markets on the continent of Europe, but small even if considered in connection with the yearly consumption in this country.

It may safely be assumed, I understand, that about 50,000 bales of cotton are worked up in the mills of this country per annum, and it is stated to be a matter of regret to local importers that the manufacturers procure only a small proportion of their required supplies in this market.

In as far as the spinners import cotton from countries of production, it is held to be but in the natural course of affairs so to do, but they seem to be more or less reproached for drawing supplies from and patronizing the markets of Bremen, London, and even Antwerp.

This is the more notable, when, at the same time, it is remarked that German and Swiss spinners purchase cotton in this market regularly, though only in limited quantities.

It is even brought to my notice that in certain cotton transactions it is becoming a rather common affair for Amsterdam merchants or agents to act as intermediaries between American or Indians exporters and German spinners; affairs which are considered as in reality outside of this market, as in which cases the cotton is sometimes not brought to this port at all.

A large proportion of the business in cotton here are transactions for "future delivery," which are said to be regulated and conducted in such a manner as generally to afford convenience and satisfaction.

As reported to me, heavy speculative operations took place at New York during the first weeks of the month of December, which were followed by similar transactions at London and Havre. This caused also considerable animation in the trade here and a rise in the prices. At the close of the year this little excitement had subsided again; the market was calm.

The following is a statement showing the imports of cotton—American, East Indian, and other sorts—during the past twenty-five years, or from 1862 to 1886, inclusive:*

Years.	American.	East Indian, &c.	Total.	Years.	American.	East Indian, &c.	Total.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*		*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
1862	924	6,761	7,685	1875	27,178	28,703	55,881
1863	.....	6,791	6,791	1876	56,438	37,066	93,504
1864	585	14,073	14,658	1877	59,468	15,498	74,966
1865	106	13,904	14,010	1878	65,666	21,443	87,109
1866	3,155	26,723	29,878	1879	70,054	28,193	98,247
1867	6,881	20,589	27,470	1880	34,448	13,770	48,218
1868	17,427	37,299	54,726	1881	52,619	24,631	77,250
1869	15,116	50,994	66,110	1882	36,099	7,227	43,326
1870	30,955	25,011	55,966	1883	73,171	11,256	84,472
1871	119,976	43,212	163,188	1884	51,019	13,006	64,025
1872	59,763	103,424	163,187	1885	29,734	3,017	32,751
1873	42,519	24,168	66,687	1886	38,464	3,016	* 41,480
1874	40,276	19,398	59,674				

* The weights of "bales" of cotton for the several countries are about as follows: United States, 400 pounds; Brazil, 160 pounds; Levant, 360 pounds; India, 290 pounds.

The weekly price notations at Amsterdam in 1886 were as shown in the following statement, per half-kilogram, in Dutch currency, viz:

Date.	Middling American.	Good fair Oomra.	Date.	Middling American.	Good fair Oomra.
	Cents.	*Cents.*		*Cents.*	*Cents.*
January 9	28	23	July 17	28⅜	22
January 16	28	22	July 24	28¾	22
January 23	28	22	July 31	29	22
January 30	27¾	22	August 7	29	22
February 6	27⅝	22	August 14	29	22
February 13	27⅝	22	August 21	29	22
February 20	27	21⅞	August 28	29	22
February 27	26⅞	21	September 4	28⅜	22
March 6	27⅝	21⅞	September 11	28¾	22
March 13	27	21⅞	September 18	29	22
March 20	28	22	September 25	29	22
March 27	27⅞	22	October 2	29⅛	22
April 3	27⅝	22	October 9	29¼	22
April 10	28	22	October 16	29	22
April 17	28	22	October 23	29	22
May 1	28	22	October 30	29	22
May 8	27¾	22	November 6	29	22
May 15	27¾	22	November 13	29	22
May 22	27¾	22	November 20	29	22
May 29	27¾	22	November 27	29	22
June 5	27¾	22	December 4	29⅜	22
June 19	27¾	22	December 11	29⅜	23
June 26	27¾	22	December 18	29¼	23
July 3	28¼	22	December 31	29	23
July 10	28¾	22			

RICE.

Operations in this article in Holland in 1886 were not characterized by any improvement as compared to what they were in 1885, in which year the rice trade, which for some years previously had been rather prosperous, became seriously affected by the general depression in business and other surrounding circumstances.

The market showed throughout the year but rarely any signs of activity and firmness, but the usual weekly and monthly reports referred to rice as weak, dull, and inactive.

As causes of the unsatisfactory condition of transactions in the article are assigned, the great abundance of competing articles of food and consequent low prices; the poor quality of Burma rice, of which many cargoes arrived unfit for hulling, and could only be sold for animal food; the large Java crop of 1885, resulting in continued large imports and a decline in prices, particularly of "Java tafel."

The decline in some sorts of this product (Java) amounted to about 30 per cent., without inducing the least speculation.

Sales of hulled and polished goods—though prices were low, seldom paying to rice-millers—were languishing and difficult to be effected throughout the year.

The total imports into Holland amounted in 1886 to 1,212,000 bags, consisting of:

	Bags.
Bassein	403,000
Rangoon	357,000
Japan	224,000
Necransee, &c	95,000
Java tafel	84,000
Java	49,000
Total	1,212,000

In 1885 the total imports footed up 1,097,000 bags, and in 1884 they were 1,240,000 bags.

The stock of rice in Holland on the 31st of December of each of the last five years, consisted:

	Bags.
1882	7,374
1883	4,000
1884	3,141
1885	21,163
1886	43,254

The exports of rice from this consular district to the United States in 1886 decreased by more than one-half compared to what they amounted to during each of the two previous years. In 1886 they consisted of only 14,295 bags, represented by an invoice value of $73,276.08, as against 30,375 bags, valued at $214,531.51, in 1885, and 34,579 bags, valued at $208,403.22, in 1884.

INDIGO.

The stock of this article on hand, in this market, at the beginning of the year being very small, importers of it held out for high prices, which caused transactions to be unimportant until the month of March, when about thirteen hundred chests were offered at public sale.

Owners met the wants of the market.

The entire quantity offered was sold, but at low figures; 12 to 15 cents, American, per half-kilogram beneath those obtained for similar qualities and disposed of at auction in April, 1885.

Large arrivals of new crop indigo continued until July, when the stock consisted of forty-six hundred chests; in the mean time the market remained depressed. Unfavorable reports regarding the British India crop then began to improve the state of the market, and at the low prices ruling, a rather considerable and satisfactory business resulted, and was maintained during the second half of the year.

Java indigo being considered the cheapest of all kinds, as I understand, consumers all through Europe procured their supplies in great part in this market.

However, and as in the previous year, there was but little demand for the higher grade goods, whilst the low and cheap grade could be readily sold.

The imports of Java indigo into Holland reached a higher figure in 1886 than has been the case for a great many years. This is said to have been partly owing to increased production, and to the fact that shipments from Java direct to consuming countries amounted to considerably less than in former years.

The following statement shows the imports of Java indigo into Holland, and for transshipment to different countries on the Continent, during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886, in chests of about 140 pounds each, viz:

Years.	Imports.	Transit.	Stock in first hands December 31.
1884	6,474	4,875	2,886
1885	8,386	9,651	1,621
1886	9,601	8,904	2,318

The imports of indigo from British India and Guatemala were, as usual, very unimportant and can hardly be put under figures.

The exports of Java indigo from this consular district to the United States were last year, and have been in fact up to the present time, very trifling; only some experimental shipments as it were have taken place, and it is stated to me by importers here that if American consumers would give the article a more serious trial, they would be apt, like the French and German, to use it more extensively.

DYE-WOODS.

Operations in dye-woods, on the decline for some years last past, have not revived in 1886.

The imports during the year were very small, and as there remained hardly any stock on hand at its close, there arose a somewhat better demand, but it is said that higher freights are apt to prevent large imports.

DIVI-DIVI.

Though the imports of this article amounted to less than in 1885 and to hardly one-half of what they were in 1884, the demand for it did not increase; on the contrary, prices for some ruled lower than in the preceding year.

Philadelphia bark.—Remained slow of sale and with little inquiry throughout the year.

Extracts of dye-wood.—In moderate demand.

Madder.—This article found a fairly ready market throughout the year, without, however, securing really paying prices to the farmers who cultivate it, and whose generally unfavorable condition induced them to accept any fair offer for this as well as for any product of the soil or the farm. The new crop is estimated at about 3,000 casks.

SPICES, GUMS, ETC.

Through the failure of the crop of nutmegs and mace in India, imports were smaller than usual. The prices, however, remained about the same as in 1885 during the early part of the year. Later on the market became much more firm; stimulated by considerable demand for consumption and speculation, prices advanced. Imports of pepper, cloves, cinnamon, and cassia were small, with a general upward tendency in prices.

The imports of East India gum-elastic and gutta-percha were rather extensive, and found buyers at prices satisfactory to importers.

Gum copal, the imports of which amounted to about 1,500 tons, was in good demand throughout the year. Gum damar, of which about 4,000 cases were imported, sold at constantly advancing prices. For these varnish gums the Dutch market takes the lead in Europe, being now more important than London.

CINCHONA BARK.

The imports of this article (Java product), were fully as important as in previous year, 1885, with prices almost steadily declining. About 650 tons were sold here at public auction, attracting, as usual, the attention of manufacturers of quinine.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

In former times the imports of American leaf-tobacco of different sorts into Holland were very large. The trade therein and the consumption of it, in this country, has declined very greatly, and is now comparatively insignificant. The cause, no doubt, is the great development of the tobacco culture in the Dutch colonies of Sumatra and Java during recent years, and the importations and consumption for various purposes of very low grade and very cheap tobaccos from several other foreign countries, and which, in many cases, are substituted or used in place of American tobacco.

The following statements show the stock on hand of American leaf-tobaccos on the 31st of December, 1885 and 1886, and the imports and sales in 1886, at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, viz:

Stock, imports, &c.	Amsterdam.			Rotterdam.			
	Seed-leaf.	Maryland.	Kentucky and Virginia.	Seed-leaf.	Maryland.	Virginia.	Kentucky.
	Cases.	*Hhds.*	*Hhds.*	*Cases.*	*Hhds.*	*Hhds.*	*Hhds.*
Stock on hand December 31, 1885	318	1,832	201	23	556	67	104
Imported in 1886	1,547	2,914	196	2,162	4,379	624	766
	1,865	4,746	397	2,185	4,935	691	870
Sold in 1886	1,625	3,754	280	1,678	4,418	568	648
Stock on hand December 31, 1886	240	992	117	507	517	123	222

THE COFFEE TRADE IN HOLLAND IN 1886.

Few articles of commerce proved, during the year 1886, so profitable and generally satisfactory to the trade of this country as did coffee.

The rather sudden and almost unprecedentedly great rise in the price of the article, which was not and could not well be foreseen during the first half of the year, and which set in in the second semester, found this market well stocked with coffee, consisting, however, in great part, of fancy sorts (so called by the trade), which were less affected by the advance in the price.

Thus it came that the Dutch market, whilst realizing handsomely by the year's transactions, was not, it is said, benefited thereby to the same extent as were Havre, Hamburg, and other markets.

The course and rise in the prices which brought about such favorable results were from 24½ to 25½ cents, Dutch currency, for good ordinary Java (the generally accepted basis in determining the value of coffee in Holland), per half kilogram, up to the month of June, in which month it brought, at an auction sale, as much as 27½ cents, purchases being looked upon as venturesome. Three months later the same goods were on all sides bought up at 34⅓ to 35 cents. A little reaction followed this agitated state of the market in October, when the price receded to 32 cents, whereafter a steady upward tendency characterized transactions, until in December it had reached 41 cents.

During the usual period of inactivity about the holidays, the value of the goods at about the end of December was quoted at 39½ cents, the market closing at 40 cents at the end of the year with a lively demand and favorable prospects for the beginning of the new year.

Stock on hand at end of December 1886, 1885, *and* 1884.

Stock.	1886.		1885.		1884.	
	Bags.	*Cases.*	*Bags.*	*Cases.*	*Bags.*	*Cases.*
Stock represented by "cedules" or warrants in circulation	270,683	628	287,832	440	334,549	1,111
Unsold stock in hands of Netherland Trading Company	151,000	279	445,600	1,059	427,500	311
Stock of East India coffee in hands of private parties	79,500	.....	118,200	28	154,200	.....
Stock of West India coffee in hands of private parties	700	.....	6,300	.....	1,300	.....
Total	501,883	907	857,932	1,527	917,549	1,422

Sailing from East India end of December 1886, 1885, *and* 1884.

For—	1886.	1885.	1884.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
Netherland Trading Company	167,000	43,700	355,200
Private parties	26,100	29,400	36,300
Total	193,100	73,000	391,500

Deliveries from January 1 *to December* 31, 1886, 1885, *and* 1884.

By—	1886.		1885.		1884.	
	Bags.	*Cases.*	*Bags.*	*Cases.*	*Bags.*	*Cases.*
Netherland Trading Company	780,685	4,354	916,783	5,361	828,306	6,870
Private parties, first hand	399,700	361	447,700	529	428,800	.....
Total	1,180,385	4,715	1,364,483	5,890	1,257,106	6,870

The sales at auction by the Netherland Trading Company (Government agents) amounted, during the year ending December 31, 1886, to 760,223 bags and 4,542 cases, as against 862,753 bags and 4,696 cases in 1885, and 932,183 bags and 7,806 cases in 1884.

The stock on hand by private parties (first hand) at Amsterdam and Rotterdam at the end of December, 1886, consisted of: Java, 62,668 bags; Padang, 300 bags; Macassar, 16,542 bags; Santos, 670 bags; total, 80,180 bags, as against end of December 1885, 124,530 bags, and 155,501 bags in 1884.

Consumption of coffee in the several countries during the first eleven months of the years 1886, 1885, *and* 1884.

Countries.	1886.	1885.	1884.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Germany	118,643	110,778	101,773
France	61,821	62,355	61,211
Austria-Hungary	33,856	34,173	32,326
Great Britain	13,425	13,897	13,684
Belgium	24,567	24,339	17,928
Switzerland	9,020	7,430	7,619
United States	214,630	211,617	195,373
Total	470,962	464,589	429,914

Stock of coffee on hand in the principal markets of Europe on the 31st of December of the years 1886, 1885, and 1884.

Countries and places.	1886.	1885.	1884.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Netherlands	30, 150	51, 550	55, 200
England	14, 400	17, 050	21, 150
Hamburg	16, 500	19, 000	18, 500
Antwerp	7, 200	11, 250	9, 000
Havre	44, 450	72, 950	58, 950
Bordeaux	2, 500	5, 700	6, 200
Marseilles	2, 150	5, 200	4, 550
Trieste	6, 500	8, 000	10, 850
Total	123, 850	190, 700	184, 400

The purchases of coffee in this market (Amsterdam) for or on American account, and exports of the same from this consular district to the United States, fell off very greatly since the higher prices for the article set in; the value of the shipments being represented by the amount of $497,302.93, from January 1, to June 30, whereas only $338,047.08 worth were shipped from July 1 to December 31.

In all, the value of the exports from here to the United States during the year 1886 foot up $835,350.01, the same having been represented by the sums of $682,570.19 in 1885 and $427,527.78 in 1884.

The fact that several American coffee-importing houses have sent and established their own representatives here, to attend the sales and make purchases and shipments, does not appear to be viewed with entire equanimity by some of the commission firms in the article at Amsterdam. They seem to consider it to be quite in the natural course of business affairs for houses which buy regularly, or frequently and largely, to have their own men here looking after their interests, but others, such as draw but casually supplies from this market, and then not in very great quantities, would, according to their say-so, do far better to intrust their orders to some reliable and well-known commission house here. All this, however, is, strictly speaking, "none of my business," and therefore I leave it to be considered and judged by those whom it concerns.

The markets of this country have during the year covered by this report proved themselves to be good and available for Americans in the coffee trade to sell in as well as to buy in. At any rate, if I am correctly informed, as I believe to be the case, there were considerable quantities of Macassar coffee brought from New York during the latter half of last year and disposed of at good and remunerative prices. Several consignments of Bintenzorgsche coffees, purchased by Americans in and shipped from Java, also came here, and were sold at good advantage to the owners.

In contemplated future undertakings of this description our coffee merchants and speculators in the article must not overlook the important circumstance that an upward movement or increase in the price of coffee, amounting to about 60 per cent., within about six months' time, as happened last year (June–December), is an occurrence quite out of the common, and almost unknown in the history of the coffee trade.

Another apparently noteworthy fact, relating to the increasing exports from here to the United States is that purchases and shipments are being no longer confined to just a few well-known and long-favored sorts of coffee, but that others of generally acknowledged good quality, such as "Sagal," "Solo," and large-bean "Pangool," are now also being freely exported to our markets.

The crop of 1885-'86 was considered a very good one for Java planters, excepting those of Middle Java and Preanger, amounting in quantity to about 300,000 bags, while the Government plantations yielded about 810,000 bags.

Reports from Java speak of the "leaf disease" as having greatly abated. But the crop prospects for 1887 are, on all hands, so far as Java is concerned, represented to be exceedingly gloomy. It is said that the heavy early rains have greatly damaged all second blossoms, and destroyed to a great extent the on-coming or young fruit of the first blossoms.

The Government, as I understand, has not published any estimate yet as to the probable outcome of the new crop, but from best-informed sources here I hear that it will hardly amount to much over one-half of the crop of 1886, notwithstanding that many new plantations will bring their first crop into the market.

THE SUGAR TRADE AND INDUSTRY OF THE NETHERLANDS IN 1886.

A prominent firm of brokers in sugar, at Amsterdam, and which generally publishes an annual trade review relating to the article, has, respecting transactions in the same during the year 1886, published only some tabular statements, showing the volume of the commerce, imports, and exports, &c., and price notations, and which appeared, laconically prefaced, as follows, viz:

We again deem it to be superfluous to furnish a detailed review of the sugar trade, and confine ourselves to giving only some statistics and figures, as below.

They will sufficiently indicate the commercial movement and the course of the prices during the past year, and it will require no further explanation from us in order to illustrate that, with imports reduced to a minimum, and thereby the almost entire export trade of colonial sugar lost, with the greatly diminished exports of "refined," and the temporary shrinkage of operations in our refineries, as consequences or results of the formidable competition of other enormously protected and exorbitantly bounty-fed sugar-producing countries and continued low prices, the sugar trade has been carried on under difficulties, and caused many of those therein engaged vexation and loss.

I might perhaps have assumed with equal propriety that the above sufficiently illustrates the conditions prevailing and surrounding the commerce, industry, and general sugar interests of Holland, particularly as the subject, in all its phases and as concerning the principally interested countries, has been for some years last past everywhere so extensively written about and discussed, but that so doing would not quite content me will be observed by what follows in this report, and more especially from the inclosure which accompanies it.

The inclosure here referred to consists of a communication on the subject under consideration, addressed to me by J. H. G. Ferman and J. Peelen, esquires, directors of the "Dutch Sugar Refinery," of Amsterdam, upon a request of mine to supply me some data or information on the sugar trade and industry of Holland in 1886, to be used in my report for said year.

I was greatly surprised to receive from them so full and interesting statements as form their reply, and which, being in the English language, and in their entirety at my disposal for any purpose, I concluded it would be best to transmit in the original.

The directors evidently prepared their communication to me in the Dutch language, and in so far as it contains any faults it is, in my opinion, in consequence of its having been poorly translated afterwards.

The high character and standing of the gentlemen from whom the inclosure herewith emanates, and their great experience in matters touching the sugar industry and trade of this country and of the sugar question in general, lead me to believe that their statements upon the subject, so far as they represent them as facts, are perfectly correct and deserving of the fullest confidence, and that whatever they state as mere matters of judgment or opinion is entitled to respectful consideration.

I would call particular attention to what is stated on page 7 of the inclosure and which has reference to or says "that there are rumors of the probability of the American sugar duties being abolished, and what, in such case, would be likely to be the effect thereof."

In this connection I am reminded of a remark made to me by a gentleman heavily interested in the sugar trade, which appeared to me to be even more suggestive than I found it to be facetious, and which I would venture to repeat in this place. He said:

It was certainly wisdom on the part of the American Congress to make tea and coffee duty-free; but tea and coffee never are, or will be, really sweet until sugar is added thereto. Do you think your Government will speedily take off the duty on sugar?

My answer was about to the following effect:

The present condition of the American national finances, or rather the state of our national Treasury, seems held to be such as to make it desirable or necessary largely to reduce our national revenues. This is likely to be brought about by Congress in one or another form, and if perchance the sugar duties should be abolished, and thereby many millions of dollars withheld from the United States Treasury, it should, and undoubtedly only will be done, if satisfactorily shown that these millions will stay in our country, will benefit the American consumer of the article, &c.

I conceived this to be a proper and as good an answer as I could make, but it did not quite meet the gentleman's approval, as he rejoined by saying "that I was a little too selfish, and that he hoped Congress would be more liberal." This led me to telling him that I always adhered to and acted upon the principle that it is the duty of a good citizen, be he an officer or legislator, to serve the world at large in such matters if at any time in his power, and whenever it can be done without being at the cost or to the injury of his own country, or fellow-citizens, but not otherwise. In this statement he acquiesced.

I shall make no further effort to enlarge on the subject of this report, as there remained altogether but little for me to say, unless I fell into the error of repeating some of the facts or figures, &c., contained in the inclosure herewith. I therefore conclude after adding the following few tabular statements, viz:

Destination of the exports of sugar from Java in 1885 *and during the first ten months of* 1886.

Whither exported.	1885.	1886.
	Piculs.	*Piculs.*
Netherlands	39, 586	8, 029
England and canal for orders	4, 103, 551	2, 168, 464
America	79, 196	44, 336
Australia	153, 864	57, 234
France, Mediterranean ports, &c	2, 201, 286	1, 212, 233
China	.....	312, 872
Total	6, 577, 483	3, 803, 168

Imports by, and the consumption of, beet-root sugar in the Dutch refineries in 1885 *and during the first eleven months of* 1886.

Description.	1885.	1886.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*
Foreign product	101,750,000	74,000,000
Home product	15,500,000	22,000,000

Extent of beet-root sugar culture of Europe in 1885–'86 *and* 1886–'87, *according to results and estimates of Mr. Licht, of Magdeburg.*

Countries.	1885–'86.	1886–'87.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Germany	825,081	950,000
France	298,407	500,000
Austria	377,032	525,000
Russia	537,860	475,000
Belgium	48,421	80,000
Netherlands, and others	37,500	50,000
Total	2,124,301	2,580,000

The following are comparative statements of price notations of sugar in 1885 and 1886, in the Dutch market, per 100 kilograms:

Months.	Java sugar (No. 14 basis).		Beet-root sugar.		Refined sugar.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
January	18¼	21 to 22	12 to 14	16¼ to 19	17⅛ to 19¼	20¼ to 23¼
February	18¾	21 21⅛	13¼ 15	15⅛ 17¼	18¾	19 21⅜
March	19	19 20	14⅝ 15¾	14⅝ 16	18⅝ 19	18⅝ 20
April	18⅛	19 20	14⅞ 16¾	14¾ 16¼	19 21¼	19⅛ 20¼
May	17¾	20 21	15¼ 20⅝	14 16	20 20¾	18 20⅛
June	22 to 23	18 19	18¼ 20⅛	12¾ 13¾	23 23¾	16⅞ 18¼
July	23	18 19	17 19⅛	13¼ 14¼	20¼ 22	17¾ 18⅞
August	22⅛ to 23	18 19	17¾ 19⅝	13⅛ 14⅞	20¾ 23⅛	17¼ 18⅛
September	24	18 19	18⅝ 20⅛	13⅛ 14⅝	23 24	17⅛ 18⅛
October	24	18	16¾ 19	12⅛ 13⅞	20¼ 22⅝	17 18⅛
November	22⅛ to 23	17	16⅛ 18⅛	12⅛ 13¼	19⅝ 22	16¾ 17⅝
December	22⅛ to 23	17	17⅛ 19	13⅛ 13¾	20¾ 21¾	17 17⅛

AMSTERDAM, *January* 28, 1887.

SIR: Referring to our letter of 15th last month, we now beg to offer you, according to your wishes, some information as to the Dutch sugar trade during 1886, hoping they may prove available for your consular report covering said year.

In order to put away one of the impediments to the imports of cane-sugar from our own colonies (Java and Surinam) for refining purposes, a bill has been passed, on the 29th of August, 1886, which, leaving unaltered the figure of 1½ per cent. for waste on refining beet-sugar, allows 2½ per cent. on refining cane-sugar in lieu of the 1½ per cent. having existed for the latter description up to said date.

Before this bill was submitted to the Chambers, Dutch refiners had pointed out to their Government that in their practice 2½ per cent. had already proved insufficient to cover the loss on refining cane-sugar, as well as 1½ with beet-sugar, although this percentage is more adapted to the practical out-turn than the first named, and that of course the bill could not realize the prospects intended by the Government.

As suggested by the refiners, the increase of 1 per cent. has had no effect, only 1,103 tons of cane-sugar having been imported in 1886, almost entirely for the retail trade, *i. e.*, as raw sugar for direct home use, Dutch refiners preferring beet-sugar as raw material with an allowance of 1½ per cent. to cane with 2½ per cent. The question whether cane-sugar can be imported for refiners' use properly is not, in the first place,

depending on the allowance being raised quite up to the virtual waste on refining, but, above all, is coherent with our Dutch duty system to this effect, that Java sugar cannot get within the reach of the Dutch refiners as long as the actual duty system prevails or until the sugar duty is being repealed.

According to the official returns, the quantity of duty-paid raw sugar imported during 1886 amounted to 87,015 tons, supplied by the following countries, viz:

	Tons.
Belgium	42,034
Germany and Austria	40,566
United Kingdom	628
Java	439
Surinam	664
All other countries	2,684
	87,015
Further raw beet-sugar grown in the Netherlands	26,621
	113,636
The yield in loaf-sugar and bastards of these can be estimated at about	100 000

To which, adding loaf-sugar, candy bastard:

	Tons.	
The import of foreign refines in 1886	6,648	
The stock in bond of refines on ultimo 1885	9,163	
		15,811
		115,811

From which, deducting loaf-sugar, candy, and bastard:

	Tons.	
Exports of Dutch refines in 1886*	75,368	
Stock in bond of refines ultimo 1886	3,612	
		78,980
Balance		36,831

This represents our home consumption in 1886, being per inhabitant about 8⅜ kilograms (population of the Netherlands, 4,400,000).

Our imports of raw and refined and our exports of refined have been during the last years as follows:

Years.	Raw imports.	Imports of refined.	Exports of refined.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1885	139,382	4,624	80,801
1884	136,263	4,597	92,047
1883	121,222	2,797	72,146
1882	95,394	1,898	62,826
1881	107,623	.....	62,626
1880	113,884	.....	66,470
1879	104,638	.....	69,493
1878	106,005	.....	65,541
1877	102,154	.....	63,055

Up to the 1st of September, 1884, duty on raw has been levied according to its color; on said date this wrong system has been abolished and a more rational one introduced, based on the (assumed) real yield of raw. This yield was arrived at by analysis, the polarizations-degrees, less four times the ash and twice the glucose, indicating a theoretical yield, from which 1½ per cent. was deducted to cover the (assumed) waste on refining; the balance left being considered by the fisc to be the real factory-yield in white dry loaf-sugar, on which a duty is assessed of 27 Dutch florins per 100 kilograms.

On export a drawback is allowed to the same amount, and on import an equal sum is imposed, say in both cases 27 Dutch florins per 100 kilograms for loaf sugar or

* This quantity has found an outlet to the United Kingdom, 53,267 tons; Belgium (chiefly in transit to River Plate), 13,160 tons; Scandinavia, 3,310 tons; Germany and Switzerland, 4,653 tons; France, 250 tons; other countries, 728 tons; total, 75,368 tons.

other white dried goods, and for bastards proportionately lower. This system of taxation has, however, been much objected to by our refiners on account of, in many instances, the 1½ per cent. not being quite up to the waste incurred on refining, and of the coefficient four for ash not being sufficient (the trade allow five times). Their claims for better factors have, however, not been agreed to by the Government.

By the introduction of this system any bounty formerly existing has disappeared, and the proceeds collected from the sugar duty by our Government have considerably advanced. The revenue from this source was as follows:

[Duty, 27 florins per 100 kilograms loaf-sugar.]

Years.	Amount.	Assessment basis.
	Florins.	
1886	7,991,000	On polarization basis.
1885	7,860,000	
1884	5,847,000	On color basis.
1883	6,272,000	
1882	7,405,000	
1881	6,488,000	
1880	5,873,000	
1879	6,541,000	
1878	6,491,000	
1877	6,133,000	

In a note placed by your Department at Washington under your report of the Dutch sugar trade covering 1885, the observation has been made that there is a misapprehension in representing your Government to give a bounty on exported refines, only a drawback being allowed. The rectification is correct. However, if we see well, the very drawback (of 2.82 cents) included a large bounty, as the reduced one of 2.60 cents still leaves a fair benefit to your exporting refiners. To show this, we beg leave to submit to you the following calculations of the relative results of the drawback system in your country and ours.

The comparison is based on the Dutch drawback, being the right equivalent of the duty assessed on raw, and of course not leaving an export bonus whatever to Dutch refiners.

In both cases are taken 100 pounds beet-sugar, first runnings, containing 95.50° crystallizable sugar, 1°.15 ash, and 0°.00 glucose.

DUTCH SYSTEM.

Polarization	95°. 50
Less 4 times 1°.15 ash	4°. 60
	90°. 90
Less neglected fractions (on an average)	0°. 50
Theoretical yield	90°. 40
Less 1½ per cent. for waste on refining	1°. 35
	89°. 05

Duty on 100 pounds raw of the above quality is settled by export of 89.05 pounds white, hard-dried, refined sugar (loaves, crushed, granulated, or any other shape). On sirup drawback is not allowed.

UNITED STATES SYSTEM.

Duty.

75° polarization, at 1.4 cents per pound	$1 40
20°.5 polarization, at 0.4 cents per pound	82
95°.5	2 22

Drawback.

Loaf-sugar yield,	89.05 pounds, at 2.6 cents, less 1 per cent. = 2.574	$2.2921
Sirup,	7.70 pounds = 0.534 gallons, at 4 cents	0.0214
Waste,	3.25	
	100.00 pounds	2.3135

Accordingly an export of 89.05 pounds white sugar (loaf, &c.) settles the refiners' debt for duty on 100 pounds raw, and, including his drawback on sirup, still leaves him a bounty of 9.35 cents per 100 pounds raw, equal to 10.52 cents per 100 pounds refined, or about 3½ per cent. of the actual value of sugar. A similar result the American refiner arrives at on melting, instead of "first runnings," "seconds," either cane or beet, not exceeding No. 13, Dutch color-standard, raw sugar upwards of No. 13 being unavailable for his use on account of its relatively high taxation.

If you wish us to exhibit the two latter cases, we are quite ready to do so; we here abstain from it, afraid of getting long-winded.

Although the reduced rate of your drawback has, to the benefit of American taxpayers, materially reduced the exportation of American refines, neverth eless it continues remunerative to your refiners, and, to put the drawback on a level with the Dutch one, 2.50 cents would do. Enabled by a drawback of 2.82 cents, American refiners delivered at less than the price of production in 1886 to British consumers about 75,000 tons, representing a boon of more than $500,000 tendered by the American nation to the United Kingdom; the imports of Dutch refines into the latter country during 1886 amounted to 53,267 tons, which, chiefly owing to the American competition, could only find buyers at unremunerative rates, and, although in the latter part of 1886 American imports have considerably declined, this falling off has been largely counterbalanced by supplies from Russia, Germany, Austria, and France; these countries are now racing, by means of export premium and at the expense of their respective tax-payers, as to whom the greatest loss will impart in supplying the British consumer with his sweetening commodity at less than cost-price. Of course, this race keeps prices down, and although raw frequently assumed an upward tendency, the improvement soon came at a stand-still, owing to the refined market continuing not paying to the refiners. On this account the margin between raws and refines on an average was insufficient to the Dutch refiners all the year round. The distance between the London prices of 88 cents raw beet sugar free on board, Hamburg and Dutch crushed (superior brands) in bags of 100 kilograms has been, on an average, as follows:

Years.	Difference per cwt.	Imports of American refines (about).
	s. d.	*Tons.*
1883	5 6	6,000
1884	5 4½	62,000
1885	3 10½	115,000
1886	4 4½	75,000

In the last times rumors have circulated as to the probability of the American sugar duties being repealed; if so, it would prove of immense importance to the sugar-trade of the world.

Sugar freed of duty, the 60,000,000 inhabitants of the United States would in a very few years consume 2,000,000 tons a year, and largely in this way contribute to cure the "mal-aise," caused by the gigantic production of raw, far beyond the actual requirements.

Artificial support of the European Governments has led to this over-production; it is killing the industry which it was supposed to benefit, as the decrease of sugar-value cannot be counterbalanced by the most liberally-granted subsidy supportable for any budget. A great number of Russian and Austrian factories are ruined; German ones are unprosperous, Dutch and Belgium growers severely complain.

For the time it is the French sugar-makers only which are flourishing, an enormous bounty being granted them, their fisc leaving duty free, four out of the 10 kilos extractable from 100 kilos of roots. How long is this gleam of prosperity to last? The first step, although not the right one, has been made already to put a stop to it. In order to cure the sufferings of her treasury (chiefly owing to the sugar-subsidizing), France intends raising sugar duty with 10 francs per 100 kilograms (60 instead of 50) and the due sugar-yield with 1 per cent. (7 per cent. instead of 6 per cent.), but, on doing so, apparently drawback should be proportionately raised. Exports of refines must increase, and the amount of drawback get again larger, to this effect, that a considerable part of the higher duty and yield-proceeds be absorbed, that for the home consumers the price of sugar (which in France is already twice as dear as in England) must still farther enhance and for the consumers abroad, to the contrary, still farther cheapen.*

* The amount of sugar duty collected by the French treasury was, during 1885, 169,290,182 francs; 1886, 123,052,000 francs; decrease in 1886, 46,238,182 francs. The exports of refined by France amounted in 1885 to 69,805 tons; 1886, to 97,100 tons; increase in 1886, 27,295 tons. These figures need not be commented!

The actual situation cannot be of long duration, we suppose, viewing at the distressed state of the European budgets.

The sugar question could be radically solved by universal abolishment of the sugar duty, but this revenue being indispensable to most states, the solution simply is impossible on this account.

We are perhaps slowly reaching the point, when the various countries interested can form a new drawback convention on the basis of a duty on the raw beet roots, with a drawback based on an assumed yield of, say, 10 per cent., this yield to be raised or lowered at stated intervals by mutual consent.

The above-mentioned "mal-aise" has also severely afflicted our sugar-growing colony, Java.

In order to assist the Java sugar industry (not the industrials) a bill has been voted by our Chambers, in December last year, purporting: Suspension during five years of the export duty of, say, 30 Dutch cents per 100 kilograms of sugar; suspension during five years of the land-tax, viz, to the amount of 50 per cent. in behalf of the growers on grounds belonging to the Government, and 100 per cent. on behalf of the growers on private grounds. These allowances are requiring an expenditure of 1,960,000 Dutch florins a year, or rather decreasing the colonial revenue with said sum or thereabout.

Estimating a Java crop at 375,000 tons, the relief amounts to 0.53 Dutch florins per 100 kilograms, equal to about 10 cents per 100 American pounds. The character of this assistance is by no means a protectional one.

Imposing export duties is an anachronism; they ought to have been repealed in our colonies long since, but under the prevailing circumstances a repeal has become most urgent, not only because export duty was a wrong and an injury to our Java sugar-growers, but also because it now is an impediment to holding their ground against the bounty-fed European sugars; its appeal of course is an act of justice and of wise economy.

For the Dutch Indian Government, being owner of the greater part of the areal under cultivation for sugar-growing, the continuance of the sugar factories is of immense importance; decay would disable tenants to pay their land-rent; its temporary sublation or reduction, to the contrary, may perhaps enable them to overtide the hard times now prevailing and to settle later on the due lease, including the one for which payment has now been deferred for five years, and, last not least, sugar-makers continuing at work, pauperism, discontent, and rebellion amongst the numerous Javanese population employed by the factories are being prevented to the very benefit of the Government and of the welfare of our colony.

We trust the above particulars will have some interest to you; if so, we shall be pleased at their getting mention in your consular report, especially the comparative results of the American and Dutch drawback systems.

If you wish us to give any further elucidations we are always quite ready to do so.

We are, sir, yours truly,

DE HOLLANDSCHE SUIKER RAFFINADERY.
J. PEELEN.
J. H. G. FERMAN.

D. ECKSTEIN,
Consul of the United States of America, Amsterdam.

THE DIAMOND INDUSTRY AND TRADE AT AMSTERDAM IN 1886.

Whilst diamonds have, and always retain, a certain intrinsic value, whilst their quality is not impaired by age, climate, or from other causes, and though they are a species of property which can, to almost any amount, be put away for safe-keeping so conveniently, yet it is claimed that the diamond industry and the trade in the article do not escape the mutations to which other industries and general commerce are always subject.

Whatever at any time has a widespread effect, favorable or otherwise, upon industrial and commercial enterprises, operates upon and affects to about an equal degree the industry and trade in question.

This, it is said, has been clearly demonstrated during the past five years (1882–'86), as the prevailing general condition of the several countries wherein markets are usually and principally sought and found determined every rise and fall in the demand for the article, and brought

on corresponding fluctuations in the prices of the rough and the finished goods.

In 1886 the importations of "rough stuff" were very large, but at the same time hardly in excess of the demand for "polished goods;" and prices were firm for the one as well as for the other, with ever rising tendencies, which became more especially pronounced during the last three months of the year.

To a certain extent the higher prices are ascribed to the fact that the principal diamond mines are more and more getting into the possession of incorporated bodies or companies, well provided with capital, and which can and do manage and regulate the product being brought into the market in such manner or in such quantities, from time to time, as to insure its commanding fair prices.

Formerly, when the mines belonged to fewer organized companies, but were the property of so many more independent individuals, the product came more irregularly into the market, which gave rise to transactions of a more speculative character, and which often proved dangerous, and sometimes fatal to those therein engaged.

It is also reported that operations in the diamond fields are now much more expensive than in the years gone by, and that this accounts in part for the advance in prices.

To give any estimate which would be even approximately correct as to the quantity of diamonds or their value, which in 1886, or in any one previous year, underwent the processes of cleaning, cutting, and polishing at Amsterdam, does not appear to be possible.

An estimate has, however, been handed to me, according to which about 20,000 carats of "rough goods" on an average per week, reached the hands of the manufacturers who own or control the large diamond works, and those who carry on the business on a small scale at home, during the year 1886.

These, when completely finished, vary in price or value all the way from about $4 to $55 per carat for the greater quantity, whilst some stones are always turned out which command very much higher prices.

The vast amount of capital represented by and invested in this industry and trade must not be considered as being altogether Dutch or Amsterdam capital, as a very large proportion of the goods manipulated here is owned in London and Paris, is sent here in the rough state by various large London and Paris houses, and returned to them after being completely finished.

The goods which belong to Amsterdammers and which are worked for and on account of the regular diamond merchants and others here, find to a goodly extent a market in the United States, particularly brilliants of best and choice quality and of good size and weight.

The chief markets in Europe which, in part, procure supplies of the article in question at Amsterdam are London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Rome, Naples, Barcelona, and Madrid.

Outside of Amsterdam and Antwerp the diamond industry is nowhere carried on very extensively. At Hanau, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, it is, as I understand, of some importance, and the diamond cutting and polishing there is almost exclusively for London account.

At Amsterdam and Antwerp the trade is, as a general thing, conducted upon the cash system, credit, when asked and extended, being usually on short time, whereas at London and Paris the credit system prevails, and from six to eight months' time is frequently given in the diamond business.

Cash buyers are said to enjoy an advantage of at least from 4 to 6 per cent. on purchases made here.

The aggregate amount earned or paid in wages to the workmen in the different branches of the diamond industry at Amsterdam is represented to me to amount to about 7,500,000 florins, or $3,000,000 per annum, reckoned on the scale of last year's operations.

From this sum must, however, be deducted the rather considerable amount of expenses which are incurred by polishers for use of moving-power, and for the privilege of plying their trade in the diamond factories, or which they incur, in many cases, at their homes on the same account.

To obtain the true figures of the number of persons engaged in producing the finished brilliant out of the rough diamond is extremely difficult, as a great many cleavers and cutters as well as polishers work at their homes.

The only estimate I could procure states that it may safely be assumed that from 7,000 to 8,000 individuals are at the present time interested here, in one way or another, in the industry under consideration, and in the business of purchase and sale of rough and finished goods.

The wages paid to or earned by the various classes of workmen, or for cleaving, cutting, and polishing, have been on a downward scale for the last five years or so, and this is chiefly attributable to the constant increase in the number of workmen, which would show that the inexorable law of demand and supply exerts itself in this case as well as in others.

As it is not very hard to learn one or the other of the processes of the trade, and as under anyways favorable circumstances the diamond workers, generally and comparatively, find themselves somewhat better situated than workmen in other trades, there appears to be a never-ceasing accession to the number of apprentices. If this continues to be the case much longer there would seem to be but poor prospects for them in the near future; and this the more so as there exists amongst the diamond workmen here no recognized organization, and as they are, up to the present, nearly defenseless against the manufacturers.

The above remark, based upon the written statement of one of the principal manufacturers here, seems noteworthy on that account, and, further, because it is so entirely contrary to the at present almost everywhere prevailing order of things.

The exports of diamonds from Amsterdam to the United States, in so far as their value is known to me through the certification of invoices at this consulate, amounted to $1,378,542.78 in 1886; to $347,527.33 in 1885; to $262,402.39 in 1884; to $227,763.86 in 1883; and to $397,865.11 in 1882.

The above figures are, however, far from representing the actual value of all the diamonds which have been in either one of those years purchased by Americans or for their account, and which have been shipped to New York and to other places in the United States.

For many purchases, aggregating a large sum annually, invoices are never presented for certification at this consulate, but the goods are either forwarded to Paris or London or taken upon the person of the buyers or owners, and invoices for them are presumably brought to our consulates-general in those cities and there certified.

It is needless to say that this practice is irregular, if not unlawful, and that in any event it involves a violation of the Treasury regulations.

I have on several occasions called the Department's attention to this matter, where it was considered and promptly acted upon, but it appears that it will require the adoption of more stringent measures than have hitherto been employed if the practice in question is to be suppressed.

FINANCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1886.

The conversion of the 4 per cent. national debt of the Netherlands, which took place in the course of the year 1886, had for a long time previous to the occurrence been held in view or contemplated by the Government, which was only waiting for a favorable opportunity for the accomplishment of that object.

Consequently, when the rate of interest became everywhere very low, and when it appeared that a money plethora would set in for a long period of time, the matter of "conversion" was earnestly taken in hand and discussed by the finance department. One of the two groups or combinations of bankers which then appeared upon the scene and offered, upon certain terms, to undertake the transaction, consisted of the prominent banking house of Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co., which proposed to associate itself with the Rothschild frères, in Paris, N. M. Rothschild & Sons, in London, and M. A. von Rothschild & Sons, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and to take upon themselves the entire conversion of about 340,000,000 florins of the 4 per cent. national debt at the rate of 97 per cent. against the to be emitted 3½ per cent. Government bonds.

This proposition was approved by the Rothschild houses, and in accordance therewith a preliminary agreement was entered into in the month of February, 1886, between the minister of finance and the agent of the Rothschilds in this city, and George Rosenthal, esq., for and on behalf of his firm of Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co., subject to the approval of both Chambers of the States-General, and the subsequent sanction of the King.

This arrangement caused a certain amount of ill-feeling and opposition to its consummation from certain quarters, and chiefly on the ground of its being made with the Rothschild houses, who are foreigners.

However, the agreement seems to have been looked upon as advantageous to the country and satisfactory to the members of both Chambers, as a bill based thereupon was passed, with very slight modifications, on the 9th of May, 1886, with very large majorities in both Chambers, and being speedily thereafter approved by the King, became law.

The contract, thereafter in force, was soon afterwards carried into effect by the Messrs. Rothschild. The owners and holders of 4 per cent. bonds received notice that within fourteen days they had to declare themselves whether they desired payment at par. Those who allowed that term to pass without requiring such cash payment received a premium of 2 per cent. in cash, and the 3½ per cent. new emission at the rate of 98 per cent. Only about 1,000,000 florins of the 4 per cent. debt was asked and required to be paid back. The entire balance, or about 339,000,000, of the 4 per cent. debt was converted into the new 3½ per cents.

The contractors took care that the 4 per cent. old bonds, which then came into the market in large amounts, were bought up by them at a premium over par, whilst the course of the new 3½ per cent. debt kept itself somewhat above the price of emission, 98 per cent., went up to as much as 101 per cent., and stood, at near the close of the year, at par, or 2 per cent. above the course of emission.

The deliveries for conversion took place so quickly that at the end of November only a very small proportion of the old 4 per cent. issue remained outstanding for exchange.

The new rate of interest, 3½ per cent., went into force on the 1st of July, 1886.

The Government issued paid-up scrips, which are soon to be exchanged for the new obligations.

The denominations of the new bonds are 12,000, 6,000, 1,200, 1,000, 500, and 100 florins, with interest coupons attached, payable half-yearly, 1st of April and 1st of October. The interest is payable not only in Holland, but provision is made for its payment at Paris, London, Berlin, and Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The Government has assumed the obligation not to convert the new 3½ per cent. debt during the next ten years.

It is generally considered here that the conversion of the Dutch 4 per cent. national debt is one of the most successful and promptly perfected financial operations which have taken place in Europe latterly.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt of the Netherlands consists of:

	Florins.
(1) Inscriptions in the Public Ledger (*Grootboek*) of the 2½ per cent. national debt to a nominal capital of	630,593,300
(2) Inscriptions in the Public Ledger of the 3 per cent. national debt to a nominal capital of	94,642,850
(3) Inscriptions in the Public Ledger of the 3½ per cent. national debt and 3½ per cent. obligations, issued in accordance with the law of May 9, 1886, Staatsblad No. 102, together representing a nominal capital of	348,085,000
(4) Three and one-half per cent. obligations of the late Amortization Syndicate, to a nominal capital of	9,243,000
Total	1,082,564,150

On the entire national debt the annual interest amounts at present to 31,104,723 florins.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The estimated national revenue amounted for 1885 to 115,764,176 florins, and for 1886, to 120,149,065 florins; and the estimated amount of national expenditures was 135,614,355.875 florins in 1885, and 132,543,648.935 florins in 1886. This shows that in both years the expenditures exceeded the revenues; the deficit amounting to 19,850,179.875 florins in 1885, and to 12,394,583.935 florins in 1886.

According to a statement before me, and which I suppose to be correct, the appropriations for the national service of the current year (1887) are as follows:

	Florins.
Royal household	660,000.00
State establishments and royal cabinet	616,007.00
Department of foreign affairs	681,151.00
Department of justice	5,059,759.00
Department of interior	10,183,018.00
Department of navy	6,454,182.60
National debt	33,871,314.28
Department of the treasury	23,323,244.83½
Department of war	20,354,016.00
Department of water-works, trade, and industry	23,666,896.21
Department of colonies	1,310,568.43
Unforeseen expenditures	50,000.00
Total	126,220,097.35½

The estimated revenues for same period of time amount to 115,973,075 florins, and it is thereby shown that the expenditures exceed the estimated revenues in the sum of 10,247,022.35½ florins. Besides that, under some existing law, provision remains still to be made for the maintenance of the navy from July 1 to December 31, 1887.

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The following are summarized statements showing the status of this financial institution on given days during the year 1886, and the rates of exchange on same days and year at Amsterdam:

Date.	Portefeuille and Lombard, or advances on diverse securities.	Gold.	Silver.	Rates of exchange.		
				London (per pound sterling).	Paris (per 100 francs).	Germany (per 100 rix marks).
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*			
January 2	97,000,000	48,000,000	96,000,000	12.05	47.75	59.10
April 30	70,000,000	72,000,000	98,000,000	12.06	47.80	58.95
June 30	67,000,000	77,000,000	98,000,000	12.05	47.75	59.05
July 31	63,500,000	80,000,000	98,000,000	12.06	47.85	59.15
August 28	59,000,000	80,000,000	97,000,000	12.09	47.87½	59.10
November 6	77,000,000	79,000,000	97,000,000	12.12	47.80	59.10
December 24	86,000,000	67,000,000	97,000,000	12.09	47.72½	59.25

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

All that is stated under this caption consists of a verbatim translation of a communication requested of and received by me from a prominent firm here extensively engaged as agents or factors in American railway and other stocks:

The Dutch public have every cause to be satisfied with the results, from a financial point of view, of the eventful year 1886. The preceding year had made rather large breaches in the invested capital in this country, and if those wounds, as far as they were not in some way connected with the deplorable state of affairs in the Dutch Indies, have been partially healed, this is mostly due to the extensive holdings in American securities, which, as far as the purely speculative securities and shares are concerned, could be disposed of at highly remunerative prices in the course of the year.

As is usually the case, the period of uneasiness (*malaise*) and the downward course and collapse of quotations did not fail to raise a general outcry against the untrustworthiness of "American papers," but they did not prevent the purchases being steadily continued, with a view either to get a lower average for securities bought at higher prices or to create new positions for the rise.

The Dutch in this respect are possessed of a rare pertinacity, the success of which is facilitated by their considerable moneyed power, and the result was this time, as it has been so often already, a good one.

For some time since these cheaply-bought securities are being gradually disposed of, and in this manner the country has been enriched with a considerable sum of money.

The bond market is differently circumstanced. American railroad bonds have been since a series of years a common investment here, and long before English or German capitalists, frightened off by the crisis of 1873, took courage to give again attention to them, millions of money were earned here by the surplus interest alone, compared to the low rental of such European securities as had a reputation of solidity. In some cases there were errors made, of course, and times came when a part of those investments was bitterly repented. For instance, when 7 per cent. Rio Grande extension bonds were down at 40 per cent. there were held in the country about $10,000,000 of them that had been bought at par. People went on purchasing, however, and at present, thanks to the success of the reorganization, the new bonds are at a price representing 125 per cent. of the old extensions.

After this result all past sufferings were of course forgotten, and also from other parts there was no lack of fresh impulses for investment in American securities.

There was, for instance, the mania of conversions: Government converted, every town and townlet thought necessary to follow its example, and many a capitalist was compelled, not to have his income diminished more than he could afford, to take to securities of inferior quality but bearing a higher interest. Besides, the uncertain political situation in Europe induced many to invest their capital in America, which has nothing to fear from European difficulties and in the long run can only profit by them.

Consequently, upon the low price of money both in America and here, the prices of first-class railway bonds had risen considerably, so that these for some time already did not yield as much interest as before, and were not in request any more for investment. Under these circumstances it is easily to be accounted for that bonds of a slightly speculative character, but yielding a satisfactory interest, found a ready reception here; thanks, however, to the enormous progress and development everywhere in America such investments have proved very profitable.

In the mean time the construction of so many new lines of road, especially west and south of Chicago, is viewed here with some distrust, as it is feared that the competition which these constructions are sure to create must finally lead to renewed tariff-wars, the fatal consequences of which have been so deeply felt here.

But on the other hand it is considered that these constructions are not undertaken, as formerly, by feeble companies, but by very powerful ones, who are able in case of need to maintain the new lines for a considerable time out of their own purse; so that at the worst a reduction of dividends is to be expected, and that in a country which, like the United States, has such enormous resources to fall back upon, and is not overweighted by surplus population and military charges, in many respects some greater risk may be taken than in our overburdened and politically much and constantly menaced Europe.

PETROLEUM IN HOLLAND IN 1886.

From a printed statement before me, which I believe to be entirely correct, though it is not official, but published by the prominent firm of M. & R. De Mouchy, of Rotterdam, I observe that the consumption of petroleum in Holland has further increased by about 36,000 barrels in 1886 as against 1885, and that its increase has been steadily in progress for a number of years last past, the same having amounted to but 315,000 barrels in 18.8, whilst about 542,000 barrels have been consumed in this country in 1886.

But it is not owing so much to the increase in the consumption of the article as to that in the re-exportation of the same, that the trade therein has been so progressive during the past year. This refers more particularly to the port of Rotterdam, where formerly existing great obstacles to the convenient and cheap approach to the city are said to have been entirely obliterated, and where the new water-way now affords ample facility for vessels of almost any draught to come with full cargoes up to the wharves of the port without difficulty.

As a part of the result of the improvement in this respect it is claimed that the petroleum trade increased as it did last year, so that the imports amounted to nearly 600,000 barrels, of which about 55 per cent., or nearly 300,000 barrels, were re-exported.

It is even stated that the setting in of so considerable and sharp a competition against Bremen, Hamburg, and Antwerp in handling the article in question, or so much of it as is calculated to reach German markets, is now attracting general attention at those ports and has induced the German Government to reduce the freight rates for the transportation of petroleum 30 per cent. on certain Government railways. This, as I understand, is more especially done in order to favor and protect the port of Bremen in retaining, if possible, its petroleum trade.

The total imports at Rotterdam increased in 1886 by about 65 per cent. as against 1885, and about 155 per cent. as against 1884.

The deliveries show a very much similar result. In 1886 they increased by about 40 per cent. as against 1885, and by about 140 per cent. as against 1884.

There are many indications which would let it appear that Rotterdam's prospects for a still and much further extension of this trade are very good. The situation of its harbor and its Rhine connections are such as to justify expectations that petroleum in greater quantities than ever will in the near future find its way to the interior parts of Germany by way of Rotterdam.

The imports and deliveries at Amsterdam in 1886 also increased immensely, but more on account of greater demand for the domestic consumption than for re-exporting purposes. The imports here, which were only 133,000 barrels in 1878, and had reached 208,000 barrels in 1885, ran up to 317,952 barrels last year.

Amsterdam's present condition is in certain but important respects less favorable than Rotterdam's, and this seems to be chiefly owing to imperfections in the marine works at Ymuiden, the harbor and locks, and its defective water communication with the Rhine.

However, all this will be remedied some day, not, perhaps, in the near future; but when the time shall have arrived it will, unquestionably, bring with it an amount of maritime and commercial progress such as would seem should stimulate its people to the utmost exertions to prevent its being put off.

It is represented that although the trade here last year was larger than ever, importers and speculators did not do a lucrative business. The price at the beginning of the year was 9 florins per 100 kilograms, receded all the way to 7½ florins, and closed at about 8 florins.

For spring deliveries here petroleum is offered at about 7¾ florins. This price is held to be very low, but it is said that whilst the contest between the American and Russian producers will last higher prices are improbable.

A Rotterdam report says:

> Russia makes powerful exertions to conquer a share of the European consumption, but so far the Russian oil meets with but little favor in this neighborhood.
>
> In different ports the "tank system" is being introduced, and several "tank-steamers" are running, but this system is, as yet, too much of a novelty to judge or decide whether this "trade without barrels" will satisfy the cherished expectations.

Opportunities to build "tanks" here (Rotterdam) are amply on hand, but the importers are not yet inclined to join this "new method," particularly as the manipulations connected with the gluing and filling of barrels, and cost thereby caused, cannot yet be satisfactorily calculated.

In this place I have to refer to my dispatch No. 531, of the 23d of September last, by which I informed the Department that at Amsterdam rather extensive preparations were being made, which had for their object the introduction and sale of Russian petroleum in this country.

I also described in the said dispatch of what the said preparations consisted, stated that the petroleum was intended to be imported in tank-steamers, and that the first consignment was expected to arrive in October or November last.

I have now to report that up to the present no tank-steamers with Russian oil have come here, on account, as explained to me, of certain unavoidable delays in completing the reservoir and other works intended for its reception and handling it.

According to an article on the subject in one of the newspapers in its issue of the 22d instant, the reservoir, &c., are now entirely ready, and

the firm of Moes, Croockewit & Co., here, agents of the Messrs. Nobel Brothers, of St. Petersburg, expect that before many days the first tank-steamer, with a cargo of petroleum, will reach their wharf.

The matter shall continue to receive my attention, and anything interesting or noteworthy and relating thereto will be reported.

Consumption of petroleum in Holland.

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1886	542,000	1881	385,000
1885	506,000	1880	360,000
1884	505,000	1879	325,000
1883	470,000	1878	315,000
1882	425,000		

Imports and deliveries of petroleum at Rotterdam and Amsterdam, each year, from 1878 *to* 1886, *inclusive.*

Years.	Rotterdam.		Amsterdam.		Years.	Rotterdam.		Amsterdam.	
	Imports.	Deliveries.	Imports.	Deliveries.		Imports.	Deliveries.	Imports.	Deliveries.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*		*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
1886	*594,610	*557,088	317,952	316,202	1881	193,235	204,000	196,329	205,924
1885	357,102	395,345	208,000	237,000	1880	215,071	206,466	217,051	194,414
1884	234,515	233,413	265,000	252,000	1879	189,850	199,880	150,209	156,379
1883	194,736	221,011	211,300	235,353	1878	219,293	215,872	133,633	110,826
1882	292,600	282,000	189,573	180,877					

*These imports include about 27,000 barrels landed at Vlissingen, and about 29,000 barrels delivered at that port.

OLEOMARGARINE IN HOLLAND IN 1886.

The American share in the trade and consumption or use of "margarine" in artificial butter-making in Holland continues to be an important interest, which it would seem to behoove our manufacturers of the article to guard and foster most carefully if they desire to retain or enlarge it, as the oil is now produced in ever-improving qualities in Austria, Hungary, France, and Russia, from all of which countries it is said to be imported into Holland in apparently increasing quantities.

As to the quantity imported from the United States in 1886, I have consulted a number of printed and written statements emanating and received from parties prominently identified with transactions in margarine, but hardly any two of them agree thereon. The lowest estimate I have seen puts the imports of last year at 114,000 tierces, and the highest at 121,480 tierces, or about 18,300,000 kilograms.

In the absence of any official records being kept or statistics on the subject published, I am unable to determine what really are the true and correct figures representing the imports during the past or any one previous year, or whether they increased or decreased in 1886 as against the preceding year or years.

Regarding the quantities of European margarine which found their way into Holland last year or during any given previous period, it can only be stated that in the aggregate they are very large, but that it is impossible to obtain and furnish even an approximately correct esti-

mate of them. At any rate those most intimately conversant with the matter claim it would be impossible to do so.

From a statement on the subject, published at Vienna, I quote as follows:

The transactions (*Umsatze*) of European margarine in Holland, in 1886, amounted to 46,500 tierces. This, however, refers only to such transactions as are actually known, as their real extent can never be correctly ascertained. The business in European goods is too much cut up, or, in the first place, in the hands of too large a number of agents, none of whom handle large quantities. Besides this, there are a number of Parisian, Vienna, Buda-Pesther, and Russian oil manufacturers who have standing contracts with butterine manufacturers in Holland, to whom their product is shipped, but it never comes upon the market, and it is therefore unknown how much margarine goes from Paris, Russia, &c., direct to factories in Holland.

The year's (1886) result of the trade in margarine has been more or less satisfactory to importers, dealers, speculators, and consumers, as during most of the year the demand has been very regular.

The prices of the article are generally and principally regulated by demand and supply, and it is said to be difficult to explain the reasons or causes which brought about the great fluctuations therein in the course of the past year.

Best or prime American brands commanded about 55 florins per 100 kilograms in January, 1886, went up to about 61 florins in the fore part of March, and receded again quite unaccountably to about 45 florins in the middle of April. This gave rise to large purchases by speculators and butter manufacturers, who were further thereto induced by the excellent qualities of the various brands.

The eagerness to purchase at such low rates naturally exerted its influence very quickly, so that the class of goods in question soon fetched as much as 62 florins. Subsequently, and for a certain period, they fluctuated between 48 and about 58 florins, but at about the end of September, when stocks of fine qualities ran quite low, and the demand being considerable, as much as 72 florins was paid, and in the following month sales took place at even 82 and 84 florins per 100 kilograms.

At about that time buyers drew back, and holders of the article were soon obliged to accept again, say from 65 to 67 florins, which prices ruled and were regarded as about the value of the best prime brands of American oil at the close of the year.

The prices for inferior qualities ranged about as follows, viz: Opening prices in January, about 40 florins per 100 kilograms, reached their lowest level latter part of March, when they were quoted at about 25 florins; their highest mark in October, when they were sold at about 52 florins, and closed at the end of the year at 45 florins.

Concerning the quality of the American margarine, I see it remarked that some of the brands, especially Harrison, Salzberger, Nelson, Morris, and now and then Armour and Lincoln, arrived in Holland regularly throughout the year in most excellent condition, which formerly, and particularly during the summer months, was not always the case. As peculiar and noteworthy facts are pointed out, that "oil" of the brand "Harrison" was sold in the month of April at the unprecedentedly low figure of 45 florins per 100 kilograms, whilst goods of the same brand fetched as much as 80 florins, in October, and brought as high a price as any American brand at the end of the year; and, further, the entire absence of any stock on hand at the end of last December, as against 25,000 to 30,000 tierces stated to me to have remained undisposed of in the market at the same period of 1885

But, as represented to me, these are features peculiar to the "margarine" trade, which nearly every year has certain curious surprises in store.

D. ECKSTEIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, January 27, 1887.

ROTTERDAM.

Report of Consul Stockton.

NAVIGATION IN 1885.

Before the year 1872 the only direct waterway to the North Sea from Rotterdam was by the river Maas, the mouth of which ran into the open sea at Brielle; the condition at this point was, from the shoals and sand banks, unnavigable and so unsatisfactory to the shipping and commercial interests of Rotterdam that as early as 1857 a committee had been appointed by the minister of the interior to consider and examine the practicability of the plans projected for the improvement of the communication between this port and the sea.

The result of the investigation of the committee was the passage by the Legislative Chambers of the Netherlands of a measure providing for the construction of a new water-way, by utilizing the northern branch of the river Maas, connecting it with the sea by a canal at the "Hoek of Holland."

At the Hoek of Holland two piers of 4,600 feet in length were constructed into the sea at a distance of 3,000 feet apart. The supposition was that after the construction of such an outlet the tides would keep the channel at the required depth. For various reasons this work was unavoidably delayed until 1866, and the digging of the canal was not completed until the latter part of 1868.

In the year 1872 the construction of the piers to their originally proposed length had taken place; in 1874 it was concluded to lengthen these piers to 7,000 feet each, as, contrary to the expectations, the depth of the new water-way was not maintained by the tides, and it was discovered that a sand bar was forming itself between and outside of the piers. To overcome this unexpected circumstance it was decided in 1877 that the canal should be widened, and an additional pier should be built inside of the entrance, thus reducing the distance between the piers from 3,000 to 2,300 feet; which addition proved most successful, and by a continued system of dredging and natural assistances the depth has since been steadily increasing.

The sand bar heretofore mentioned has entirely disappeared, and the last soundings at the entrance in 1885 were 18½ feet at low water, corresponding with 24 feet when the tide is at its height.

The improvement has continued so favorably since that time that during this year, 1886, instances have occurred where ships with a draught of 25 feet have come directly to Rotterdam and discharged at this port without lighterage, and it is confidently felt that ships of that draught will continue to arrive without meeting with obstacles of any character.

The entire outlay for this successful work has been met by the Government of the Netherlands, and has amounted, up to the present time, to 24,000,000 guilders ($9,600,000). It was, however, agreed that Rotterdam should contribute 3,000,000 guilders ($1,200,000) to perfect the

desired result, it being the community mostly benefited from the advantages gained by this direct and freely navigable communication between Rotterdam and the North Sea.

In order to present the extent of the navigation at Rotterdam, I give the following comparative statement showing the number of ships and their tonnage arriving in the ports of Hamburg, Antwerp, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam, during 1885:

Ports.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.
Hamburg	6,790	3,704,112
Antwerp	4,198	3,393,527
Amsterdam	*1,635	1,008,153
Rotterdam	3,724	2,120,348

* Including 22 fishing vessels.

The number of ships and their tonnage arriving at Rotterdam in 1884 *and* 1885 *from the different countries, and the flags under which they sailed.*

From—	1885.				1884.			
	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Total tonnage.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Total tonnage.
Europe:								
Belgium	.....	26	26	10,558	.....	3	3	665
Denmark	1	.....	1	76	.....	5	5	688
France	16	202	218	69,700	18	131	149	51,630
Greece	.....	3	3	3,076	.....	2	2	756
Great Britain and Ireland	97	1,851	1,948	922,891	107	1,973	2,077	953,979
Hanseatic Towns	26	81	107	37,190	24	68	92	31,237
Italy	.....	4	4	2,691	....	1	1	568
The Netherlands	.....	10	10	7,520	5	6	11	8,012
Austria	.....	7	7	7,529	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	2	14	16	7,430	1	13	14	6,424
Prussia	38	175	213	103,854	27	68	95	42,260
Russia	30	288	318	287,257	38	400	438	370,627
Spain	5	360	365	302,067	7	350	357	293,146
Turkey	.....	17	17	15,967	3	24	27	21,775
Sweden and Norway	58	60	118	32,553	63	57	120	38,780
Asia:								
British colonies	11	6	17	20,534	8	2	10	11,476
Dutch colonies	19	27	46	58,483	12	26	38	50,541
French colonies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	7,256
Turkey	3	1	4	1,466	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4,813
Africa:								
British colonies	2	1	3	1,374	4	.....	4	815
French colonies	1	29	30	30,643	3	22	25	22,908
Liberia	5	.....	5	1,334	5	.....	5	1,239
Portuguese colonies	7	.....	7	1,927	11	.....	11	3,049
West coast	21	4	25	9,364	15	5	20	8,129
America:								
Argentine Republic	3	.....	3	1,144	8	2	10	6,161
Bolivia	2	.....	2	1,120	1	.....	1	660
Brazil	3	.....	3	602	.....	.....	.....	.....
British colonies	8	.....	8	3,244	4	1	5	3,440
Chili	1	.....	1	899	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayti and San Domingo	29	.....	29	11,191	31	.....	31	12,305
Mexico	4	1	5	1,843	4	1	5	1,792
Dutch colonies	1	3	4	2,803	8	.....	8	2,019
Peru	17	.....	17	13,326	25	.....	25	20,311
Spanish colonies	3	.....	3	1,046	3	.....	3	783
Venezuela and Colombia	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	315
Uruguay	1	1	2	1,692	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	96	40	136	143,098	96	67	163	162,385
Australia:								
British colonies	3	.....	3	2,836	3	.....	3	1,473
Total	513	3,211	3,724	2,120,348	541	3,227	3,768	2,142,617

The number of ships and their tonnage arriving at Rotterdam, &c.—Continued.

1885.

Flag.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Total tonnage.
Austrian	3	.....	3	1,531
Belgian	1	3	4	2,282
Danish	35	43	78	43,646
Dutch	99	619	718	401,648
English	171	2,173	2,344	1,362,009
French	13	2	15	4,565
German	55	288	343	189,964
Greek	.....	2	2	1,860
Italian	12	.....	12	5,828
Norwegian	102	15	117	50,653
Portuguese	.....	1	1	397
Russian	8	4	12	4,581
Spanish	.....	35	35	33,913
United States	2	.....	2	2,122
Swedish	12	26	38	15,349
Total	513	3,211	3,724	2,120,348

It will be seen from the above tables that the navigation at Rotterdam, in sympathy with that of other ports, has slightly decreased in 1885, owing to the general depression of trade during that year. The fact of sailing vessels being replaced by steamers is making a decided showing, as each year advances the increasing arrivals of steamships, and the decrease in the arrivals of sailing vessels becomes more established.

In connection with this fact I wish to call special attention to the very small number of vessels which arrived at Rotterdam during the year 1885 under our flag, there being only two sailing vessels, with a capacity of 2,122 tons, while ninety-six sailing vessels and forty steamers, with a tonnage of 143,098, the majority sailing under Dutch and English flags, arrived at this port from the United States.

It is confirmed that the port of Rotterdam is one of if not the cheapest continental ports, where every advantage is offered; the officials and all others interested in its welfare spare no effort to extend every facility to encourage the growth of shipping. Under these circumstances, the almost total absence of the flag of the United States is indeed a deplorable fact.

RICHARD STOCKTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rotterdam, June 30, 1886.

NORWAY.

Report of Consul Gade.

From the tables on the foreign trade of Norway for the year 1885, published a few months since by the central statistical bureau at Christiania, it appears that the total value of the commerce between the United States and the Kingdom of Norway during the said year amounted to 7,770,700 kroner, equal to $2,082,548, of which 7,363,300 kroner, or $1,973,364, represented the imports from the United States, and 407,400 kroner, or $109,183, the exports from Norway to the United States. Against these figures we find the following:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Kroner.	*Kroner.*	*Kroner.*
1884	6,432,700	304,100	6,736,000
1883	6,185,700	306,900	6,492,000
1882	2,569,900	166,500	2,736,400
1881	2,980,900	46,800	3,027,700
1880	1,900,500	164,600	2,065,100

We see a rapid and considerable development of the commercial transactions between the United States and Norway, due principally to the direct line of steamers established in 1882 between this country and the port of New York. All the foregoing figures, taken from the official Norwegian returns, give, however, an incorrect estimate of the commerce which has gone on between the two countries. The customs returns in Norway give only the direct shipments from the United States as imports from America, and consequently no inconsiderable part of the imports put down in the tables under the heads of Great Britain and other countries actually belong to the imports from the United States. On the other hand several important Norwegian export articles, particularly fishery products and wood pulp, have often been shipped *via* English ports, and are accordingly set down as exports to Great Britain.

In examining the invoice book of the consulate I find that the value of the declared exports to the United States from this consular district alone amounted in 1885 to 341,350 kroner, or $91,481, a sum almost equal to the total value of the exports from the whole of Norway according to the official returns. As the exportation of all kinds of fishery products to the United States was considerable from the consular district of Bergen in 1885, I would estimate the aggregate exports from Norway to America at about 800,000 kroner, or $214,400. Considering the large importations of American goods *via* England and Germany, I think that the imports from the United States to Norway in 1885 may be estimated at about 9,000,000 kroner, or $2,412,000. The commerce between America and Norway during the past year would then represent an amount of near 10,000,000 kroner, or over $2,500,000.

The following is an enumeration of the principal articles imported from and exported to the United States from Norway in 1885, with addi-

tion of quantities (weights) and values, as given by the Norwegian statistical returns:

Imports from and exports to the United States in 1885.

IMPORTS.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
			Kroner.
Salted beef and pork	kilograms	3,810,804	2,247,500
Butter	do	228,810	297,500
Wheat	100 kilograms	7,216	102,500
Wheat flour	do	6,670	126,700
Other grains—maize	do	16,814	176,900
Sugar	kilograms	227,240	71,400
Sirup	do	2,237,490	380,400
Tobacco	do	129,457	162,100
Fruits, vegetables	do	60,358	26,700
Cotton	do	438,760	421,200
Manufactures of metal	do	11,200	19,500
Leather	do	1,039,420	1,975,300
Petroleum	do	7,087,720	1,013,500
Manufactures of wood		100,000	106,400
Sailing vessels	register tons	1,266	63,300
Locomotives and machinery		.....	106,900
Carriages, instruments, and watches		.....	24,800
Sundries		.....	40,700
Total		.....	7,363,300

EXPORTS.

Horses		5	300
Dried fish (stockfish)	kilograms	138,770	53,700
Herrings	hectoliters	5,933	63,600
Other fish (anchovies)	do	633	15,300
Other animal food (cheese)		.....	11,700
Cod liver oil	hectoliters	572	31,200
Wood pulp:			
Dry	kilograms	7,000	207,600
Moist, 50 per cent. water	do	3,759,900	18,300
Books		2,819	5,700
Sundries		.....	.....
Total		.....	407,400

The director of the statistical bureau gives in his introduction to the tables on the trade of Norway in 1885 an interesting general review of the condition of trade in that year. I beg to submit an extract of this review:

The aggregate weight of the merchandise sold between Norway and foreign countries in 1885 was reported to be 3,071,000,000 kilograms, of which 1,422,600,000 kilograms were imports, and 1,648,400,000 kilograms exports.

The total value of the foreign commerce was estimated at 247,500,000 kroner, of which the imports represented a value of 145,600,000 kroner, and the exports 101,900,000 kroner. Of the latter 4,200,000 kroner were re-exported foreign products.

The following comparative statement shows the weight and value of the Norwegian foreign trade for the last ten years:

Year.	Weight.			Value.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kroner.*	*Kroner.*	*Kroner.*
1876	915,700,000	1,426,500,000	2,342,200,000	167,400,000	118,100,000	285,500,000
1877	1,182,500,000	1,367,700,000	2,550,200,000	189,800,000	109,100,000	298,900,000
1878	963,200,000	1,262,400,000	2,225,600,000	140,400,000	91,600,000	232,000,000
1879	951,200,000	1,182,100,000	2,133,300,000	132,200,000	89,200,000	221,400,000
1880	1,069,100,000	1,454,100,000	2,523,200,000	150,900,000	108,700,000	259,600,000
1881	1,167,600,000	1,583,200,000	2,750,800,000	165,000,000	120,900,000	285,900,000
1882	1,224,400,000	1,678,000,000	2,902,400,000	160,500,000	122,900,000	283,400,000
1883	1,303,300,000	1,695,900,000	2,999,200,000	161,300,000	116,100,000	277,400,000
1884	1,327,100,000	2,102,900,000	3,430,000,000	158,800,000	112,200,000	271,000,000
1885	1,422,600,000	1,648,400,000	3,071,000,000	145,600,000	101,900,000	247,500,000

The foregoing figures show that the quantity, or weight, of the merchandise sold between Norway and foreign countries, which had rapidly and continually increased during the year 1879–'84, did fall off a little in 1885 from the preceding year, though equal to any of the previous years. Relating to the imports the increase went on also in 1885, chiefly owing to the increasing consumption of coal. The quantity of exports appears on the other hand with much smaller figures than in 1884, which is principally owing to the circumstance that the exportation of ice, which, in 1884, had increased exceptionally, did, in 1885, shrink to the usual quantity. The exportation of lumber in 1885 was also somewhat smaller than usual. Of ice a decline of 393,000 tons (1 ton=1,000 kilograms), and of lumber of 78,000 tons is noticeable, while an increase of 17,000 tons appears in the other export articles.

The value of the foreign commerce in 1885 shows the considerable decrease of 32,000,000 kroner, or nearly 11½ per cent. in the average value of the commerce for the past four years. As compared with 1884 the decrease of the imports was 13,200,000 kroner, and of the exports 10,300,000 kroner. This falling off is chiefly due to the decline of the prices of many articles.

The balance of trade in 1885 was not favorable to Norway. The value of the imports exceeded by 43,700,000 kroner the value of the exports, a deficit hardly covered by the revenue of the shipping. The gross income of this industry was, in 1882 and 1883, estimated at over 100,000,000 kroner, but fell off in 1882 and 1884 to 80,000,000 and 93,000,000, and in 1885 to 85,000,000. About the half of the latter sum was probably the net profit of the shipping of the year. In addition to this it must be borne in mind that Norway pays annually large sums to foreign countries as interest of public loans contracted by the Government, the Landed Bank, and her communities. The two former alone have to pay about 6,500,000 kroner annually as interest of loans. Some few items may, perhaps, reduce the unfavorable balance of trade, and the amount spent here by foreign tourists, and estimated at nearly 5,000,000 kroner, may be mentioned.

IMPORTS OF CEREALS.

Amongst the principal imports the cereals come first in importance. The importation of these articles was as follows:

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Hectoliters.	*Kroner.*		*Hectoliters.*	*Kroner.*
1880	3,102,000	37,410,500	1883	3,439,000	34,678,500
1881	3,409,000	41,840,700	1884	3,370,000	31,669,100
1882	3,199,000	33,138,300	1885	3,778,000	31,396,000

The period of 1876–'80 showed an annual average importation of grains of 3,433,000 hectoliters, of value 36,900,000 kroner, and the period of 1881–'85, 3,459,000, of value 34,550,000 kroner. The quantity imported in 1885 exceeds thus considerably the consumption of an average year, but the value of the imported grain was much less than usual owing to the very low prices. The average price of rye, the principal kind of grain, was, during the years 1876–'80, estimated at 16 kroner per 100 kilograms (the grain delivered in Norwegian ports), but in 1885 the price was quoted as 10.80 kroner, or about 32 per cent. lower. As the country in 1885 imported about 174,000,000 kilograms of this kind of grain it appears that they saved about 9,000,000 kroner by the decline in the price of this sole article.

IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Next in importance to cereals comes the large class of goods which is styled manufactured or dry goods. We find that the imports of this class were as follows:

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.	*Kroner.*		*Kilograms.*	*Kroner.*
1880	4,800,800	23,707,500	1883	5,840,200	24,339,100
1881	5,504,400	25,997,100	1884	6,501,500	26,265,800
1882	5,759,700	26,925,400	1885	6,039,000	22,496,900

The quantity of these goods steadily increased during the years 1880 to 1884, while 1885 shows a slight decline as compared with the previous year. The value, which in 1874 had reached 33,400,000 kroner, the importation being 6,000,000 kilograms, has on the other hand since then fallen off considerably. This can be accounted for not only by the far higher prices of these articles during that period but also by the fact that the consumption of more expensive goods was then much larger. The average value of 1 kilogram of dry goods has fallen off from 5.50 kroner in 1874 to 4.94 kroner in 1880; from 4.04 kroner in 1884 it went down to 3.73 kroner in 1885.

The importation of groceries or colonial products, which are next in rank among the imports, was as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.	*Kroner.*		*Kilograms.*	*Kroner.*
1881	26,930,000	18,375,000	1884	30,998,000	16,718,000
1882	26,929,000	16,109,000	1885	27,116,000	14,622,000
1883	29,210,000	17,241,000			

Relating to the quantities of the imports, we see that they were on a general increase until 1885. The prices had, on the other hand, gone down so much that the value of the groceries imported had not for many years been so low as in 1885, when it only amounted to 14,600,000 kroner against 20,200,000 in 1871–'75, 26,000,000 in 1878, and 18,500,000 in 1878–'81.

The importation of some important articles of this class during the last five years was as follows:

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Coffee	7,603,000	6,993,000	7,994,000	7,372,000	7,910,000
Sugar	9,393,000	10,223,000	10,981,000	12,896,000	9,329,000
Sirup	4,957,000	4,972,000	5,458,000	5,663,000	4,344,000
Tobacco leaves	1,928,000	1,714,000	1,761,000	1,918,000	1,995,000

The importation of coffee was in proportion the largest in 1885, but sugar and sirup show a great falling off.

Next to the foregoing classes of imports come two other classes of articles, viz, provisions and hardware, each class representing a sum of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 kroner. Among the former, beef, pork, and butter are the chief articles.

Norway produced once herself more than sufficient beef and pork, and about the year 1850 she only needed annually to import 500,000 kilograms of these articles from foreign countries, but lately the importation has been as follows:

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.	*Kroner.*		*Kilograms.*	*Kroner.*
1881	6,935,400	4,883,600	1884	5,744,000	3,577,100
1882	4,797,500	3,648,400	1885	7,466,000	4,310,000
1883	6,996,700	5,105,200			

The country needs, accordingly, under ordinary circumstances, a supply from abroad of 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 kilograms of meats. The imports were larger during the years 1877 to 1879, viz, 8,000,000 or 8,500,000 kroner, which can be accounted for by the extensive railroad building then going on.

The imports of butter have during the last years increased a little in quantity but decreased in value. The importation was:

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.	*Kroner.*		*Kilograms.*	*Kroner.*
1881	3,511,200	5,969,000	1884	3,467,000	5,027,000
1882	3,319,500	5,590,400	1885	3,789,000	4,925,000
1883	3,188,500	5,101,500			

In this connection it may be noted that quite large lots of Norwegian butter, chiefly margarine butter, have been exported since 1878. The exportation of this article had declined from 1,667,800 kilograms (2,501,700 kroner) in 1880 to 1,051,080 (1,524,100 kroner) in 1882, but has since been on the increase, and rose in 1884 to 1,990,000 kilograms (2,586,400 kroner), and to 1,627,400 kilograms (1,952,800 kroner) in 1885.

The value of iron and hardware imports in 1885 amounted to 10,593,000 kroner, of which 5,364,000 kroner represent raw and half manufactured metals, and 5,229,000 kroner manufactured metals. In the former class pig-iron, steel, bar-iron, and sheet-iron come in for 3,651,000 kroner, and a weight of 33,077 tons, against 29,368 tons in 1882, and 18,578 tons in 1880. Pig-iron had fallen off from 19,000 tons in 1877 to 10,395 tons in 1885, but the imports of bar-iron and sheet-iron, respectively 16,217 and 5,606 tons, were quite as large as in any previous year, 1883 excepted.

The imports of brandy and spirits have fallen off considerably during the last years, and the exports have at the same time increased so much that they even exceeded the imports during the years 1879–'83. The following table will show the proportion between the imports and the exports of these articles:

Years.	Imports.		Exports.		Increase + or decrease— of imports of 50 per cent. strength.
	Brandy and spirits.	Brandy and spirits calculated of 50 per cent. strength.	Brandy and spirits.	Brandy and spirits calculated of 50 per cent. strength.	
	Liters.	*Liters.*	*Liters.*	*Liters.*	*Liters.*
876	4,195,000	6,460,000	34,000	34,000	+6,426,000
1877	3,291,000	5,052,000	16,000	16,000	+5,036,000
1878	2,226,000	3,392,000	577,000	894,000	+2,498,000
1879	922,000	1,213,000	1,870,000	2,783,000	−1,570,000
1880	848,000	1,085,000	782,000	1,163,000	−78,000
1881	875,000	1,109,000	1 655,000	2,496,000	−1,387,000
1882	823.000	1,000,000	774,000	1,102,000	−102,000
1883	880,000	1,102,000	856,000	1,247,000	−145,000
1884	913,000	1,154,000	549,000	813,000	+341,000
1885	854,000	1,039,000	492,000	768,000	+271,000

The home production was, in 1875, 5,244,000 liters, and rose gradually until 1879, when it reached 7,762,000 liters. Since then it has again fallen off, and was, in 1885, 6,569,000 liters. The domestic consumption of brandy during the last year was estimated at about 6,340,000 liters, or 3.3 liters per each individual, which is a trifle less than the average figure for the previous four years.

The importation of illuminating oils (petroleum and paraffine oil) was very large in 1885, viz, 10,417,000 kilograms, though it did not reach the figure for 1884, which was the largest year in this trade.

The domestic consumption of this article was as follows:

Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.
	Kilograms.		*Kilograms.*
1878	5,853,000	1883	8,831,000
1881	8,087,000	1884	9,783,000
1882	8,700,000	1885	10,693,000

The consumption has continually increased, but the prices have steadily declined. The 10,700,000 kilograms consumed in 1885 have, therefore, probably not cost the country more than the 5,900,000 kilograms imported in 1878.

The importation of coal in 1885 amounted to 8,261,000 hectoliters, estimated at 7,766,000 kroner. The quantity exceeded that imported in 1884, which had shown the highest figure up to that time.

The purchase of foreign steamers, which in 1882 had been much larger than in any previous year, has fallen off much; which appears from the following comparative table:

Years.	Number.	Register tons.	Value.
			Kroner.
1881	19	6,643	2,452,000
1882	33	14,963	6,279,000
1883	23	8,701	3,344,000
1884	19	5,592	2,078,000
1885	7	2,834	953,000

If all import articles are divided into two large classes, imports intended for consumption and imports intended for industrial purposes, the results of the importation during the past ten years will be the following:

Years.	Imports intended for domestic consumption.	Imports intended for industrial purposes.	Total.	Imports intended for domestic consumption.	Imports intended for industrial purposes.
	Kroner.	*Kroner.*	*Kroner.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1876	122,900,000	44,500,000	167,400,000	73.4	26.6
1877	139,000,000	50,800,000	189,800,000	73.2	26.8
1878	104,200,000	36,100,000	140,300,000	74.2	25.8
1879	98,800,000	33,400,000	132,200,000	74.7	25.3
1880	113,600,000	37,300,000	150,900,000	75.3	24.7
1881	122,500,000	42,500,000	165,000,000	74.2	25.8
1882	110,900,000	49,600,000	160,500,000	69.1	30.9
1883	114,200,000	47,100,000	161,300,000	70.8	29.2
1884	110,400,000	48,400,000	158,800,000	69.6	30.4
1885	101,800,000	43,800,000	145,600,000	69.9	30.1

The exports of Norway for the years 1866 to 1885 may in regard to their values be classified thus:

Years.	Products of forestry and wood industry.	Fishery products.	Other Norway articles.	Re-exported foreign goods.	Total.
	Kroner.	*Kroner.*	*Kroner.*	*Kroner.*	*Kroner.*
1866–'70*	31,040,000	33,330,000	8,070,000	840,000	73,280,000
1871–'75*	44,950,000	41,790,000	16,920,000	2,560,000	106,220,000
1876–'80*	38,800,000	43,140,000	19,120,000	2,310,000	103,370,000
1881–'85*	42,860,000	42,920,000	26,080,000	2,970,000	114,830,000
1881	44,910,000	50,160,000	24,030,000	1,830,000	120,930,000
1882	45,890,000	47,070,000	26,900,000	3,100,000	122,960,000
1883	43,800,000	42,730,000	26,480,000	3,130,000	116,140,000
1884	40,520,000	39,720,000	29,340,000	2,620,000	112,200,000
1885	39,160,000	34,920,000	23,680,000	4,180,000	101,940,000

* On an average.

The two principal export articles, timber and fish, which about the year 1865 amounted to about nine-tenths of the aggregate exports, have during the last years amounted to a little above seven-tenths. As compared with the former years, their value has certainly risen; but it has been stationary since 1870 while the value of the other exports has

increased considerably. At percentage rate the distribution of the different classes of exports was as follows:

Years.	Timber and fishery products.	Other products.	Reshipped goods.	Total.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1866–'70*	87.9	11.0	1.1	100
1871–'75*	81.7	15 9	2.4	100
1876–'80*	79.2	18.6	2.2	100
1881–'85	74.5	22.9	2.6	100
1881	78.6	19.9	1.5	100
1882	75.6	21.9	2 5	100
1883	74.5	22.8	2.7	100
1884	71.5	26.2	2.3	100
1885	72.6	23.3	4.1	100

*On an average.

It is chiefly due to the single article, ice, that some decline in the percentage of other exports besides timber and fish appeared in 1885. Of this article an unusually large quantity was exported in 1884, and sold at very profitable prices. In 1885 the exportation fell off again to its normal point.

Of the value above given of the Norwegian forestry products exported in 1885, namely, 39,160,000 kroner, 31,236,000 kroner belong to timber, properly speaking, 5,664,000 kroner to wood pulp, and 1,802,000 kroner to matches.

Exports of timber during the ten years 1876 *to* 1885.

Years.	Planed timber.	Sawed timber.	Hewn timber.	Round timber.	Staves.	Firewood.	Total.
	Reg. tons.	*Reg. tons.*	*Reg. tons.*	*Reg. tons.*	*Reg. tons.*	*Reg. tons.*	*Reg. tons.*
1876	144, 199	340, 594	134, 572	240, 846	29, 854	42, 589	932, 654
1877	158, 279	314, 186	101, 479	197, 292	28, 151	31, 121	830, 508
1878	162, 198	219, 193	97, 846	195, 429	27, 016	35, 332	737, 014
1879	164, 770	176, 893	102, 134	207, 417	26, 148	29, 496	706, 858
1880	193, 654	245, 548	105, 628	290, 739	30, 061	29, 576	895, 206
1881	227, 088	228, 951	80, 016	280, 429	34, 405	31, 102	881, 991
1882	234, 044	268, 484	66, 485	278, 520	34, 526	36, 750	918, 809
1883	247, 667	244, 150	66, 165	303, 007	43, 977	40, 190	945, 156
1884	238, 954	243, 920	69, 356	307, 826	39, 969	39, 206	939, 231
1885	245, 936	236, 011	59, 441	242, 666	33, 928	42, 405	860, 387

The quantity of the exported timber was smaller in 1885 than in any of the previous five years, and was less by 49,000 register tons than the average imports for the years 1881–'85, but 40,000 register tons larger than the quantity for the years 1876–'80. The exports of sawed and planed timber have during the last years generally been somewhat over 480,000 register tons, after having reached 502,500 tons in 1882, the largest quantity exported since 1873 and 1874, when it rose to 570,000 and 550,000 register tons, respectively.

Of planed timber a somewhat larger average quantity was exported during the last years than of sawed timber, while in 1877 the proportion was one third of planed to two-thirds of sawed timber. The exports of hewn timber, *i. e.*, beams, &c., have steadily declined, and amounted in 1885 to not much more than one-half of the average exports of the years 1876–'80, and to one-third of the average exports of 1871–'75. Also the shipping of mining timber and pit-props was smaller than in the years immediately preceding.

The prices which timber brought in 1885 were still lower than those of 1884, the difference being 1 or 2 kroner per register ton. The prices of 1885 were nearly equal to those of 1879, after having risen considerably in 1880–'82.

The exportation of wood pulp, which in 1875 still amounted to only 8,540 tons, valued at 683,000 kroner, has during the last six years amounted to the following:

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	*Kroner.*		*Tons.*	*Kroner.*
1880	26,055	2,345,000	1883	70,464	4,845,000
1881	42,800	4,280,000	1884	76,619	4,722,000
1882	58,884	4,009,000	1885	90,781	5,664,000

This article has within some years acquired considerable importance, and notwithstanding the declining prices the quantities of export have increased steadily and considerably. In the years 1884 and 1885 alone the exports rose from 76,000 to 90,800 tons.

In regard to the other large class of Norwegian export articles, the fishery products, it has already been shown in former statistical publications that the years 1882 and 1883 were remarkable for a quite unusual decline in the exports of all the more important fishery products, and that an exceptional rise in the prices brought at the same time the value to the level of the most prosperous years. The next year gave a quite different result, showing an increase of the quantities and a falling off in the prices. About the same was observed also in 1885.

The exportation of klipfish, or cured fish, the principal product of the large fisheries, was as follows:

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.	*Kroner.*		*Kilograms.*	*Kroner.*
1881	41,919,000	16,012,000	1884	37,666,000	13,183,000
1882	40,120,000	17,658,000	1885	37,372,000	11,847,000
1883	31,458,000	16,041,000			

In regard to the quantity, an increase of nearly 6,000,000 kilograms is noticeable from 1883 to 1885, but as the average prices have at the same time fallen off from 51 to 32 ore per kilogram, or about 38 per cent., the value of the exports shows much lower figures.

We observe the same proportion in the exportation of stockfish (dried fish). The exports amounted to the following:

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.	*Kroner.*		*Kilograms.*	*Kroner.*
1881	18,876,000	6,185,000	1884	13,875,000	5,625,000
1882	14,907,000	6,727,000	1885	16,830,000	5,122,000
1883	10,907,000	5,488,000			

Of roe, 64,000 hectoliters, valued at 1,246,000 kroner, were shipped in 1885, against 40,000 hectoliters, of value 1,525,000 kroner, in 1884. The price had fallen off from 38 to 19.50 kroner per hectoliter, or nearly one-half.

The market also for cod-liver oil has been very dull during the last year, and especially for the finer qualities. While steam-refined medicinal cod-liver oil brought on an average 180 kroner per hectoliter in 1883, it was valued at 95 kroner in 1884, and at 62 kroner in 1885. Other medicinal cod-liver oils had fallen off from 115 kroner per hectoliter to 65 kroner in 1884, and 48 kroner in 1885. Clear fish oil declined from 60 to 48 kroner in 1884, and 40 kroner in 1885, &c.

The total shipments of the different kinds of fish oils were as follows:

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Hectoliters.	*Kroner.*		*Hectoliters.*	*Kroner.*
1880	169,000	5,295,000	1883	83,000	4,430,000
1881	125,000	5,438,000	1884	125,000	5,706,000
1882	101,000	5,383,000	1885	147,000	5,228,000

In the value given for 1885, whale oil amounting to 969,000 kroner (1884, 773,000 kroner) is also included.

The exports of herring, which had fallen off from 1,091,000 hectoliters, valued at 16,280,000 kroner, in 1881; and 664,000 hectoliters, valued at 11,567,000 kroner, in 1883, amounted to 741,000 hectoliters in 1884, of a value of 10,556,000 kroner, and to 698,000 hectoliters, of a value of 8,129,000 kroner, in 1885.

The 24,000,000 kroner, which according to the foregoing statements make the total value of the other Norwegian exports, besides fishery products and forestry products (wood pulp and matches included), embrace a large quantity of rather different articles, none of which bear any comparison in importance with the two said principal articles, but which, however, are every year increasing in number and importance. The subjoined list gives an enumeration of all the articles whose export value in 1885 exceeded 400,000 kroner:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Kroner.		*Kroner.*
Nails	2,631,000	Condensed milk	695,000
Skins	2,461,000	Copper and old metal	670,000
Butter	1,953,000	Cotton goods	553,000
Woolen goods	1,629,000	Glassware	496,000
Ores	1,372,000	Nickel ore	485,000
Paper and pasteboard	1,005,000	Sole-leather	472,000
Oats	867,000	Hewn stone	468,000
Ice	797,000		

Besides the foregoing articles horses are also exported, probably to an amount of over 400,000 kroner. In 1884 apatite was exported for 710,000 kroner (1885, 168,500 kroner), beer for 637,000 kroner (1885, 381,000 kroner), and blubber for 636,000 kroner (1885, 71,000 kroner). The cause of the considerable falling off in the latter article is probably that the blubber was for a great part boiled to oil in 1886 and imported in that form.

Of smaller exports may be noted books, machines, linen goods, cotton yarn, yarn of linen and hemp, game, carraway-seed, bran, preserved food, rags, linseed and rape-seed oil, oxalic acid, iodine, bricks, and lamps.

In addition to the foregoing remarks on the commerce of Norway in 1885, I beg to subjoin a table showing the values of her trade with the different foreign nations for the years 1884 and 1885.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total commerce.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
	Kroner.	*Kroner.*	*Kroner.*	*Kroner.*	*Kroner.*	*Kroner.*
Germany	45,781,000	41,666,400	15,272,000	12,136,300	61,053,800	53,802,700
Great Britain	42,101,500	37,352,900	37,274,100	34,182,100	79,375,600	71,535,000
Sweden	17,457,900	16,339,500	13,041,500	13,060,400	30,499,400	29,399,900
Russia and Finland	15,704,000	16,338,300	4,255,800	2,775,500	19,959,800	19,113,800
Denmark	13,046,300	11,069,800	6,091,000	4,872,000	19,137,300	15,941,800
Countries out of Europe	7,339,700	7,957,500	2,413,400	3,799,300	9,753,100	11,756,800
Holland	5,404,800	4,828,300	5,371,500	5,416,100	10,776,300	10,244,400
France	5,549,400	4,563,200	9,527,400	7,849,000	15,076,800	12,412,200
Spain	518,300	403,500	11,327,900	10,087,900	11,922,600	10,552,700
Belgium	2,670,600	2,377,000	3,769,000	4,005,400	6,451,400	6,434,500
Italy and Austria	423,100	395,900	3,084,000	2,924,200	3,619,400	3,360,800

Trade of the principal Norwegian cities in 1885.

Cities.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Percentage.
	Kroner.	*Kroner.*	*Kroner.*	*Kroner.*
Christiania	70,564,700	25,051,900	95,616,600	38.6
Bergen	24,541,100	14,443,400	38,984,500	15.8
Trondhjem	10,875,100	5,218,000	16,093,100	6.5
The other cities	39,623,700	57,224,800	96,848,500	39.1
Total	145,604,600	101,938,100	247,542,200	100.0

GERH. GADE,
Consul

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, November 17, 1886.

Report of Consul Gade, of Christiania.

The following statistics showing the trade of Christiania have been furnished by the custom-house clerks, and must on the whole be considered as correct. An official detailed statistical review of the commerce of the whole Kingdom of Norway for the past year will be published later by the statistical central bureau, and will be reported by me as a supplement to this.

NAVIGATION.

The following table gives the number and tonnage of the vessels which entered from foreign countries at the port of Christiania in 1886:

ENTERED.

Nation.	Sailing vessels.				Steamers.				Total.	
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.			
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Norwegian	397	100,842	78	23,371	443	187,365	14	3,607	932	315,185
Swedish	70	1,708	8	161	204	65,214	1	539	283	67,622
Danish	116	5,082	7	812	171	135,440	.....	.....	294	141,334
British	14	3,203	7	1,887	121	116,855	4	2,919	146	124,924
French	4	638	1	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	730
Dutch	11	1,591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1,591
German	52	4,542	7	3,915	21	8,180	6	2,768	86	19,405
Russian	3	531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	531
Total	667	118,197	108	30,238	960	513,054	25	9,833	1,760	671,322

No American vessel entered this port, but at the port of Fredericksstad, within this district, the American ship Raphael, of Camden, Me., 1,543 gross tons burden, arrived from London and took a cargo of 650 standards planed wood for Melbourne, Australia, at a rate of 72*s.* 6*d.* per standard. The steamers of the Danish Thingvalla line have continued their semi-monthly voyages between Copenhagen and New York, touching at this port and Christiansand going and coming from America. The greater part of merchandise transported between Norway and the United States is carried by this line, though the English Wilson line also has a great share of this trade, with transshipment of the goods at Hull, England. Notwithstanding the great amount of goods and considerable number of emigrant passengers carried by the Thingvalla line, its financial status is anything but good, and the value of its shares has much declined. It is to be hoped that this useful line will prove more successful and that it may continue to promote the commercial relations between the two countries. Two Norwegian vessels with cargoes cleared from this port for the United States, one with 1,186 tons of ice for New York and the other with empty petroleum-barrels for Philadelphia. Seven Norwegian sailing vessels have entered this port with petroleum from New York and Philadelphia, and one vessel from Galveston, Tex., with a cargo of cotton.

IMPORTS.

For 1885 the total imports of this port were in the official statistical returns valued at 70,564,700 kroner, equal to $19,072,100, or about 30 per cent. of the aggregate imports of the whole Kingdom, 247,500,000 kroner. I regret that I have not yet been able to procure from the custom-house a complete list of the imports at this port during the past year, and I can only give the quantity and value of the principal goods imported. When the Statistical Central Bureau, which has kindly furnished me with the subjoined figures, has finished its publications on the trade of Norway in 1886, I shall be able to submit full details of the importations of Christiania. Their aggregate value will probably come near to that of 1885, notwithstanding the general decline of prices.

List of the principal articles imported at Christiania in 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		Kroner.			*Kroner.*
Cotton ..... kilograms..	1,871,800	1,796,928	Copper sheets ... kilograms..	282,650	282,650
Pork, salted ..... do....	4,170,390	2,502,234	Linseed and rape oil .. do....	2,047,475	880,414
Meat, salted ..... do....	788,100	370,407	Petroleum and paraffine oil, kilograms	4,529,670	634,154
Stearine, margarine, &c. do....	337,430	337,430	Rice ..... kilograms..	1,243,460	236,257
Apples and pears ..... do...	214,620	64,386	Salt ..... hectoliters..	90,700	126,980
Linseed ..... do...	2,331,960	489,711	Skins, dry ..... kilograms..	122,790	171,906
Rape-seed ..... do....	821,730	156,128	Hides, raw ..... do....	130,350	143,385
Coffee ..... do....	5,095,260	4,174,394	Lard and fat ... . do...	162,184	105,420
Barley ..... do....	7,955,480	867,168	Leather ..... do ...	785,710	1,492,849
Beans, peas, lentils .... do....	1,339,410	200,910	Butter ..... do ...	1,782,610	2,318,693
Wheat ..... do....	770,620	109,425	Coal, cinders, and coke, hectoliters	2,467,810	2,319,741
Maize ..... do....	310,830	32,634	Sugar:		
Rye ..... do....	38,651,860	4,174,394	Loaves and rock candy, kilograms	2,838,350	1,078,573
Rye flour ..... do ..	2,710,930	393,080	Other ..... kilograms..	4,800,760	1,488,236
Wheat flour ..... do....	7,045,100	1,452,569	Sirup ... . do....	1,779,600	302,532
Hemp ..... do....	386,650	231,990	Tobacco leaves ..... do....	1,030,078	1,236,094
Locomobiles	.....	11,800	Woolen goods	536,880	3,919,224
Agricultural machines	.....	99,400	Wine:		
Sewing-machines	.....	165,000	In casks	577,400	577,400
Other machines	.....	696,000	In bottles ..... liters..	65,970	131,940
Parts of machinery	.....	342,700			
Pig-iron ..... kilograms..	5,696,400	3,355,486	Total	.....	39,761,586
Steel ..... do....	547,980	164,394			
Bar and hoop iron ..... do....	8,264,000	991,680			
Rails for roads ..... do....	1,306,000	130,650			

The imports at Christiania from the United States in 1886 are given in the custom-house statement as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton ..... kilograms..	171, 104	$45, 692	Petroleum ..... kilograms..	2, 830, 212	$107, 089
Pork, salted ..... do....	2, 334, 611	378, 586	Sole-leather..... do....	753, 085	38, 672
Meat, salted ..... do...	295, 963	37, 498	Lard ..... do....	83, 216	14, 619
Tallow and fat..... do....	29, 050	4, 711	Butter .... do....	321, 057	112, 804
Apples..... do....	81, 320	6, 594	Sugar:		
Maize..... do....	308, 478	8, 337	Loaves and rock candy, kilograms	138, 863	14, 262
Wheat..... do....	81, 038	3, 066	Other ..... kilograms..	375, 039	31, 422
Wheat flour ..... do....	496, 595	25, 501	Sirup..... do....	1, 235, 845	56, 782
Sewing-machines .... pieces..	646	5, 270	Tobacco leaves ..... do....	84, 402	27, 374
Machines, other.....	.....	1, 693			
Tools..... kilograms..	14, 400	5, 449			
Linseed and rape oil ...do....	5, 113	549	Total.....	.....	926, 115

In former reports I have pointed out that American products are quite often imported here through British and German ports, and consequently entered in the custom-house returns as imports from those countries. I find on inquiry that, besides the foregoing American products, all of which were brought here direct from the United States, the following goods of American produce were imported here in 1886 via European ports:

Articles.	By way of England.		By way of Germany.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.		*Kilograms.*	
Cotton	1, 251, 174	$324, 629	43, 045	$11, 168
Pork.....	1, 404, 328	227, 729	59, 768	9, 692
Meat.....	134, 734	17, 115	65, 951	8, 378
Petroleum	1, 178, 558	44, 594	7, 672	290
Total	.....	614, 067	.....	29, 528

If these sums are added to the value of American goods imported here direct, it will be seen that the American imports represented an amount of over $1,500,000. Among the articles imported, sirup and sugar may be mentioned as gaining in importance for every year. According to landing certificates produced at this consulate in 1868, 4,813 barrels of sirup and 3,980 barrrels of granulated sugar of American manufacture were imported here. There is a large importation of American petroleum, and there is probably no danger of its ever being superseded in this country by the Russian oil, which has appeared also here. A cargo of about 2,000 barrels was imported here last year and is now selling at the same price as the American petroleum. It does not seem to find much favor with our public, nor can it be used in the ordinary lamps.

EXPORTS.

The general exports of Christiania are given in the following custom-house statement:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish, dried.....kilograms..	109, 940	$12, 200	Fish guano .....kilograms..	258, 320	$10, 000
Herring:			Matches .....do....	4, 150, 000	586, 500
Fat, salted ..hectoliters..	3, 077	13, 300	Beer .....liters..	1, 090, 608	124, 800
Other, salted.....do....	5, 921	16, 000	Ice .....regular tons..	59, 778	50, 000
Fresh .....kilograms..	3, 755, 000	42, 300	Nails.....kilograms..	2, 492, 228	160, 000
Butterine .....do....	1, 503, 500	142, 200	Horseshoe-nails.....do....	3, 772, 668	510, 000
Cotton yarn.....do....	73, 165	30, 000	Brandy .....liters.	165, 048	11, 150
Fish oil.....hectoliters..	14, 515	178, 500	Paper of wood pulp, kilograms.....	4, 383, 670	300, 000
Oats .....kilograms..	68, 952	102, 500	Stone, hewn..... tons..	1, 480	720
Wood pulp:			Lumber .....register tons..	78, 444	1, 485, 000
Dry.....do....	5, 319, 500	1, 055, 000			
Wet ..... do....	38, 037, 700				
Sole-leather.....do....	4, 400	3, 560	Total.....	.....	4, 837, 730

Many items have probably been omitted in the above enumeration of the exports of Christiania in 1886, and the official statistical returns, which will be published towards the middle of the year, will doubtless show a much higher figure. In 1885 the exports were valued at 25,051,900 kroner, or $6,770,783.

In 1886 340 invoices against 158 in the preceding year were produced at this consulate for verification. The declared value of the goods exported to the United States is shown in the subjoined digest of the invoice book.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Christiania to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters endings—				Total.
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	
Anchovies	.....	$411 78	.....	$1, 901 35	$2, 313 13
Antiquities	.....	.....	$815 65	.....	815 65
Books	$1, 170 56	2, 592 21	1, 144 82	2, 344 49	7, 252 08
Calf-skins	.....	.....	1, 311 63	.....	1, 311 63
Cheese	.....	451 40	1, 429 54	562 55	2, 443 49
Cod-liver oil	3, 042 76	1, 923 38	3, 042 76	1, 697 00	9, 705 90
Cranberries	.....	.....	252 78	205 50	458 28
Herring and other fish	613 14	.....	.....	1, 050 67	1, 663 81
Ice	745 00	.....	.....	.....	745 00
Jackets of skin	170 84	.....	331 00	330 98	832 82
Matches	222 61	422 72	704 45	1, 011 70	2, 361 48
Mica	.....	.....	574 94	.....	574 94
Old iron rails	.....	.....	.....	6, 549 20	6, 549 20
Oxalic acid	.....	.....	2, 254 67	.....	2, 254 67
Porpoise hides	.....	.....	.....	3, 452 31	3, 452 31
Preserved food	117 75	.....	192 08	.....	309 83
Sardines in oil	.....	313 08	.....	502 67	815 75
Skins	593 39	.....	.....	.....	593 39
Sounds of fish	.....	.....	835 75	.....	835 75
Sperm oil	.....	817 92	.....	.....	817 92
Whale oil	573 19	.....	.....	.....	573 19
Wood pulp	22, 609 89	33, 404 32	40, 507 41	39, 557 53	136, 079 15
Sundries	618 98	65 62	584 77	326 81	1, 596 18
Total	30, 478 11	40, 402 43	53, 982 25	59, 492 76	184, 355 55
Total for preceding year	28, 676 51	15, 834 74	20, 808 81	30, 373 63	95, 693 69
Increase	1, 801 60	24, 567 69	33, 173 44	29, 119 13	88, 661 86

Of wood pulp, the largest article of export, 7,033 tons were exported in 1886 against 5,450 tons in 1885. The said amount comprised 6,063

moist pine pulps, with 50 per cent. water, the average price of which was invoiced at £3 per ton, the pulp delivered in New York; 419 tons dry pulp, at £6 5*s.* per ton; 118 tons bleached and 200 tons unbleached chemically-prepared pulp, at £16 and £13 4*s.*, respectively, and 198 tons moist bleached and unbleached sulphite pulp at £8 15*s.* per ton.

As new articles exported to America may be noted calf-skins, mica, oxalic acid, porpoise hides, fish sounds, and sperm and whale oil. Manufacturers of matches regret that no further orders come in from the American market, though there is no duty any longer levied on the boxes of the matches.

The custom-house duties of different kinds collected at the port of Christiania in 1886 amounted to 9,880,360 kroner, equal to $2,670,368, against 9,685,846 kroner for 1885.

AGRICULTURE.

The summer of 1886 was cool all over Norway, with the exception of Finmark, where it was uncommonly beautiful. The fall proved very fine in the eastern provinces, where the cultivation of cereals is of importance, and the crops were harvested under very favorable conditions. Crops of every kind were generally satisfactory as to quantity, but the quality varied much in different parts of the country. In Sweden and some adjacent districts the grass crop was rather scarce, while Norway had a good hay harvest, and the cattle will not need be underfed during the winter, as is too often the case in many parts of the country. Like other farm products, hay has fallen in price. At some places ensilage has been successfully tried, and seems particularly suited to the western districts. In 1885 the grain crops were a failure, but those of the past year yielded a fair result, even better than in an average good year. The grain was abundant and of excellent quality. However, as the prices of cereals have declined very much here as elsewhere, no profit was left to the farmers. Oats are raised here more than other kinds of grain, but this cereal, which was formerly exported in large quantities, is no longer in demand abroad, and the prices are very low. The result of the potato crop was very good, and it is worthy of note potatoes yielded up to sixteen-fold in the district of Tromsöe, in the seventieth degree of north latitude.

Notwithstanding the nature of the country and the small area of cultivated land, agriculture is still the most important resource of Norway. A year like 1886, with its abundant crops, would once have improved the financial condition of the farmers, but now, owing to the steady decline in the prices of all dairy and farm produce, agriculturists are no better off than before. It appears that the expense of farming cannot be reduced in the same proportion as incomes are decreasing, the farmers' debts being generally too heavy and no reduction possible in the rate of interest, taxes, and the mass of working expenses. If better times should not soon return, frugality and economy in the conduct of private as well as public affairs will be the last resource. The brighter side of the picture is that the soil is owned by a great number of small proprietors, who are largely the consumers of their own farm products. The existing depression of the farming business is consequently less felt, and the decline in prices is of less moment than in such countries as Denmark, Germany, and France, where the soil is extensively cultivated to send the produce to the market.

The laborers in the country districts have little reason for complaint, nor have in any branch of industry workingmen lacked remunerative

occupation. Spite of the decline in the price of food, wages have not gone down, and in some rural districts it has been difficult the find sufficient hands during the harvest, probably a result of the large emigration to America which has been going on from this country for a number of years.

Among the mountains Norway has valuable pastures during the summer, and she might easily be a great butter-producing country. As it now is, the exportation of butter is but insignificant compared with the large importation from other countries, including America. Butterine alone is now exported in increasing quantities. A recent law relating to the sale and packing of this kind of butter went into force at the beginning of the present year. Condensed milk of Norwegian manufacture has long found a good market in England.

FISHERIES.

The products of the great fisheries of Norway, which are valued at 40,000,000 kroner per annum on an average, are for the most part prepared at places outside this consular district and there exported. I shall confine myself to the small number of fisheries which are carried on in this section of the country.

Herring was in 1886, as in the preceding year, caught at many places on the southern coast between Christiania Fiord and Lindesnos, and the English market took a great deal of the catch in fresh condition, packed in ice or prepared with boracic acid. Toward the end of the year herring again appeared in these waters, and though no longer a profitable article of export, owing to the rich British fisheries, it proved a cheap and welcome article of food for the population on the coast.

The lobster fisheries, which also have their principal market in England, are said to have yielded a good result, young lobsters having brought 40 to 45 ore (11 to 12 cents) apiece.

Artificial breeding from lobster roe as well as of other salt-water fish has lately been started at a new establishment within this district, where a remarkable quantity of young cod has been lately observed in the bays and sounds adjacent to the hatching apparatus.

The culture of oysters in this country promises well and will perhaps be a profitable investment of money. The companies have increased their capitals, and young oysters of excellent quality have appeared in the market.

The Norwegian seal catching occupied 23 steamers of an aggregate tonnage of 5,827 tons in 1886, and the result was reported to be 50,331 seals, yielding 9,050 barrels of blubber; 489 bottle-nose whales, yielding 4,400 barrels of blubber, and 32 polar bears. In 1885, when only 22 steamers were occupied in this industry, the yield amounted to 71,359 seal-skins, about 10,345 barrels of seal blubber, and about 1,510 barrels of bottle-nose blubber. The prices of the skins were in 1886 about the same as in 1885, viz, 3*s.* 6*d.* (English sterling) for young and 6*s.* 6*d.* for old skins. The seal oil brought only 39 reichsmarks (German) against about 42 reichsmarks in 1885, and the bottle-nose oil 32.40 kroner per barrel against 38 kroner in 1885. The seal expeditions will probably cause a loss of 100,000 kroner to the owners of the vessels. In 1886 26 vessels, 6 of which were steamers, of an aggregate tonnage of 2,615 tons, against 18 vessels in 1885, were fitted out for bottle-nose catching and killed 1,311 whales, yielding about 11,800 barrels of blubber, or 10,600 barrels of oil, representing a gross amount of 343,000 kroner, valued at 32.40 kroner per barrel. As the fitting-out expenses and

the shares paid to the crews amounted to an equal sum, no profit was left from this fishery either.

We have at last the whaling expeditions to the coast of Finmark, carried out in 1886 by 36 steamers of 1,123 tons, which killed only 862 whales, while the catch of 32 steamers amounted to 1,252 whales in 1885. The result of the whaling expeditions was estimated at 46,000 barrels of oil, which represented 1,242,000 kroner, a barrel of oil valued at 27 kroner or one English ton at £18. On account of the poor result of the whaling in 1886 some of the steamers engaged in that industry will not be fitted out in 1887.

SHIPPING.

Of all the industries of this country none appears to have suffered more during the last years, and particularly in 1886, than the shipping. The result of the carrying trade must be called anything but satisfactory to the ship-owners, and it seems rather certain that the time is near when there will be no more call for the old wooden ships with which Norway is so well supplied. Large capitals are invested in these vessels, and there have lately been several great failures in some of the towns on the coast, which derived their entire revenue from the shipping.

Steamers have had their full share of the depression of the carrying trade during the past year. The overproduction of steam tonnage has been felt everywhere, though in a smaller degree than in the preceding years. A slight improvement in the rates of freight was noticeable towards the end of 1886, and then at present much fewer idle steamers in our harbors than at the same time last year.

The sailing vessels belonging to the mercantile marine numbered at the beginning of the year 7,154, of 1,449,000 tons burden, and were in the course of the year reduced by 100 vessels, of about 13,000 tons. An addition of 40 new vessels, built in Norway, besides 60 vessels, of 38,000 tons, bought abroad, was made, but it is computed that 200 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of about 60,000 tons, were lost during the year. Only 2 of the vessels built in Norway measured over 1,000 tons, one of which was an iron ship of 1,232 tons. The average tonnage of the sailing vessels bought abroad was reported to be over 600 tons.

The fleet of steamers of the merchant marine, which at the beginning of the year numbered 510, of 114,500 tons burden—many of the steamers running on the lakes not included—was increased by 19 steamers, of about 8,300 tons. Fifteen steamers were built in the domestic shipyards, and 1 new and 7 older steamers, measuring together 8,060 tons, were bought abroad. The prices of steamers, new as well as old, were low in 1886, and the latter were sold at even 50 per cent. of their original value. Large new steamers for the carrying trade were delivered in England at £7 10*s.* per ton dead weight.

LUMBER TRADE.

The exportation of this great staple amounted for the first eleven months of 1886 to 783,600 tons of all kind, or 40,000 tons less than in 1885, and 123,000 tons less than in 1884. The decline was chiefly visible in the more valuable sawn lumber, while a much larger quantity of pit-props was exported than in the preceding years. The total value of the exports of wood in 1886 was estimated at 31,000,000 kroner, against over 32,500,000 in 1885, and 34,000,000 in 1884. The principal customers

of Norwegian lumber were, during January to November, 1886, as follows:

Countries.	Quantity.	Countries.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
England	478,000	Spain	7,700
France	85,200	Africa	7,300
Holland	48,400	Australia	45,500
Belgium	41,600	Other countries	18,200
Germany	28,900		
Denmark	21,900	Total	783,600

England took about the same quantity as in 1885, but 100,000 tons less than in 1884, and all other countries reduced somewhat their consumption of this article. Australia, which, next to England, is the best market for planed wood, was the only exception, as she increased her imports from Norway by about 3,000 tons. The heavy shipments which were made thither have now overstocked the Australian market, so that it will be unable to receive more planed wood for some time to come.

To London Norway exported in 1886 7,082,000 planed boards, against 7,256,000 in 1884. In the London market the boards from this country are considered inferior in quality to the Swedish, and bring less.

INDUSTRY.

The production of wood pulp for paper manufacture is steadily increasing. It was larger in 1886 than in any previous year, and reached about 120,000 tons of moist pulp, with 50 per cent. water, against 107,000 tons in 1885, and 88,000 in 1884. The United States, owing to the cheap rates of freight, has gradually become a good market. Several new mills are now in process of construction, and the production of this year will probably reach about 150,000 tons. The prices of mechanically prepared pulp had gradually fallen from £3 2*s.* 6*d.* to £2 17*s.* 6*d.*, and in a few cases to £2 15*s.* per ton, delivered free in the railroad cars in Hull, England. If the average prepared of this kind of pulp be estimated at 40 kroner per ton—the pulp delivered free on board in the Norwegian port—the value of the pulp exported will be 5,000,000 kroner, to which 1,000,000 may be added for the export of chemically prepared pulps.

The exportation of beer has for some years been declining, though a little larger in 1886 than in 1885. The quantity of beer exported was as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
	Liters.		*Liters.*
1881	1,544,000	1884	1,515,000
1882	1,705,000	1885	1,120,000
1883	1,979,000	1886	1,193,000

The home consumption of beer was estimated in the years 1873–'77 at 20.1 liters, in 1878–'82 at 17.7 liters, in 1883 at 17.7, in 1884 at 16.9, and in 1885 and 1886 at 17.1 liters per individual per annum.

About 4,000,000 kilograms of matches were exported in 1886, but the prices have been falling, and hardly any profit is said to have been made

on this article. The factories have now larger stocks on hand than at the end of 1885.

The exports of horseshoe-nails in 1886 were valued at 1,000,000 kroner. Germany and Russia, owing to recent heavy duties, are now closed markets for this Norwegian article, and it will probably soon meet a sharp competition in France, where several new factories have been built.

RAILROADS.

No addition has been made to the railroad net, which still embraces 1,562 kilometers, but several new lines are discussed and will be built as soon as the financial condition of the country will allow. The existing railroads show quite satisfactory results of the traffic of 1886, and their incomes have on an average increased between 4 and 5 per cent. above those of 1885, chiefly owing to an increase of the passenger traffic. A concession was given by the Government to a foreign company to build a railroad, starting from Lulea in North Sweden on the Bothnian Gulf, and terminating at the Ofoten Fjord in Nordland, in Norway, after crossing the wild mountains between Sweden and Norway, where no roads or any traffic has ever existed. This railroad is intended to form an outlet to those remote districts of the Scandinavian peninsula, which are rich in iron ore and excellent timber, and is now in process of construction. But it has already caused some alarm in political and military circles in Sweden and Norway, as offering a dangerously easy means of transport for Russian troops.

FINANCES.

The revenues of the Government show in 1886 a surplus of the expenses, chiefly the result of the duties yielding a larger amount in the fiscal year than calculated in the budget, viz, 20,100,000 kroner against 18,800,000 kroner, as calculated. The malt and brandy taxes showed some decrease, a result partly of the temperance movement going on in this country, and probably still more of the large stock of domestic brandy left from the preceding year, when there was a rich crop of potatoes, most in use here for the distillation of brandy. The large revenue on imports is due to duties being levied on such articles as coffee, sugar, tobacco, and petroleum, which articles are consumed by all classes of the population, and particularly by the laboring classes, who cannot yet be said to have suffered much from the depression in business. The favorable condition of the European money market in 1886 enabled the Norwegian Government to make the most profitable loan which the country has ever concluded. The amount was 31,000,000 kroner and the interest 3½ per cent. The loan was concluded with the London banking firm, C. J. Hambro & Son, at a rate of 96.10 per cent, and the effective is calculated to be 3.71 per cent. per annum. This loan, which will be paid in 140 half yearly installments, will be exclusively for the conversion of former loans, bearing 4 and 4½ per cent. interest.

EMIGRATION.

The emigration from Christiania was about the same in 1886 as in 1885, and amounted to 10,340 persons, of whom 10,307 went to the United States and 33 to Australia and the Sandwich Islands. Of the emigrants were 4,772 men, 3,594 women, and 1,019 children of the male and 945 of the female sex; 1,530 were Swedes, who took their passage from this

port. The emigrants were reported to have carried with them in money 104,349 kroner, and their passage money amounted to 622,752 kroner. They were transported to their destination by 13 different lines of steamers, of which 1 was American, 9 English, 2 German, and 1 Danish, which latter carried alone two-fifths of the aggregate number, or 4,449 persons.

TOURISTS IN NORWAY.

In former annual reports I have mentioned the increasing attraction of Norway as a summer resort and the economical benefit she derives from the stream of foreign tourists. According to rather correct statistics, 15,000 foreigners visited Norway last summer, leaving in the country 4,000,000 kroner. At least 500 of the number are supposed to have been Americans, and most of them passed twice through this city.

GERH. GADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, February 3d, 1887.

BERGEN.

Report of Consul Gade.

COD AND HERRING FISHERIES.

As irregularly as the enormous herring shoals yearly come to the Norwegian coasts, as reliable and regular is the visit of the welcome guest, the codfish, to the Lofoten and other principal fishing banks along our wide-spread shores. This was the case also the past year.

Already, as early as the middle of January the fish was traced along the whole archipelago of Lofoten, and the catch from the beginning being favored with calm and suitable weather, it continued its course with a steady and good success up to Easter-time, this being the regular term for the fishermen to give up working, either for returning to their respective homes or for trying their luck later on the Finmarken banks, where the so-called capelin fishing follows the principal codfishing in Lofoten. Chiefly owing to the favorable weather during the whole fishing season, the proceeds of the Lofoten catch in 1886 turned out to be the largest on record for the past twenty-five years, showing a quantity of 38,500,000 fish (34,000,000 in 1885), whereof 30,500,000 were salted and cured for klipfish, and the other 8,000,000 dried and prepared for stockfish. The fish proved to be in very good condition, fatter in general than the two previous years, and the large quantity of 42,300 barrels liver-oil therein not included, 12,500 of medicine oil, as well as 42,100 barrels of fish roe, were the principal other products of this fishery, being estimated at a total value of 17,500,000 kroner ($4,605,260), which, however, in consequence of the low prices paid for the round fish, shows a decrease in value as follows:

	Kroner.
1885	19,250,000
1884	24,750,000
1883	24,500,000
1882	20,166,666

At the best time of the season there were collected at Lofoten 6,832 fishing boats, carrying 29,000 men (against 26,600 in 1885), whose gross profit at an average is estimated at 225 kroner ($60.30) for each man,

or about 10 per cent. less than for the year before; this certainly not being a very enviable compensation for nearly three months' hard and perilous work, as well as for cost and wear and tear of boat and outfits.

The proceeds of the Sóndmóre (banks between Bergen and Drontheim) cod-fishery going on at the same time as that at Lofoten were also very satisfactory and came up to 13,560 fish, whereas the capelin fishery at Finmarken, which commenced very promisingly, turned out very badly, only 6,000,000 being caught (against 9,700,000 in 1885 and 12,000,000 in 1884), leaving for each man but a share of 90 kroner (in 1885, 150 kroner, and in 1884, 266 kroner).

The herring fishery as usual was very variable. The regular winter catch near Stavanger nearly totally failed, only 60,000 barrels being produced, leaving no profit at all to the many hands thereby occupied. In the course of the summer, however, up in the northern district, large quantities of good quality were taken and were sold at profitable prices. During the past year herrings were caught on the whole western coast from the North Cape to Lindesnaes, and if the fishermen had been more inclined for and used to the rational catch with the drift nets the proceeds undoubtedly would have proved still more satisfactory; but even as it was, the regular net-fishers in many places made nice profits, and also the merchants and exporters of herrings had a pretty good season. The total herring catch in 1886 is estimated at 762,000 barrels at a value of about 10,000,000 kroner (against 699,000 barrels in 1885 and 741,000 barrels in 1884).

SUMMER FISHERIES.

The value of the summer fisheries of cod, halibut, salmon, &c., is estimated at 2,500,000 kroner, and the value of lobsters, mackerel, and sprat exported was nearly 1,500,000 kroner. If to these figures are added the amounts of the above-mentioned cod and herring fisheries, and further that of the whale, seal, bottle-nose, and the other minor ones in the Norwegian waters, the value of the whole fish export in 1886 amounts to 39,000,000 kroner, or 4,000,000 more than in 1885, but some millions less than in the five years 1880–'84.

AMERICAN SHIPPING TRADE.

The shipping of 1886 to and from the United States in relation with this port shows no improvement to what I had to report about the same matter the year before, this year no American vessel having arrived at or cleared from Bergen; and the total direct import, consisting of 19,720 barrels petroleum, was effected by Norwegian vessels. Besides, a quantity of 3,500 barrels of sirup was cleared in and from the States upon landing certificates; but of the many other American articles imported into this district no reliable statement can be obtained, these being sent indirectly, either via Germany or England, and consequently not declared as American products.

Meantime it is an indisputable fact that the demand for, and the consumption of, many American goods are yearly increasing in this country, and, I confidently believe, with the same rapid progress as the export of our fish products to the United States has taken place during the past years.

Referring to the exports for 1886, there is an increase in value of $33,849.27 against 1885, and of $79,158.06 against 1884, principally derived from the articles of salted herrings and medicinal cod-liver oil, for which the demand has been regular during the whole year.

For our many ship-owners, also, the past year was a bad one, and with some few exceptions but a very low interest on the capital invested

was obtained. Consequently the building of new vessels has ceased by itself, whereby hundreds of hands have been out of work for a long time, with but sad prospects for a speedy re-employment.

EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants in 1886 amounted for this district to 6,432 persons (against 5,372 in 1885), many of whom went upon tickets prepaid by friends in the States.

The greatest part consisted, as usual, of country laborers and craftsmen of all kinds, but there also went a good portion of people of better education from the towns. Their passage to America was principally made by the direct Danish line touching at Christiansand, this commodious route being now preferred to the formerly so much patronized English one via Hull and Liverpool.

During the past year's summer season the current of American tourists to these parts was considerable, and the traveling accommodations by land and water are being yearly much improved.

F. G. GADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bergen, February 26, 1887.

PORTUGAL.

Report of Consul-General Lewis.

I have received from the superior administration of the Portuguese custom-house its monthly bulletin, giving the importation and exportation of this Kingdom for the first ten months of the year 1886. These returns indicate a continuation of the healthy state of foreign commerce already reported in previous bulletins. The gross importations during the period named exclusive of coined money amounted to $33,697,518; amount during same period 1885, $29,855,000; difference in favor of 1886, $3,842,518.

The articles which compose this increase in value of importations are cattle, raw cotton, wool and silk and manufactures of the same; colonial productions, paper, railway materials, and cereals. Of the class last named the increase in value of wheat is $1,000,000. The very sensible augmentation of the importation of raw cotton and wool indicates clearly a greatly increased demand for raw material for home manufactures; the augmentation in value of the two articles referred to being nearly $1,000,000.

Period.	Duties collected.	Exports from Portugal.
During first ten months 1886	$16, 216, 580	$23, 336, 870
During first ten months 1885	15, 198, 190	22, 301, 060
Increase 1886	1, 018, 390	1, 035, 810

The increase thus shown is entirely attributable to the unprecedented quantity of wine exported during the past year, viz, $15,746,740; during the same period of 1885, $13,601,100; excess of export in 1886, $2,146,640.

The vintage of 1885 produced the greatest quantity of wine ever manufactured in the Kingdom, and, moreover, of excellent quality, for all of which ready sale was found, as the penury of the products of the vintage

'n Spain and Italy left the Portuguese wines in great and universal demand. But this favorable state of affairs no longer continues; Spain and Italy are now the largest exporters of wines to France, while the cultivators of Portugal, intoxicated with the success of their previous sales, have demanded such high prices for the current yield that they have to a great extent driven buyers away to the two rival markets, and very large quantities of the ordinary red wines remain unsold. Notwithstanding the now almost universal presence of the phylloxera throughout Portugal in most aggravated form, the production of wine suitable for exportation has greatly increased, owing to the greater area devoted to the culture of the vine, an area constantly enlarging, particularly in the southern part of the Kingdom. As an indication of the extent of the phylloxera, I will mention the fact that the importation of sulphur—solely used to combat it—has nearly doubled. The employment of cuttings of the American vine has become general throughout the Kingdom, and so extensive is their use and so great the demand for them that their cost has doubled.

A serious diminution has, on the other hand, manifested itself in the export of cork, cattle, and olive oil and minerals—a loss of 75 per cent. on the last named, and of 50 per cent. on cattle.

E. P. C. LEWIS.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Lisbon, January 28, 1887.

RUSSIA.

Report of Consul-General Young.

Statistics of woolen factories in Russia and Poland 1885.

Description.	Number of factories.	Value of production.	Quantity produced.	Number of workmen.	Number of weaving frames.
Wool factories for yarn:			*Archines.*		
Russia	68	$2,586,500	.....	4,789	.....
Poland	46	3,647,500	.....	3,378	.....
Total	114	6,234,000	.....	8,167	.....
Carpet factories:					
Russia	9	275,000	.....	802	.....
Poland	2	20,500	.....	56	.....
Total	11	295,500	.....	858	.....
Felt factories	41	155,000	.....	637	.....
Cloth factories:					
Russia	390	20,384,500	25,916,000	48,003	.....
Poland	194	2,006,500	1,476,000	3,348	.....
Total	584	22,391,000	27,392,000	51,351	.....
Light wool factories (dress stuffs):					
Russia	190	10,562,500	.....	19,072	14,500
Poland	99	5,390,500	.....	6,307	30
Total	289	15,953,000	.....	25,379	14,530
Knitted goods:					
Russia	67	476,500	.....	1,317	.....
Poland	25	50,000	.....	129	.....
Total	92	526,500	.....	1,446	.....
Wadding	53	427,000	.....	648	.....

Statistics of wool and woolen fabrics exported from Russia in 1884 and 1885.

Description.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1885.	1884.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1885.	1885.	1884.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1885.
Wool unmanufactured:						
Ordinary—	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*			
Washed	22, 824, 000	16, 776, 000	+6, 048, 000	$2, 534, 000	$2, 775, 500	—$241, 500
Unwashed	10, 980, 000	16, 632, 000	—5, 652, 000	1, 346, 000	1, 193, 500	+152, 500
Merino—						
Washed	10, 728, 000	20, 880, 000	—10, 152, 000	1, 204, 500	2, 724, 500	—1, 520, 000
Unwashed	1, 692, 000	5, 940, 000	—4, 248, 000	422, 000	1, 149, 000	—727, 000
Wool:						
Camel, unwashed	5, 364, 000	.....	+5, 364, 000	495, 000	.....	+495, 000
Woven	7, 200	10, 800	—3, 600	2, 000	2, 000	.....
Combings (ends)	68, 400	291, 600	—223, 200	4, 500	11, 500	—7, 000
Cloth (ends)	10, 800	10, 800	.....	500	500	.....
Woolen fabrics:						
Except cloth and felt	50, 400	205, 200	—154, 800	33, 500	68, 000	—34, 000
Cloth	867, 600	79, 200	+788, 400	601, 000	107, 000	+474, 000
Felt	720, 000	576, 000	+144, 000	33, 500	24, 000	+9, 500

The trade of Libau, Russia.

Years.	No. of ships arrived.	Value of imports.	No. of ships departed.	Value of exports.
		Rubles.		*Rubles.*
1850	197	205, 700	203	1, 103, 800
1851	229	159, 700	232	1, 032, 000
1852	163	175, 000	177	993, 000
1853	253	297, 300	253	1, 083, 000
1854	120	95, 300	123	720, 000
1855	23	31, 000	24	130, 000
1856	145	268, 000	155	1, 081, 700
1857	162	159, 300	157	1, 402, 800
1858	227	298, 100	232	1, 318, 000
1859	206	240, 300	212	1, 176, 700
1860	292	329, 200	294	1, 819, 800
1861	257	240, 900	262	1, 651, 000
1862	232	299, 600	225	1, 260, 000
1863	194	288, 000	208	974, 000
1864	226	223, 700	221	1, 173, 600
1865	166	220, 800	170	1, 026, 300
1866	189	188, 500	192	648, 900
1867	201	273, 100	185	832, 100
1868	192	325, 600	215	566, 700
1869	217	268, 200	219	515, 000
1870	284	1, 329, 700	278	923, 600
1871	277	525, 200	286	1, 301, 900
1872	378	1, 042, 600	365	1, 739, 600
1873	541	1, 215, 600	528	4, 392, 000
1874	605	1, 060, 600	627	5, 523, 000
1875	516	1, 628, 600	496	5, 224, 600
1876	586	1, 999, 600	577	6, 106, 600
1877	901	1, 566, 600	910	9, 403, 400
1878	1, 331	1, 586, 600	1, 310	13, 652, 200
1879	1, 996	3, 377, 700	1, 940	18, 056, 100
1880	1, 660	6, 640, 300	1, 692	16, 991, 500
1881	1, 330	10, 664, 700	1, 290	15, 673, 000
1882	1, 378	12, 922, 820	1, 343	31, 473, 591
1883	1, 561	16, 810, 851	1, 519	47, 980, 424
1884	1, 389	14, 026, 358	1, 394	38, 963, 232
1885	1, 270	12, 112, 853	1, 235	31, 768, 175

Trade of Libau, Russia, 1884 *and* 1885.

From and to—	1884.				1885.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	No. of ships.	Value.	No. of ships.	Value.	No. of ships.	Value.	No. of ships.	Value.
		Rubles.		*Rubles.*		*Rubles.*		*Rubles.*
America	3	387, 530	1	369, 600	3	154, 962	.....	3, 850
Belgium	21	1, 664, 269	65	2, 767, 673	16	1, 195, 681	49	2, 265, 230
Denmark	225	273, 090	121	1, 815, 585	173	201, 890	92	1, 729, 980
Germany	507	4, 274, 235	415	11, 150, 126	393	3, 457, 395	325	8, 272, 974
England	249	5, 895, 384	188	7, 817, 187	257	6, 215, 375	177	5, 689, 774
France	11	385, 248	90	4, 120, 454	10	223, 641	66	3, 053, 527
Holland	15	382, 661	65	2, 462, 455	27	439, 625	52	2, 227, 821
Italy	3	187, 418	.....	16, 000	.....	24, 093	.....	.....
Norway	55	318, 088	139	2, 689, 500	55	67, 128	147	2, 707, 261
Portugal	1	4, 708	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.....	1, 100	.....	.....	.....	5, 950	.....	.....
Sweden	299	251, 916	310	5, 754, 652	336	126, 894	327	5, 817, 758
Austria	.....	711	.....	.....	.....	219	.....	.....
Total	1, 389	14, 026, 358	1, 391	38, 963, 232	1, 270	12, 112, 853	1, 235	31, 768, 175

Arrivals and departures.

Year.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1884	206	1, 183	194	1, 200
1885	219	1, 051	209	1, 026

P. M. B. YOUNG,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
St. Petersburg, July 31, 1886.

RIGA.

Report of Consular Agent Bornholdt.

I transmit a report on the trade of Riga during the year 1885, from which it will be seen that business in general has been moving within the same narrow limits as the year before, and the trade has been influenced by the inanition prevailing in most other markets in Europe.

The trade between this port and the United States has not shown any marked improvement, and the articles imported are principally rosin, leather, lard, tools, and agricultural implements and machines, but as I have pointed out before, the same could be very much developed in case American travelers would more often visit this city and bring along samples of goods suitable for this market, our port being a staple

place for supplying a large and well inhabited country, and there is no doubt American goods will be able to take up the competition with those from England and Germany.

The value of declared exports to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1886, amounts to $90,450.12, which compared with 1885, $94,356.21, shows a decrease of $3,906.09. The articles exported comprise hemp, hair (horse and cattle), skins (cow, calf, goat, and kid), leather, and liquors.

The railroad through Livonia from Riga to Pskov is now being built over the whole line, and, when finished in a year hence, great hopes are entertained of an increased business through this part of the country being brought into connection with this sea-port.

During last winter our port was inaccessible, through ice, from the last days of January until the middle of April, when navigation was opened again. This interruption did not, however, cause any enlargement in the spring business, as the grain supplies, owing to the low prices ruling in the foreign markets, were kept in the interior and not brought to the sea-ports for export.

The prices for nearly all export articles from this side receded in the same proportion as the exchange of Russian currency went down and it is certain that business has not been remunerative for our exporters of all kinds of grain, seed, hemp, flax, and wood (red and white wood).

The rates of freight remained on the same low level, notwithstanding much tonnage was laid up waiting for better times.

The value of imports and exports was as follows:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1885	$12,256,040	$22,552,875
1884	12,470,145	25,625,106
Decrease	214,105	3,072,731

The prospects of the crops this year are reported to be fair, and consequently a larger export business of grain and seed may be looked for in this autumn.

From the 1st of January up to this date there have arrived in this port 717 steamers and 665 sailers, mostly under the English, German, and Scandinavian flags.

I regret not to have to chronicle the arrival of any vessel flying the Stars and Stripes.

NIELS P. A. BORNHOLDT,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Riga, October 1, 1886.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Riga to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	December 31.	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	
Cow-skins	$10,303 92	$15,048 11			$25,352 03
Leather	2,744 10		$5,300 69		8,044 79
Liquors	1,023 40	523 60		$1,047 20	2,594 20
Hemp		1,603 52	27,665 74	9,322 88	38,592 14
Hemp codilla			5,778 97		5,778 97
Calf-skins			4,412 54		4,412 54
Goat-skins			3,608 85		3,608 85
Glove skins			476 71		476 71
Printed books				512 63	512 63
Pigs' hair				1,077 26	1,077 26
Total	14,071 42	17,175 23	47,243 50	11,959 97	90,450 12
Total in preceding year	13,623 67	6,074 31	57,099 74	17,558 49	94,356 21
Increase	447 75	11,100 92			
Decrease			9,856 24	5,598 52	3,906 09

WARSAW.

Report of Consul Rawicz.

NAVIGATION.

The average depth of water in the Vistula for each month of the year 1883 was as follows:

Months.	Depth.	Months.	Depth.
	Ft. in.		*Ft. in.*
January	5 7.93	July	3 11.70
February	5 5.41	August	4 9.90
March	5 8.35	September	4 7.50
April	8 4.04	October	4 7
May	6 1.61	November	4 11
June	5 5.90	December	4 3.35

The greatest depth recorded was 10 feet 4 inches on April 2; the lowest, 2 feet 5 inches on December 13 the average for the year 1883 being 5 feet 3.97 inches.

FREIGHT AND INSURANCE.

The average charges for freight and insurance for corn or other goods on the Vistula in sailing boats and gabars towed by steamboats, for the year 1883, per one last of grain, or 51 cwt., equal to 155 Russian poods, were as follows:

From—	To—	Rate of freight.	Insurance.
		Rubles.	*Per cent.*
Zawichost	Dantzic	15 to 16	1¾
Pulawy	do	13 to 14	1½
Swangorod	do	13 to 14	1½
Warsaw	do	9 to 10	1
Plock	do	6 to 8	¾
Wloclawek	do	6 to 7	¾
Nieszawa	do	5 to 6	¾

COMMERCE BY VISTULA.

From the Austrian frontier came by the Vistula River to Warsaw 718 different boats and rafts, importing to this city about 1,156,360 rubles of various merchandise, as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Rubles.		*Rubles.*
Timber	238, 382	Wheat	213, 212
Barley	220, 806	Rye	122, 382

From the Prussian frontier during the reported year 1883, arrived 963 different boats, carrying 1,330,102 rubles of merchandise, of which the following were the principal articles, namely:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Rubles.		*Rubles.*
Iron	368, 341	Paper	59, 565
Pitch	180, 960	Asphalt	57, 033
Soda	104, 642	Herrings	53, 140
Rice	88, 985	Bricks	29, 283
Cement	78, 432	Hides	21, 930
Sugar	68, 072		

By the Vistula River there were sent to Prussia from this country 1,463 boats and 1,292 rafts, which exported about 9,103,780 rubles of various goods. The principal articles were as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Rubles.		*Rubles.*
Umber	5, 949, 356	Rags	59, 009
Wheat	2, 227, 265	Starch	33, 804
Rye	112, 715	Grits	34, 267
Tobacco	102, 716	Coal	27, 695
Iron	71, 045	Salt	22, 206
Rails	197, 310	Groceries	20, 088
Sugar	63, 775	Bran	19, 324

AMERICAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

The total value of commerce of the United States with Russia in the reported year 1883 amounted to 72,855,343 rubles, showing an increase over the preceding year of 37,878,981 rubles.

The value of goods imported from the United States to Russia was estimated at 72,256,823 rubles, showing an increase over the year 1882 of 37,727,568 rubles, of which the following were the principal articles:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	Poods.		*Poods.*
Cotton (raw)	5, 284, 897	Bones (burnt)	23, 724
Rosin	674, 249	Joiners' wood	10, 243
Corn	474, 024	Fish grease	10, 191
Petroleum	249, 717	Machines	3, 353
Hides	101, 826	Plants	2, 103
Wadding	80, 667	Iron articles	1, 384
Colors and dyes	77, 539	Wool (raw)	844
Tallow	48, 306	Paraffine	750
Stearine	25, 223	Wine grapes	283
Agricultural tools	12, 138		

The value of goods exported from Russia to the United States amounted only to 598,520 rubles, showing an increase over the previous year of 151,413 rubles, and of which the following were the principal articles:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Wool (raw) ....poods..	39,065	Hemp yarn .....poods..	1,262
Flax yarn .....do....	15,084	Linseed .....chetverts..	1,249
Bristles .....do....	2,088	Horse tails.....poods..	317

From the foregoing it is evident that this year the commerce of the United States with Russia has more than doubled, notwithstanding the low rate of exchange of the Russian currency, the high sea and railway freight charges, and the protective duty paid in gold.

It was difficult to ascertain what amount of the American goods came to this country during the reported year, as nearly the whole import from the United States to Russia was effected by the wholesale importing houses of Odessa, St. Petersburg, and Riga, from whence the Polish merchants draw their supplies of the American goods.

INDUSTRIES OF WARSAW.

The manufacturing industries of the Warsaw population are extensively increasing in the value of the annual production. These industries, improving constantly, have been remarkably developed during the last decade, since the local artisans, not being satisfied with the sale of their products on the domestic markets, began to manufacture them in larger quantities for export to the Russian Empire, where they now compete quite successfully in almost all considerable markets.

The state of the manufactures for the reported year can be seen from the following statement, according to which the following working number were engaged in manufacturing products of various trades, viz:

Trade masters	4,984
Trade undermasters.....	11,908
Apprentices.....	18,908
Total.....	35,800

As the total number in the preceding year, 1882, amounted to 32,424, therefore their number in the reported year shows an increase of 3,376.

The value of the products manufactured by all the artisan workshops in the year 1883 amounted to 30,997,900 rubles, while the raw material purchased by them was valued at 15,116,750 rubles.

Though on a comparison of these figures with the results of the artisan industry for 1882 there is a decrease in this production, amounting to a total sum of 260,600 rubles, yet it cannot be looked upon as a downfall of this industry, but rather as an accidental phenomenon brought about either by the general stagnation or by a temporary augmentation of the factory production.

The greatest value of the annual production during the reported year represents the following trades:

Occupation.	Value of production.	Occupation.	Value of production.
	Rubles.		*Rubles.*
Butchers	6,950,000	Stone-cutters	260,000
Bakers	6,150,000	Printers	265,000
Tailors	2,641,000	Clocksmiths	213,500
Shoemakers	2,540,000	Coppersmiths	200,500
Millers	1,956,500	Upholsterers	196,000
Carpenters	1,405,000	Glovers	180,000
Confectioners	1,010,000	Pavers	174,000
Seamstresses	676,000	Photographers	167,000
Milliners	659,000	Watchmakers	165,000
Women shoemakers	520,000	Furriers	117,000
Jewelers	515,500	Carriage-makers	108,000
Joiners	486,000	Hair-dressers	104,600
Locksmiths	430,000	Lithographers	101,000

In the year 1883 there were at Warsaw 317 running factories and industrial establishments, employing 16,348 hands, and producing 31,633,646 rubles' worth of manufactures. In comparison with the preceding year the number of factories increased by 6, that of workmen by 1,504 hands, and the value of produce by 877,659 rubles, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions attributable to a general stagnation in trade and commerce.

The factories manufacturing the raw fossil products represent the greatest value of production, namely, 12,500,000 rubles; then follow the factories manufacturing the raw vegetable products, the total value of which amounts to 10,900,000 rubles, while the factories manufacturing the raw animal products produced 5,700,000 rubles, and those manufacturing the mixed raw products produced 2,500,000 rubles. In the course of the year 1883 there were at Warsaw 17 new factories opened and 11 old ones closed, showing a balance of 6 in favor of new factories, whereby the number of workmen was correspondingly increased by 132 hands, and the value of produce by 165,470 rubles. The wages paid to the workmen during the reported year 1883 reached a total sum of 4,615,013 rubles, showing an increase over the previous year of 368,064 rubles. Of the raw foreign and domestic materials all the factories purchased for 4,735,326 and 12,922,066 rubles, respectively.

WOOL FAIR.

In the middle of June there took place at Warsaw the wool fair, during which the following transactions were made: In the course of the fair lasting four days, from 3d to 6th (or 15th to 18th) June, inclusive, there were on the three municipal weights and in the warehouses of the Bank of Poland 41,381 poods and 9 pounds of sheep wool weighed, or less than the preceding year by 345 poods 37 pounds. Besides this, there remained in the warehouses of the Bank of Poland 8,149 poods 18 pounds of old wool of 1882.

During the whole fair there were 27,500 poods of wool sold, and the remaining unsold wool was stored in the warehouses of the Bank of Poland.

The prices paid (per 132 pounds) during the reported year 1883 were as follows:

Fine:

	Thalers.
First quality	117 to 146
Second quality	108 to 118
Middling	82 to 92
Common	75 to 85

Average prices of wheat and other cereals at the city of Warsaw between the years 1873 *and* 1883, *inclusive.*

Years.	Wheat.			Other cereals.			
	Ordinary.	Good.	Best.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Buckwheat.
	Rubles.	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*
1873	8.05	9.08	10.55	5.37	4.45	3.28	4.40
1874	7.25	7.37	7.92	5.28	5.10	3.58	4.58
1875	5.43	6.30	6.60	4.62	4.35	3.43	4.20
1876	6.45	7.45	8.03	5.40	4.20	3.83	3.98
1877	8.08	8.38	9.49	5.95	4.25	3.23	3.90
1878	6.00	6.90	9.50	5.03	4.05	3.18	4.05
1879	7.05	7.38	9.08	5.50	4.73	3.53	4.10
1880	7.15	7.88	10.05	7.65	5.45	3.75	4.55
1881	7.20	7.50	10.10	7.61	5.53	3.90	5.48
1882	6.50	7.50	9.63	5.04	4.50	3.25	4.43
1883	5.85	7.50	9.18	6.05	5.00	3.58	4.95
Average	6.82	7.57	9.10	5.77	4.69	3.50	4.42

The figures quoted in regard to the shipment of wheat and other cereals are entirely trustworthy, as they are taken from the railway statements, which by their nature as the statements of financial enterprises must necessarily be accurate. Notwithstanding it these figures ought to be somewhat augmented, as there are no figures from the Warsaw-Petersburg line, the statements of which cannot be obtained at Warsaw; however the shipments of corn on this line in the direction from Warsaw are almost none.

With regard to the buckwheat whose prices are given in the first heading, the statements of the movement of merchandise on railways do not give it separately, but only conjointly with other agricultural products, while the shipment of maize is so inconsiderable that it is generally said to be equal to zero.

Annual shipment of wheat and other cereals at Warsaw for each year between 1873 *and* 1883, *inclusive.*

Year.	Railway.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Total.
		Poods.	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*
1873	Warsaw-Bromberg line	.....	.....	.....	.....	*17,832
	Warsaw-Vienna line	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4,126,764
	Warsaw-Terespol line	.....	.....	.....	.....	*38,687
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4,183,283
1874	Warsaw-Bromberg line	146	490,240	3,095	15,909	509,399
	Warsaw-Vienna line	65,506	3,124,112	58,409	68,432	3,316,459
	Warsaw-Terespol line†	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,536
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,893,394

* The figures of single kinds of corn are not stated

† In the statement of the Warsaw-Terespol line there is only given the total amount of corn without detailed columns.

Annual shipments of wheat and other cereals at Warsaw, &c.--Continued.

Year.	Railway.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Total.
		Poods.	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Prods.*
1875	Warsaw-Bromberg line	1,001	980	83	6,262	8,326
	Warsaw-Vienna line	40,808	605,403	11,443	32,474	690,128
	Warsaw-Terespol line	694	2,145	54	2,145	5,038
	Total	42,503	608,528	11,580	40,881	703,492
1876	Warsaw-Bromberg line	.....	5,730	386	22,524	28,640
	Warsaw-Vienna line	46,554	934,068	6,824	86,839	1,074,285
	Warsaw-Terespol line	9,975	7,885	465	2,508	20,833
	Total	56,529	947,683	7,675	111,871	1,123,758
1877	Warsaw-Bromberg line	15,234	29,250	14,080	73,960	132,524
	Warsaw-Vienna line	71,155	1,135,940	13,588	152,091	1,372,574
	Warsaw-Terespol line	834	1,585	455	1,229	4,103
	Vistula line	8,260	1,142	1,014	.....	10,416
	Total	111,483	1,167,717	29,137	227,280	.....
1878	Warsaw-Bromberg line	21,800	3,130	8,986	102,540	136,456
	Warsaw-Vienna line	14,569	560,625	12,451	221,712	809,357
	Warsaw-Terespol line	11,516	3,307	479	2,371	17,673
	Vistula line	48,904	5,912	5,949	4,722	60,487
	Total	91,789	572,974	27,865	331,345	1,023,973
1879	Warsaw-Bromberg line	1,084	19,290	2,504	116,089	138,973
	Warsaw-Vienna line	5,376	522,262	8,908	120,830	657,376
	Warsaw-Terespol line	3,018	6,770	3,000	.....	12,788
	Vistula line	20,759	3,050	.....	.....	23,809
	Total	30,237	551,378	14,412	237,919	833,946
1880	Warsaw-Bromberg line	2,120	4,065	1,394	100,350	107,929
	Warsaw-Vienna line	81,474	495,317	20,378	78,258	675,427
	Warsaw-Terespol line	13,510	1,496	6,596	8,005	29,616
	Vistula line	44,442	11,767	3,801	301	60,311
	Total	141,555	512,645	32,169	186,914	873,283
1881	Warsaw-Bromberg line	6,558	8,636	2,543	104,873	122,610
	Warsaw-Vienna line	55,906	329,845	7,047	67,103	459,901
	Warsaw-Terespol line	5,999	4,077	9,877	4,957	24,910
	Vistula line	124,179	25,907	3,762	34	153,882
	Total	192,642	368,465	23,229	176,967	761,303
1882	Warsaw-Bromberg line	2,521	11,429	1,400	50,293	65,643
	Warsaw-Vienna line	227,628	1,119,294	13,537	108,329	1,468,788
	Warsaw-Terespol line	10,303	8,743	2,229	10,489	31,769
	Vistula line	14,884	15,024	5,546	3,291	38,745
	Total	255,336	1,154,495	22,712	172,402	1,604,945
1883	Warsaw-Bromberg line	1,081	738	255	64,365	66,439
	Warsaw-Vienna line	133,175	1,353,332	3,040	160,210	1,649,757
	Warsaw-Terespol line	23,385	29,276	13,514	19,000	85,175
	Vistula line	24,425	159,973	1,012	1,411	186,821
	Total	182,066	1,543,319	17,821	244,986	1,988,192

I do not give the average numbers of the yearly shipments of each kind of corn, as there are too great differences among the figures of the above single years, and for this reason their averages seem to be useless.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

The principal source of supplying the Warsaw market with corn is the southwestern part of the Kingdom of Poland, as well as a part of the government of Wolynia since the construction of the Vistula railway line in the year 1877.

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF SHIPMENT.

The principal points of shipment on the Warsaw-Bromberg line are the following towns, viz: Lowicz, Kutno, and Wloctawek; on the Warsaw-Vienna line are Piotrkow, Radomsk, and Czestochowa; on the Warsaw-Terespol line are Siedla, Miedzyrzee, and Terespol, and finally on the Vistula line, Mtawa, Nowa, Alexandrya, and Lublin.

RATES OF FREIGHT CHARGES FROM THE PRINCIPAL GRAIN REGIONS TO WARSAW.

The Warsaw-Bromberg and Warsaw-Vienna lines charge for freight 5.8 copecks per pood in the direct communication; but for passage of corn from one line to another they charge 4.7 copecks per pood.

The Warsaw-Terespol line charges for the transportation of corn 5.5 copecks per pood for the entire length of its line.

The Vistula line charges 5.3 copecks per pood for its entire length.

The principal ports of shipment for Warsaw are the following foreign ports, namely, Dantzic and Königsberg, principally the former, though Königsberg is always endeavoring to attract the whole movement of corn, and therefore that port strongly competes with Dantzic.

JOSEPH RAWICZ,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Warsaw, December 30, 1886.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

External commerce of the Kingdom of Poland, via the Polish custom-houses, for the year 1883.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	Rubles.	*Rubles.*
Goods	196, 824, 870	136, 176, 486
Gold and silver bullion	2, 911, 188	18, 925, 095
Total	199, 736, 058	155, 101, 581

By excluding the custom-house of Wierzbolowo as representing nearly the exclusive transit to Russia by railway, the following will be the external trade for the Kingdom of Poland:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	Rubles.	*Rubles.*
Goods	155, 809, 845	88, 731, 790
Gold and silver bullion	865, 578	318, 067
Total	156, 675, 423	89, 049, 857

* Table of equivalents for the various Russian measures: 1 Polish korzec equal to 3.5 English bushels; 1 Russian chetvert equal to 5.77 English bushels; 1 last of grain equal to 11⅔ English quarters; 1 Russian pood equal to 36.112 English pounds; 1 vlocka equal to 41.48 English acres; 1 verst equal to 1,166 English yards; 1 vedro equal to 2.70 English gallons; 1 Polish garniec equal to 0.88 English gallon; 1 klafter equal to 216 English cubic feet; 1 Russian archine equal to 28 English inches.

Showing an increase over the year 1882 of 42,650,452 rubles, namely, in the imports 37,522,124 rubles, and in the exports a decrease of 4,871,672 rubles.

The duty on goods imported and exported via the Polish custom-houses in the same year, excluding Wierzbolowo, amounts to 19,226,210 rubles, showing an increase over the previous year of 3,328,793 rubles.

Imports for the year 1883.

Articles.		Via Wierzbolowo.	Not including Wierzbolowo.
Coal	poods	94, 389	25, 501, 242
Bricks	pieces	5, 339	9, 789, 940
Iron	poods	129, 214	8, 071, 461
Salt	do	211, 932	3, 930, 749
Peat	do	.....	2, 276, 709
Cement	do	14, 705	1, 545, 088
Cotton (raw)	do	6, 158	1, 475, 263
Herrings	do	517, 169	1, 369, 801
Chemicals	do	55, 897	1, 078, 421
Glass panes	square vershki	135, 278	899, 616
Ores	poods	.....	825, 987
Metal articles	do	113, 837	740, 008
Stones	do	7, 689	716, 538
Groceries	do	12, 114	708, 613
Clay	do	7, 246	612, 128
Machines	do	60, 195	518, 508
Gas beverages	bottles	52, 942	494, 760
Tea	poods	42, 711	450, 860
Dyes and colors	do	22, 280	422, 873
Plumb	do	2, 234	358, 857
Papier-maché	do	.....	299, 004
Tar	do	.....	254, 594
Fruits	do	12, 910	254, 567
Agricultural implements		7, 498	248, 087
Animals	rubles	4, 650	239, 781
Plants		53, 630	220, 230
Wool (raw)	poods	10, 831	196, 952
Flour	do	.....	176, 241
Hides	do	13, 316	166, 883
Rice	do	16, 489	166, 880
Gypsum	do	.....	165, 945
Oil for burning	do	18, 065	150, 171
Carpenter articles	do	6, 763	148, 290
Rosin	do	12, 173	144, 923
Wax, mineral	do	398	140, 669
Cotton wadding	do	393	138, 270
Lime	do	12, 173	137, 669
Wine	do	9, 044	127, 804
Woolen yarn	do	25, 252	125, 250
Timber	rubles	.....	111, 135
Wine	bottles	26, 718	110, 467
Tannin	poods	.....	96, 701
Articles of food	do	.....	90, 084
Joiners' articles	do	3, 254	83, 752
Steel	do	3, 853	82, 732
Paper	do	7, 274	82, 227
Asphalt	do	.....	77, 165
Guano	do	19, 012	71, 101
Tallow	do	3, 208	67, 548
Cotton yarn	do	3, 862	62, 826
Olive oils	do	7, 234	57, 800
Wool (artificial)	do	725	55, 790
Starch	poods	3, 130	16, 113
Books, foreign	do	19, 400	14, 441
Flax and hemp	do	.....	13, 376
Boats	rubles	.....	13, 309
Beer	poods	.....	13, 102
Ostrich feathers	do	233	12, 712
Tobacco	do	4, 020	12, 212
Hats	pieces	243	11, 941
Cork wood	poods	.....	11, 925
Linen	do	4, 601	11, 774
Silk, raw	do	13, 603	11, 553
Pictures and engravings	do	4, 606	11, 390
Wooden shoe-pegs	do	593	11, 103
Teasels	do	292	10, 570
Caps and bonnets	pieces	10, 286	10, 426
Furs	poods	11, 828	9, 666
Paraffine	do	.....	8, 986
Peas	do	.....	8, 886
Clothes	do	2 666	8, 566

Imports for the year 1883—Continued.

Articles.		Via Wierzbolowo.	Not including Wierzbolowo.
Joiners' articles	poods	3,254	8,564
Porter	do	497	8,167
Fish	do	925	7,993
Ropes	do	.....	7,897
Cosmetics	do	1,752	7,560
Earthenware	do	929	7,007
Fancy articles	do	3,137	6,937
Thread	do	10,235	55,082
Oil, various	do	2,755	53,711
Copper	do	4,607	53,515
Draining pipes	do	.....	49,288
Clocks and watches	pieces	68,970	49,194
Woolen ribbons	poods	1,338	45,387
Yeast	do	.....	42,718
Emery	do	3,065	42,324
Brandy	bottles	10,501	40,757
Potters' articles	poods	481	36,901
Turners' articles	do	12,597	35,237
Veneers	do	2,477	31,401
Gum	do	5,662	28,864
Stearine	do	.....	27,170
Leather	do	4,121	26,739
Zinc	do	1,357	26,456
Gum-elastic articles	do	2,391	25,187
Glass articles	do	5,263	24,718
Cotton stuffs	do	16,660	22,782
Hops	do	32,353	22,570
Tulle and laces	do	1,395	21,719
Tin	do	.....	21,280
Porter	bottles	.....	20,744
Petroleum	poods	.....	18,794
Silk stuffs	do	2,421	16,702
Fish grease	do	1,303	16,330
Glue	do	1,651	6,389
Buttons	do	5,116	6,272
Horns and hoofs	do	.....	6,139
Beer	bottles	.....	5,375
Rags	poods	605	4,890
Flax and hemp yarn	do	73	4,716
Porcelain	do	1,755	4,579
Glass beads	do	3,640	4,558
Woolen stuffs	do	19,859	4,550
Optical instruments	do	3,063	4,131
Umbrellas	pieces	29,602	3,991
Matches	poods	146	3,523
Drawing articles	do	1,459	3,179
Toys	do	1,157	2,802
Rum	do	173	2,587
Feathers, split	do	.....	2,474
Macaroni	do	950	2,291
Pastry	do	491	1,822
Weights and measures	do	349	1,605
Camphor	do	.....	1,332
Baskets	do	221	1,481
Straw articles	do	1,005	1,239
Shoes and boots	do	379	1,232
Turpentine	do	.....	1,225
Whalebone	do	598	1,110
Musical articles	do	2,427	950
Cheese	poods	.....	844
Cork-wood articles	do	6,159	843
Bedding	do	376	777
Vinegar	do	.....	737
Sponges	do	170	648
Mead and honey	do	564	631
Candles	do	659	629
Harnesses	do	806	551
Oysters	do	.....	503
Hair	do	342	466
Pianos	pieces	191	427
Museum articles	poods	455	352
Gingerbread	do	214	314
Flowers, artificial	do	68	308
Organs	pieces	236	57
Carriages	do	25	49
Gold and silver articles	do	125	38
Total value	rubles	41,015,025	155,809,845

Exports for the year 1883.

Articles.		Via Wierzbolowo.	Not including Wierzbolowo.
Spirits	proof gallons	5,790,072	85,692,437
Eggs	number	.....	72,383,998
Timber	rubles	109,904	8,622,746
Cigarettes	number	6,918,520	1,721,430
Rye	chetverts	32,742	1,719,772
Wheat	do	68,382	1,715,141
Flax	poods	3,842,189	1,209,251
Hemp	do	1,151,581	1,179,792
Oil cakes	do	147,163	840,436
Stones	do	.....	816,700
Bran	chetverts	15,703	7,422,276
Bones	poods	96,132	560,516
Poultry	head	120,403	555,493
Oats	chetverts	71,182	507,252
Potatoes	poods	8,597	460,131
Cigars	number	36,440	401,500
Dross	poods	.....	397,427
Mead and honey	do	.....	283,209
Petroleum	do	14,217	245,586
Barley	chetverts	25,140	205,483
Plants	poods	25,012	191,483
Iron ore	do	.....	187,416
Wool, raw	do	41,346	182,541
Swine	head	23,731	136,968
Manure, artificial	poods	7,250	134,614
Linseed	chetverts	66,733	131,630
Rags	poods	368,121	119,281
Peas	chetverts	23,395	117,242
Turpentine	poods	62,408	97,062
Cement and lime	do	.....	94,948
Hides	do	191,681	88,487
Mats	number	50,418	79,576
Carpenters' articles	rubles	55,170	49,773
Articles of food	do	.....	35,604
Fish	poods	3,082	31,035
Drugs	do	442	30,692
Clothes	do	13,141	26,802
Zinc	do	.....	24,256
Bristles	do	49,003	24,194
Furs	do	17,309	21,802
Butter	do	.....	20,548
Leather shredings	do	.....	19,660
Grits	chetverts	81	18,751
Caviare	poods	1,251	18,495
Glass articles	do	1,223	17,247
Bricks	number	.....	17,240
Maize	chetverts	.....	17,224
Peat	poods	.....	17,100
Hops	do	1,508	16,492
Manufactures	rubles	.....	16,450
Paper	poods	.....	16,096
Meat	do	.....	14,952
Horns and hoofs	do	.....	14,401
Leather	do	3,407	13,250
Oak cork	do	.....	12,346
Straw	do	6,289	11,817
Machines	do	615	11,730
Tobacco	do	.....	11,640
Tallow	do	4,946	11,640
Hair	do	.....	10,399
Cheese	do	.....	10,089
Game	head	814,344	10,080
Pitch	poods	.....	9,330
Fish glue	do	2,679	9,231
Metal articles	do	477	8,643
Tar	do	.....	7,780
Hay	do	2,956	7,245
Silk, raw	do	491	7,240
Buckwheat	chetverts	1,280	7,070
Feathers	poods	1,691	7,017
Sheep	head	.....	6,078
Horses	do	5,425	6,042
Flax and hemp stuffs	poods	209	5,690
Flour	chetverts	352	5,579
Books	poods	1,405	5,275
Beans	chetverts	10,413	4,803
Coal	poods	.....	4,250
Musical instruments	roubles	240	3,450
Flax yarn	poods	.....	2,830
Millet	chetverts	.....	2,240

Exports for the year 1883—Continued.

Articles.		Via Wierzbolowo.	Not including Wierzbolowo.
Woolen stuffs	poods	.....	2,106
Horse tails	do	29,915	2,100
Cotton, raw	poods	30	1,564
Cumin	do	2,308	1,210
Fruits	do	474	905
Pictures	do	254	904
Ropes	do	19,607	706
Optical instruments	do	.....	423
Tea	do	81	408
Cotton stuffs	do	268	406
Dyes and colors	do	.....	321
Gum articles	do	256	156
Brandy	do	268	145
Total value	rubles	47,444,696	88,731,790

Industries of Poland for the year 1883.

Description.	No. of factories.	No. of workmen.	Value of produce.
City of Warsaw.			*Rubles.*
Machines	19	3,969	5,905,540
Tanneries	26	1,222	4,310,633
Tobacco	11	2,805	3,748,489
Distilleries of spirits	15	213	3,004,492
Metal articles	22	1,535	2,336,094
Breweries	19	417	2,169,403
Woolen stuffs	9	918	1,523,900
Steam mills	5	234	1,124,094
Soap and candles	3	67	787,990
Plated wares	6	716	650,053
Chemicals	3	186	610,050
Gas	1	392	600,000
Lamps	4	429	452,000
Joiners' articles	7	589	378,800
Carriages	14	349	330,150
Cosmetics	5	66	307,400
Asphalt	4	100	243,900
Steel	6	186	205,240
Cheese	18	89	205,700
Chocolate	5	78	199,000
Bakers	1	74	188,000
Machine grease	2	24	161,205
Dyes and colors	3	42	122,969
Carpenters' articles	5	123	128,100
Hydraulic works	3	83	122,600
Horn articles	1	160	120,000
Silk ribbons	3	171	120,000
Pianos	2	77	112,000
Looking-glasses	4	51	109,540
Optical instruments	6	51	109,540
Starch	9	46	100,400
Stove tiles	7	77	99,800
Buttons	5	85	91,525
Mineral beverages	11	82	85,513
Millstones	3	54	70,000
Fire-arms	3	83	66,500
Envelopes	4	46	61,000
Vinegar	5	11	60,295
Feathers, ostrich	1	12	60,000
Paper-hangings	3	66	82,000
Brushes	1	56	56,000
Gypsum	6	45	56,000
Chicory	3	26	44,400
Decimal weights	1	63	40,000
Shoe blacking	3	24	37,500
Paper	1	31	30,000
Billiards	1	14	30,000
Mead and honey	2	4	26,050
Stone monuments	1	21	25,000
Shoemakers' lasts	2	26	22,500
Glue	1	20	20,000

Industries of Poland for the year 1883—Continued.

Description.	No. of factories.	No. of workmen.	Value of product.
City of Warsaw—Continued.			*Rubles.*
Gold and silver beaters	1	8	16,045
Tin-foil	1	5	12,000
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	10	27	48,126
Total	317	16,348	31,633,616
Increase over 1882	6	1,504	877,659
Government of Warsaw.			
Sugar	19	10,324	12,106,480
Water, wind, and horse mills	1,119	1,295	4,426,600
Steel foundries	2	1,234	4,101,500
Flax and hemp stuffs	1	8,000	3,500,000
Distilleries of spirits	48	314	2,405,065
Steam-mills	24	178	1,177,310
Soap and candles	18	173	1,037,950
Brick-kilns	82	1,442	782,360
Breweries	30	208	645,470
Paper	2	665	614,700
Distilleries of rum and brandy	7	42	255,350
Chicory	3	108	242,485
Earthenware	5	390	232,000
Glass	2	174	215,600
Woolen stuffs	7	134	181,270
Tanneries	41	83	176,755
Iron-mills	81	122	174,460
Starch	7	127	159,050
Iron foundries	2	67	132,560
Chemicals	3	34	124,820
Iron-works	8	120	113,275
Tallow	2	5	76,500
Saw-mills	6	34	68,870
Agricultural implements	4	81	46,000
Matches	3	86	36,800
Vinegar	17	22	26,095
Joiners' articles	2	55	23,300
Stove tiles	7	29	22,332
Glue	1	12	16,750
Dyers	1	26	16,300
Combs	1	41	15,000
Asphalt	1	15	15,000
Salterns	1	50	14,400
Cotton stuffs	2	8	14,100
Potters	1	15	3,000
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	15	99	3,645
Total	1,575	25,812	33,202,052
Increase over 1882	.....	1,467	1,758,511
Decrease from 1882	35	.....	.....
Government of Kalisz.			
Water and wind mills	1,271	1,597	1,430,424
Distilleries of spirits	64	442	1,187,830
Sugar	5	1,296	900,000
Cotton stuffs	5	733	847,800
Woolen stuffs	17	573	570,000
Cloth	3	565	366,400
Spinning-mills	6	223	323,000
Glass	3	224	318,000
Tanneries	58	232	248,450
Distilleries of rum and brandy	4	31	219,200
Brick-kilns	92	366	206,920
Breweries	25	106	206,360
Paper	3	456	206,300
Oil-mills	118	252	180,670
Agricultural implements	17	239	175,374
Teasles	4	186	138,000
Soap and candles	14	35	89,700
Saw-mills	7	55	69,400
Tapes and laces	3	78	53,520
Steam-mills	8	24	48,400
Earthenware	3	140	48,350
Coppersmiths	9	50	46,300
Potters	113	183	45,200
Embroideries	2	32	30,000
Pianos	2	22	18,000

Industries of Poland for the year 1883—Continued.

Description.	No. of factories.	No. of workmen.	Value of product.
Government of Kalisz—Continued.			*Rubles.*
Vinegar	17	26	16,502
Gas	1	11	15,000
Bones, burnt	1	12	12,750
Mead and honey	12	12	10,418
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	28	129	42,232
Total	1,915	8,330	8,070,518
Decrease from 1882	9	22	782,560
Government of Petrokow.			
Spinning-mills	3,816	23,990	38,316,210
Woolen stuffs	343	9,203	19,319,080
Collieries	33	7,326	6,127,969
Water and wind mills	834	1,233	5,243,930
Distilleries of spirits	57	332	2,667,760
Bakers	490	895	2,588,270
Saw-mills	147	1,188	1,491,250
Weavers	6,697	7,282	877,040
Sugar	2	932	774,940
Breweries	42	340	761,090
Distilleries of rum and brandy	8	104	611,940
Brick-kilns	85	1,116	523,090
Steam-mills	8	86	463,810
Agricultural implements	10	535	441,750
Cement and lime	84	637	438,520
Oil-mills	37	129	371,790
Paper	14	338	354,860
Tanneries	97	262	353,620
Glass	4	549	287,840
Soap and candles	14	73	147,010
Ceruse	1	29	147,300
Gas	1	77	121,800
Chicory	2	27	36,600
Vinegar	7	26	36,200
Matches	2	74	31,000
Mead and honey	1	24	30,000
Bones, articles	2	49	28,190
Peat	5	98	10,310
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	141	3,817	869,740
Total	12,984	60,771	83,473,509
Increase over 1882	49	4,719	5,063,709
Government of Lublin.			
Distilleries of spirits	52	358	2,481,128
Water and wind mills	387	681	2,036,034
Sugar	4	1,258	1,129,622
Breweries	37	96	410,063
Brick-kilns	83	431	221,727
Tobacco	3	284	268,238
Iron-works	1	282	209,420
Steam-mills	6	54	201,840
Tanneries	37	104	151.432
Agricultural implements	10	174	151,400
Bent-wood furniture	2	320	121,460
Saw-mills	41	99	96,062
Starch	4	67	77,010
Soap and candles	6	19	60,064
Glass	5	90	54,910
Cloth	14	60	49,022
Paper	3	24	39,924
Turpentine	14	44	28,647
Oil-mills	46	75	22,717
Gas	1	12	19,130
Potato flour	2	36	16,000
Stove tiles	3	23	15,590
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	34	198	56,607
Total	795	4,789	7,909,047
Decrease from 1882	11	593	412,634

Industries of Poland for the year 1883—Continued.

Description.	No. of factories.	No. of workmen.	Value of produce.
Government of Radom.			*Rubles.*
Iron-works	55	2,356	3,210,728
Sugar	3	610	1,252,500
Distilleries of spirits	27	147	845,190
Steam-mills	9	48	575,541
Dyers	37	469	560,634
Breweries	26	138	254,272
Distilleries of rum and brandy	4	19	160,953
Brick-kilns	26	195	111,244
Glass	3	49	63,502
Earthenware	2	143	62,000
Nails	2	54	60,343
Saw-mills	18	44	44,607
Agricultural implements	5	78	33,626
Oil-mills	8	22	30,261
Lime	9	22	10,150
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	23	117	42,961
Total	257	4,511	7,318,512
Decrease from 1882	4	561	68,562
Government of Plock.			
Distilleries of spirits	14	101	929,689
Sugar	2	605	253,300
Brick-kilns	97	420	215,603
Breweries	30	126	203,888
Saw-mills	21	120	200,962
Pig-iron	2	165	179,500
Steam-mills	3	8	79,800
Distilleries of rum and brandy	3	13	51,540
Soap and candles	8	16	35,075
Tanneries	30	61	35,070
Matches	2	65	30,100
Oil-mills	48	99	30,090
Agricultural implements	1	32	24,680
Iron-foundries	4	11	16,175
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	23	60	38,662
Total	288	1,902	2,324,134
Decrease from 1882	31	95	554,653
Government of Kielce.			
Cotton stuffs	1	2430	3,000,000
Distilleries of spirits	33	244	1,408,904
Water-mills	34	234	946,343
Sugar	2	636	600,000
Paper	3	146	251,000
Iron-works	14	218	222,065
Saw-mills	51	143	197,404
Breweries	22	66	162,220
Pig-iron	3	150	160,560
Steam-mills	1	16	130,000
Zinc mines	1	77	85,772
Glass	3	31	69,230
Tanneries	19	80	67,825
Brick-kilns	57	165	57,980
Soap and candles	6	28	54,496
Brimstone	1	112	34,500
Dyers	5	22	33,480
Engineering	3	26	18,800
Oil-mills	9	20	16,375
Lime	13	27	13,390
Starch	1	9	12,000
Miscellaneous under 10,000	46	161	49,475
Total	328	5,041	7,592,760
Increase over 1882	.....	1,037	.....
Decrease from 1882	14	.....	120,856
Government of Lomza.			
Distilleries of spirits	27	152	933,920
Steam-mills	3	45	790,240
Wind-mills	361	419	335,794
Water-mills	151	229	314,068
Sugar	2	350	312,000
Breweries	27	131	244,892
Distilleries of rum and brandy	5	44	116,781
Saw-mills	7	60	110,000
Brick-kilns	47	201	96,617
Tobacco	2	44	81,040
Cloth	4	45	51,780

Industries of Poland for the year 1883—Continued.

Description.	No. of factories.	No. of workmen.	Value of produce.
Government of Lomza—Continued.			*Rubles.*
Tanneries	46	126	47, 680
Oil-mills	30	43	19, 920
Turpentine	21	41	37, 245
Bones, burnt	3	13	18, 200
Tapes and laces	8	15	16, 700
Tin articles	20	25	11, 394
Vinegar	28	37	11, 364
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	119	219	73, 845
Total	906	2, 248	3, 622, 509
Increase over 1882	66	337	964, 340
Government of Siedlce.			
Distilleries of spirits	62	350	2, 377, 509
Sugar	1	380	470, 276
Glass	9	498	334, 796
Breweries	52	202	334, 306
Steam-mills	8	69	297, 270
Wind-mills	109	120	111, 854
Tanneries	60	156	107, 778
Brick-kilns	59	183	84, 056
Water-mills	24	32	50, 472
Soap and candles	22	28	25, 560
Saw-mills	13	72	31, 434
Oil-mills	46	76	24, 371
Iron founderies	1	10	22, 500
Distilleries of rum and brandy	1	6	21, 000
Agricultural implements	3	21	15, 510
Pegs, shoemakers'	1	52	13, 400
Coppersmiths	1	6	10, 000
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	65	103	47, 029
Total	537	2, 365	4, 378, 621
Increase over 1882	.....	.....	319, 686
Decrease from 1882	11	21	.....
Government of Suwalki.			
Distilleries of spirits	27	152	584, 910
Water-mills	53	87	220, 020
Brick-kilns	33	102	97, 080
Pig-iron	11	107	93, 590
Breweries	36	94	71, 677
Steam-mills	4	19	68, 664
Tanneries	30	107	63, 110
Distilleries of rum and brandy	4	10	37, 440
Wind-mills	32	42	34, 452
Glass	1	16	14, 500
Saw-mills	2	8	10, 050
Miscellaneous, under 1,000	37	95	15, 460
Total	270	839	1, 310, 953
Increase over 1882	91	233	70, 724

RECAPITULATION.

Name of government.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of produce.
			Rubles.
City of Warsaw	317	16, 348	31, 633, 646
Government of Warsaw	1, 575	25, 812	33, 202, 052
Government of Kalisz	1, 915	8, 330	8, 070, 518
Government of Petrokow	12, 964	60, 771	83, 473, 509
Government of Lublin	795	4, 789	7, 909, 047
Government of Radom	257	4, 511	7, 318, 512
Government of Plock	288	1, 902	2, 324, 134
Government of Kielce	328	5, 041	7, 592, 769
Government of Lomza	906	2, 228	3, 623, 509
Government of Siedlce	537	2, 365	4, 378, 621
Government of Suwalki	270	839	1, 310, 953
Total	20, 172	132, 956	190, 837, 270
Increase over 1882	97	8, 005	7, 115, 364

Agricultural produce sown and reaped in the Kingdom of Poland for 1883.

SOWN.

Name of government.	Winter wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buck-wheat.	Other spring grains.	Potatoes.
	Chetverts.	*Chetverts.*	*Chetverts.*	*Chetverts.*	*Chetverts.*	*Chetverts.*	*Chetverts.*
Warsaw	89, 738	232, 664	198, 525	45, 395	13, 557	38, 209	847, 476
Kalisz	86, 866	224, 086	163, 524	.....	.....	130, 173	759, 293
Petrokow	43, 308	210, 508	183, 015	60, 039	19, 331	22, 958	558, 731
Lublin	88, 457	190, 645	142, 899	78, 342	55, 627	34, 449	319, 954
Radom	42, 472	169, 752	121, 785	56, 768	17, 464	32, 151	371, 825
Kielce	57, 997	123, 108	111, 677	76, 561	4, 227	24, 915	312, 254
Plock	84, 899	210, 725	123, 891	37, 314	18, 972	41, 059	428, 124
Lomza	49, 325	143, 266	105, 711	48, 509	21, 772	37, 295	379, 583
Suwalki	24, 609	198, 254	146, 607	77, 446	5, 075	27, 460	300, 562
Siedlce	57, 159	169, 548	115, 339	46, 917	27, 401	18, 240	300, 789
Total	624, 920	1, 872, 556	1, 412, 973	527, 291	183, 426	406, 909	4, 578, 585
Increase over 1882	.....	190, 661	.....	.....	.....	.....	78, 797
Decrease from 1882	36, 412	.....	30, 880	3, 977	271	20, 035	.....

REAPED.

Warsaw	313, 706	919, 333	719, 462	185, 294	60, 930	141, 737	2, 565, 791
Kalisz	574, 219	1, 154, 987	892, 220	.....	.....	650, 253	3, 123, 928
Petrokow	150, 818	835, 794	837, 072	258, 879	64, 983	88, 430	2, 259, 280
Lublin	465, 921	944, 534	756, 249	427, 235	228, 912	154, 277	1, 803, 445
Radom	183, 278	687, 178	535, 103	311, 464	69, 562	188, 830	1, 650, 491
Kielce	272, 092	537, 043	627, 932	428, 365	14, 752	125, 876	1, 651, 570
Plock	468, 509	1, 183, 822	743, 150	227, 605	100, 748	202, 016	1, 645, 811
Lomza	212, 909	648, 700	500, 451	248, 117	90, 516	128, 608	1, 201, 773
Suwalki	109, 893	909, 938	782, 761	360, 537	21, 851	143, 212	1, 021, 717
Siedlce	280, 347	779, 929	584, 590	215, 120	122, 276	101, 972	1, 520, 974
Total	3, 031, 692	8, 601, 258	6, 978, 990	2, 662, 616	773, 630	1, 924, 211	18, 434, 780
Decrease from 1882	914, 175	2, 128, 676	939, 865	.....	.....	229, 946	5, 178, 437

Population of the Kingdom of Poland in the year 1883.

Name of government.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Births.			Deaths.			Marriages.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Town of Warsaw	194, 018	210, 871	404, 889	7, 311	6, 856	14, 167	5, 879	5, 096	10, 975	2, 507
Warsaw	462, 401	478, 597	940, 998	19, 478	18, 401	37, 879	12, 313	11, 654	23, 967	8, 251
Kalisz	382, 250	402, 689	784, 939	14, 121	13, 866	27, 987	8, 614	9, 193	17, 807	6, 220
Petrokow	425, 212	440, 565	865, 777	17, 416	17, 007	34, 423	10, 282	10, 319	20, 601	7, 983
Lublin	429, 320	453, 296	882, 616	17, 301	17, 540	34, 841	10, 829	11, 039	21, 868	7, 990
Radom	.....	.....	669, 581	14, 244	13, 758	28, 002	8, 145	8, 164	16, 309	5, 808
Kielce	315, 405	328, 224	643, 629	13, 405	13, 307	26, 712	8, 115	8, 487	16, 602	5, 855
Plock	271, 256	285, 723	556, 979	11, 861	11, 586	23, 447	7, 395	7, 255	14, 650	8, 797
Lomza	.....	.....	563, 586	10, 579	10, 043	20, 622	6, 813	6, 672	13, 485	4, 174
Siedlce	.....	.....	630, 238	10, 738	11, 266	22, 004	8, 088	7, 702	15, 790	4, 372
Suwalki	303, 232	310, 371	613, 603	10, 444	10, 241	20, 685	6, 804	6, 851	13, 655	4, 048
Total	.....	.....	7, 556, 835	146, 898	143, 871	290, 769	93, 277	92, 432	185, 709	67, 005
Increase over 1882	.....	.....	145, 904	1	191	192	.....	.....	.....	326
Decrease from 1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 847	10, 706	20, 553	.....

Number of the different schools and scholars in the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1883.

Name of government.	Number and sex.	University.	Imperial female institution.	Mathematical gymnasium.	Philological gymnasium.	Female gymnasium.	Male progymnasium.	Female progymnasium.	Teachers' seminary.	Commercial Sunday school.	Deaf and dumb institution.	Lutheran schools.	Drawing schools.	Church singers' schools.	Veterinary schools.	Roman Catholic seminary.	Upper working-class schools.	Sunday working-class schools.	Agronomical institution.	Private schools and boarding-schools.	Jewish schools.	Elementary schools.	Total number of schools.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.
Town of Warsaw	Number	1	1	1	6	4	2	1	1		1		1	1	1			13		136	28	81	229		
	Male	1,340		614	3,343		526		61		169		262	28	61			5,062		4,678	636	1,583		18,363	
	Female		266			1,605		208			117			10						5,911	731	1,159			10,007
Warsaw	Number			2				1	2			102				1		12		42		365	527		
	Male			570					142			447				91		626		1,032		13,595		16,503	
	Female							87				379								1,220		8,678			10,364
Kaliss	Number				1	1			2	1		115						11		30		278	439		
	Male				703				140	46		1,450						525		577		10,555		13,966	
	Female					253						1,023								732		6,462			8,470
Petrokow	Number				1	1	1					62	78				1	15		30	13	448	574		
	Male				446		344			67		811					324	939		1,207	317	19,594		24,127	
	Female					217						610								2,078	599	12,194			15,693
Lublin	Number		1		2	1	2	1	2	1		49		1		2		10	1	19	1	341	434		
	Male				872		379		101	21		942		91		131		879	146	272	102	11,257		14,693	
	Female		183			271		89	8			719								272		3,825			5,367
Radom	Number				1	1	1	1	2			21						13		5		135	180		
	Male				631		205		156			202						324		38		5,706		7,262	
	Female					234		52				177								123		3,510			4,096
Kielce	Number				1	1	1		2			7						13		17		283	325		
	Male				601		210		103			55						363		171		10,503		12,006	
	Female					190						57								295		5,871			6,413
Plock	Number				1	1			2	1								10		67		229	311		
	Male				587				147	16								639		958		8,640		10,987	
	Female					259														962		5,093			6,314
Lomza	Number				1	1	1					9						7		3	12	155	189		
	Male				514		233					92						276		5	176	6,021		7,317	
	Female					205						63								35	379	2,277			2,959
Suwalki	Number				2	1			1									5		21		171	201		
	Male				956				138									288		501		8,479		10,362	
	Female					230														458		1,910			2,598
Siedlce	Number				2	1			1			22						5		7		245	283		
	Male				896				109			390						162		149		8,068		9,774	
	Female					195						264								197		2,667			2,323
Total																							3,692	145,390	74,604
Increase over 1882																							39	7,543	952

Average prices of the different articles of food, &c., in the Warsaw market for the year 1883.

Articles.		Value.
		Rubles
Wheat	per chetvert	11.39
Rye	do	7.22
Barley	do	7.10
Oats	do	5.18
Buckwheat	do	8.00
Peas	do	9.90
Beans	do	14.75
Potatoes	do	3.31
Beet-roots	do	1.95
Salt	per pound	.02
Beef	do	.13
Pork	do	.16
Veal	do	.14
Mutton	do	.15
Lard	per pood	8.25
Butter	do	12.50
Candles, stearine	per pound	.31
Candles, tallow	do	.21
Candles, wax	do	.75
Bread, white	do	.04
Bread, black	do	.02½
Soap, common	do	.12½
Oxen, fat	per head	1.10
Oxen, medium	do	.94
Oxen, lean	do	.78
Calves	do	6.50
Sheep	do	5.00
Pigs, fat	do	52.00
Pigs, medium	do	30.00
Pigs, lean	do	23.00
Horses, carriage	do	150.00
Horses, cart	do	100.00
Ox hide	per piece	12.00
Calf hides	do	1.30
Horse hides	do	5.00
Sheep skins	do	.65
Wood, hard	per klafter	16.00
Wood, soft	do	14.00
Flour, wheat	per pood	2.40
Flour, rye	do	1.30
Tallow	do	3.80
Naphtha	per vedro	1.52
Spirits, 78 per cent	do	7.81
Spirits, 46 per cent	do	5.53
Vinegar	do	1.14
Coal	per chetvert	1.50
Bricks	per 1,000 pieces	15.00
Lime		.....
A day laborer's wages	per day	.60

SPAIN.

BARCELONA.

Report of Consul Scheuch.

In compliance with consular rules and regulations, I herewith respectfully submit the yearly report upon commerce and navigation of my consular district for the year 1885–'86, with statistical tables.

As stated in all former reports, I repeat that owing to the almost entire absence of any comprehensive and reliable system of statistics in Spain it is most difficult to perform the required duty conscientiously and correctly. Those statistics at all issued by the Government furnish datas of three and four years passed. The inclosed tables are compiled with as much care as possible from local papers and extracts especially taken from the records kept by the customs and port authorities, and may be relied upon as correct.

NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING.

The general result shows that shipping increased in number of arrivals in 1885 over 1884, due to the Spanish coasting and colonial trade

and not to foreign. The Spanish shipping exclusively shows 1,608 arrivals against 1,363 in 1884 (vessels under 20 tons are not figured), with corresponding tonnage of 868,800 against 707,160. As to tonnage, the Spanish vessels equal fully that of all other flags together. Among the latter, England retains her lead, with France, Italy, Norway and Sweden, and Germany next. The nature of the cargoes brought by foreign vessels has been the same as in previous years. With much regret I point to the fact of the steady falling off in arrivals of American vessels; the importation from the States reached, say, $10,000,000, all brought in foreign bottoms. The foreign navigation touching this port includes large and influential steam navigation companies, under French, German, and Italian flags, detailed in my last report, 1883–'85, to which another new line was added to run between Barcelona, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the States.

TRADE.

The year 1885 will be remembered as one of the most disastrous to trade and industry of many past. A widespread depression prevailed in both in the beginning of the year, as crops in 1884 were only middling, and the cholera raging in Southern France, closing all communication. During the first months of 1885 an economical crisis existed, business came to a stand-still, and merchants declined to order goods, so that hundreds of laborers were out of work. To add to this lamentable state of depression, the Asiatic cholera broke out in the beginning of May, but was not officially declared until July, when most all of the wealthy families and many who could only half way pay traveling expenses left the city, many manufacturers included, who either closed their works entirely or run on quarter time, thereby throwing thousands of hands out of work. When the terrible disease disappeared in October, those that had fled returned, trade began to take its normal state, but the losses sustained could not be repaired in the remaining three months of the year; so the year 1885 closed disastrously and the year 1886 began with discouraging prospects, to which latter contributed the unexpected death of King Alfonso XII.

IMPORTS.

Of cotton, 168,336 bales were received in 1885 against 223,662 bales the previous year. At the beginning of the year the market was dull and stocks large, but on account of the news of probable war between Russia and England in the spring large sales were made during the months of March and April, but the cholera appearing and spreading over Catalonia the cotton industry from June on was paralyzed and remained so to the end of the year.

The importation of alcohol increased in 1885 considerably, especially from Norway and Sweden, to the injury of German alcohol, formerly almost exclusively imported. Prices, nevertheless, remained steady, German selling at $68 a pipe (516 liters), Swedish at $66, and Austrian at $63 to $65. Some six years ago a trial shipment of American alcohol was made, and in my commercial report of 1880–'81 I expressed the hope to be able to report an annual increase of that article, but am sorry to state that my expectations have not been realized. The reason, I think, is with our home distilleries. German alcohol (potato spirits) is always in demand, and preferred by the wine and liquor manufacturers (specially for the finer qualities of wines) to American, for being milder than the latter; but this I should think our manufacturers (distillers) could overcome. The total importation of alcohol at Barcelona alone reached, in 1885, 1,750,000 gallons, while at the consular agency port

of Tarragona 22,500 casks were entered—certainly figures that are well worth to be considered by our distillers and exporters.

The coal importation has also been favorable in the year 1885 and the first three quarters 1886, all coming as usual from England and Scotland.

The importation of salt fish, bacalas, conger, &c., a very important article of consumption in Catalonia, was equal to the previous year, viz, 4,726 tons and 145,860 barrels and packages, valued at $2,500,000.

Hides and skins were imported in less quantities than 1884, and as usual from South America and the Philippines. The demand was limited during the year 1885.

Of timber large quantities were received, mainly from Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Canada, and staves from the United States.

The importations of sugar, coffee, and cacao, were fully equal to the previous year.

The exports to the United States during 1885–'86 were nearly double those during the corresponding year 1884–'85, viz, in value $71,731 against $41,287.

AGRICULTURE.

The productions of Catalonia have not undergone any change, consisting of two-thirds of wine, and the balance of almonds, filberts, olives, corkwood, and in a small way wheat and barley. The first seven months of the year the severity of the weather was most injurious to all classes of production, hail-storms, frost, and spring floods doing great damage, while later on phylloxera and mildew appeared in several localities. The yield of the vintage was about one-third of an ordinary good one, but the quality being superior, prices doubled.

FINANCIAL.

Viewing the year 1885 financially, it passed more indifferently than many of its predecessors, with no realization of economical combinations which give life and movement to money markets; in fact it lacked entirely activity and animation and was devoid of incident. The speculations and disasters of 1882 and 1883 brought about a timidity which lasted during the entire year.

RAILROADS.

The exportation to France by the Tarragona-Barcelona-Francia road shows an increase over 1884, consisting of wine, fruit, and vegetables, and amounting in weight to 175,000 tons, against 160,000 in 1884; while the imports over the same road, consisting of drugs, comestibles, textiles, machinery, empty wine-casks, &c., only reached 115,000 tons, against 132,000 in 1884, due to the quarantine established on account of the cholera epidemic here. For the same reason the passenger railway receipts also decreased in 1885 nearly $400,000. The small line of railroad from Barcelona to the coal fields of San Juan de los Abadessas has extended its line and meets with success. When finished, very likely soon, and the coal from the mines is brought here for industrial purposes, the British coal trade will suffer materially.

PUBLIC WORKS.

As to public works, I have only to state that the works of the harbor have progressed most satisfactorily to shippers and others concerned. The hydraulic cranes are all put up and in good working order, and a line of railway along the whole length of the quays and wharves is in construction.

The electric light has also been introduced on the Rambla, the Colon quay, and other prominent public thoroughfares of the city, and the new barracks for all classes of soldiers forming the garrison are approaching completion. A new post-office building is in contemplation, as also a Pasteur institute.

SANITARY.

The sanitary state of Barcelona during 1885 was anything but satisfactory. In the beginning of the year, on account of the continued heavy rains and hail-storms, diphtheria and throat diseases were prevalent, when in May Asiatic cholera appeared, and remained with us till October. How many victims this terrible disease has claimed will never be correctly stated, as the Government only declared its existence in July, while in reality it existed already in May, and hundreds of persons died during that period of what then was declared or named a "suspicious disease." The official list register marked during the year 1885, deaths, 10,669; births, 7,678; and marriages, 2,215.

TARRAGONA AGENCY.

The products of the Tarragona district are wine, almonds, filberts, and some olives. The wine crop has been a half one, but of special good quality. Prices for wine paid, particularly for higher grades, were higher than ever before. Of hazel-nuts the crop was a regular one, but prices ranged lower with less demand from England. The almond crop was small, but of good quality, and prices high, while olives turned out a half crop and of inferior quality.

SHIPPING.

The total number of vessels that entered was 852, with a tonnage of 378,605; cleared, 849, with a tonnage of 377,250.

The total imports reached in value $5,080,500 in 1885, against $5,910,250 in 1884, while the total exports amounted to $6,580,500 in 1885, against $4,831,700 in 1884, of which $246,918.32 were shipped to the United States in 1885, against $304,617.73 in 1884.

GRAO AGENCY.

As in other Spanish districts, but even more so, trade in general has been most disastrous to all. The year began with the effects of the inundations in the fall of 1884; severe frosts and snow-storms (something uncommon) in January destroyed nearly entirely the first crop of oranges, and then the most terrible cholera epidemic, from May to September, raged, claiming thousands of victims. The principal product of the district consists of oranges, for export to England and the United States. As crops in Florida and California in 1885 were extraordinarily large, the exportation to the States was reduced to almost nothing, prices were lower than ever known, and a certain class of fast English steamers, expressly built for fruit trade, suffered much by finding no cargoes.

SHIPPING.

The total number of vessels that entered Grao during 1885 was 649 with 392,183 tonnage, against 642 in 1884, with a tonnage of 338,221. The total exports to the United States for 1885–'86, September 30, reached the amount of $401,187.

FREDERICK H. SCHEUCH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barcelona, December 1. 1886

Exports for the year 1883.

Articles.		Via Wierzbolowo.	Not including Wierzbolowo.
Spirits	proof gallons	5,790,072	85,692,437
Eggs	number	.....	72,383,998
Timber	rubles	109,904	8,622,746
Cigarettes	number	6,918,520	1,721,430
Rye	chetverts	32,742	1,719,772
Wheat	do	68,382	1,715,141
Flax	poods	3,842,189	1,209,251
Hemp	do	1,151,581	1,179,792
Oil cakes	do	147,163	840,436
Stones	do	.....	816,700
Bran	chetverts	15,703	7,422,276
Bones	poods	96,132	560,516
Poultry	head	120,463	555,493
Oats	chetverts	71,182	507,252
Potatoes	poods	8,597	460,131
Cigars	number	36,440	401,500
Dross	poods	.....	397,427
Mead and honey	do	.....	283,269
Petroleum	do	14,217	245,586
Barley	chetverts	25,140	205,483
Plants	poods	25,612	191,483
Iron ore	do	.....	187,416
Wool, raw	do	41,346	182,541
Swine	head	23,731	136,968
Manure, artificial	poods	7,250	134,614
Linseed	chetverts	66,733	131,630
Rags	poods	368,121	119,281
Peas	chetverts	23,395	117,242
Turpentine	poods	62,408	97,062
Cement and lime	do	.....	94,948
Hides	do	191,681	88,487
Mats	number	50,418	79,576
Carpenters' articles	rubles	55,170	49,773
Articles of food	do	.....	35,604
Fish	poods	3,082	31,035
Drugs	do	442	30,692
Clothes	do	13,141	26,802
Zinc	do	.....	24,256
Bristles	do	49,003	24,194
Furs	do	17,309	21,802
Butter	do	.....	20,548
Leather shredings	do	.....	19,660
Grits	chetverts	81	18,751
Caviare	poods	1,251	18,495
Glass articles	do	1,223	17,247
Bricks	number	.....	17,240
Maize	chetverts	.....	17,224
Peat	poods	.....	17,100
Hops	do	1,508	16,492
Manufactures	rubles	.....	16,450
Paper	poods	.....	16,096
Meat	do	.....	14,952
Horns and hoofs	do	.....	14,401
Leather	do	3,407	13,250
Oak cork	do	.....	12,346
Straw	do	6,289	11,817
Machines	do	615	11,730
Tobacco	do	.....	11,640
Tallow	do	4,946	11,640
Hair	do	.....	10,399
Cheese	do	.....	10,089
Game	head	814,344	10,080
Pitch	poods	.....	9,330
Fish glue	do	2,679	9,231
Metal articles	do	477	8,643
Tar	do	.....	7,780
Hay	do	2,956	7,245
Silk, raw	do	491	7,240
Buckwheat	chetverts	1,280	7,070
Feathers	poods	1,691	7,017
Sheep	head	.....	6,078
Horses	do	5,425	6,042
Flax and hemp stuffs	poods	209	5,690
Flour	chetverts	352	5,579
Books	poods	1,405	5,275
Beans	chetverts	10,413	4,803
Coal	poods	.....	4,250
Musical instruments	roubles	240	3,450
Flax yarn	poods	.....	2,830
Millet	chetverts	.....	2,240

Exports for the year 1883—Continued.

Articles.		Via Wierzbolowo.	Not including Wierzbolowo.
Woolen stuffs	poods	.....	2,106
Horse tails	do	29,915	2,100
Cotton, raw	poods	30	1,564
Cumin	do	2,308	1,210
Fruits	do	474	905
Pictures	do	254	904
Ropes	do	19,607	706
Optical instruments	do	.....	423
Tea	do	81	408
Cotton stuffs	do	268	406
Dyes and colors	do	.....	321
Gum articles	do	256	156
Brandy	do	268	145
Total value	rubles	47,444,696	88,731,790

Industries of Poland for the year 1883.

Description.	No. of factories.	No. of workmen.	Value of produce.
City of Warsaw.			*Rubles.*
Machines	19	3,969	5,905,540
Tanneries	26	1,222	4,310,633
Tobacco	11	2,805	3,748,489
Distilleries of spirits	15	213	3,004,492
Metal articles	22	1,535	2,336,094
Breweries	19	417	2,169,493
Woolen stuffs	9	918	1,523,900
Steam mills	5	234	1,124,094
Soap and candles	3	67	787,990
Plated wares	6	716	650,053
Chemicals	3	186	610,050
Gas	1	392	600,000
Lamps	4	429	452,000
Joiners' articles	7	589	378,800
Carriages	14	349	330,150
Cosmetics	5	66	307,400
Asphalt	4	100	243,900
Steel	6	186	205,240
Cheese	18	89	205,700
Chocolate	5	78	199,000
Bakers	1	74	188,000
Machine grease	2	24	161,205
Dyes and colors	3	42	122,969
Carpenters' articles	5	123	128,100
Hydraulic works	3	83	122,600
Horn articles	1	160	120,000
Silk ribbons	3	171	120,000
Pianos	2	77	112,000
Looking-glasses	4	51	109,540
Optical instruments	6	51	109,540
Starch	9	46	100,400
Stove tiles	7	77	99,800
Buttons	5	85	91,525
Mineral beverages	11	82	85,513
Millstones	3	54	76,000
Fire-arms	3	83	66,500
Envelopes	4	46	61,000
Vinegar	5	11	60,295
Feathers, ostrich	1	12	60,000
Paper-hangings	3	66	82,000
Brushes	1	56	56,000
Gypsum	6	45	56,000
Chicory	3	26	44,400
Decimal weights	1	63	40,000
Shoe blacking	3	24	37,500
Paper	1	31	30,000
Billiards	1	14	30,000
Mead and honey	2	4	26,050
Stone monuments	1	21	25,000
Shoemakers' lasts	2	26	22,500
Glue	1	20	20,000

Industries of Poland for the year 1883—Continued.

Description.	No. of factories.	No. of workmen.	Value of product.
City of Warsaw—Continued.			*Rubles.*
Gold and silver beaters	1	8	16,045
Tin-foil	1	5	12,000
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	10	27	48,126
Total	317	16,348	31,633,616
Increase over 1882	6	1,504	877,659
Government of Warsaw.			
Sugar	19	10,324	12,106,480
Water, wind, and horse mills	1,119	1,295	4,426,600
Steel foundries	2	1,234	4,101,500
Flax and hemp stuffs	1	8,000	3,500,000
Distilleries of spirits	48	314	2,405,065
Steam-mills	24	178	1,177,310
Soap and candles	18	173	1,037,950
Brick-kilns	82	1,442	782,360
Breweries	30	208	645,470
Paper	2	665	614,700
Distilleries of rum and brandy	7	42	255,350
Chicory	3	108	242,485
Earthenware	5	390	232,000
Glass	2	174	215,000
Woolen stuffs	7	134	181,270
Tanneries	41	83	176,755
Iron-mills	81	122	174,460
Starch	7	127	159,050
Iron foundries	2	67	132,560
Chemicals	3	34	124,320
Iron-works	8	120	113,275
Tallow	2	5	76,500
Saw-mills	6	34	68,870
Agricultural implements	4	81	46,000
Matches	3	86	36,800
Vinegar	17	22	26,095
Joiners' articles	2	55	23,300
Stove tiles	7	29	22,312
Glue	1	12	16,750
Dyers	1	20	16,300
Combs	1	41	15,000
Asphalt	1	15	15,000
Salterns	1	50	14,400
Cotton stuffs	2	8	14,100
Potters	1	15	3,000
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	15	99	3,645
Total	1,575	25,812	33,202,052
Increase over 1882	.....	1,467	1,758,511
Decrease from 1882	35	.....	.....
Government of Kalisz.			
Water and wind mills	1,271	1,597	1,430,424
Distilleries of spirits	64	442	1,187,830
Sugar	5	1,296	900,000
Cotton stuffs	5	733	647,800
Woolen stuffs	17	573	570,000
Cloth	3	565	366,400
Spinning-mills	6	223	323,000
Glass	3	224	318,000
Tanneries	58	232	248,450
Distilleries of rum and brandy	4	31	219,200
Brick-kilns	92	366	206,920
Breweries	25	106	206,360
Paper	3	456	206,300
Oil-mills	118	252	180,670
Agricultural implements	17	239	175,374
Teasles	4	186	138,000
Soap and candles	14	35	89,700
Saw-mills	7	55	69,400
Tapes and laces	3	78	53,520
Steam-mills	8	24	48,400
Earthenware	3	140	48,350
Coppersmiths	9	50	46,300
Potters	113	183	45,200
Embroideries	2	32	30,000
Pianos	2	22	18,000

Industries of Poland for the year 1883—Continued.

Description.	No. of factories.	No. of workmen.	Value of product.
Government of Kalisz—Continued.			*Rubles.*
Vinegar	17	26	16,502
Gas	1	11	15,000
Bones, burnt	1	12	12,750
Mead and honey	12	12	10,418
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	28	129	42,232
Total	1,915	8,330	8,070,518
Decrease from 1882	9	22	782,560
Government of Petrokow.			
Spinning-mills	3,816	23,990	38,816,210
Woolen stuffs	343	9,203	19,319,080
Collieries	33	7,326	6,127,969
Water and wind mills	834	1,233	5,243,930
Distilleries of spirits	57	332	2,667,760
Bakers	490	895	2,588,270
Saw-mills	147	1,188	1,491,250
Weavers	6,697	7,282	877,040
Sugar	2	932	774,940
Breweries	42	340	761,090
Distilleries of rum and brandy	8	104	611,040
Brick-kilns	85	1,116	523,090
Steam-mills	8	86	463,810
Agricultural implements	10	535	441,750
Cement and lime	84	637	438,520
Oil-mills	37	129	371,790
Paper	14	338	354,860
Tanneries	97	262	353,620
Glass	4	549	287,840
Soap and candles	14	73	147,010
Ceruse	1	29	147,300
Gas	1	77	121,800
Chicory	2	27	36,600
Vinegar	7	26	36,200
Matches	2	74	31,000
Mead and honey	1	24	30,000
Bones, articles	2	49	28,190
Peat	5	98	10,310
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	141	3,817	869,740
Total	12,984	60,771	83,473,509
Increase over 1882	49	4,719	5,063,709
Government of Lublin.			
Distilleries of spirits	52	358	2,481,128
Water and wind mills	387	681	2,036,034
Sugar	4	1,258	1,129,622
Breweries	37	96	410,063
Brick-kilns	83	431	221,727
Tobacco	3	284	268,238
Iron-works	1	282	209,420
Steam-mills	6	54	201,840
Tanneries	37	104	151,432
Agricultural implements	10	174	151,400
Bent-wood furniture	2	320	121,460
Saw-mills	41	99	96,002
Starch	4	67	77,010
Soap and candles	6	19	60,064
Glass	5	90	54,910
Cloth	14	60	49,022
Paper	3	24	39,924
Turpentine	14	44	28,647
Oil-mills	46	75	22,717
Gas	1	12	19,130
Potato flour	2	36	16,000
Stove tiles	3	23	15,590
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	34	198	56,607
Total	795	4,789	7,909,047
Decrease from 1882	11	593	412,634

Industries of Poland for the year 1883—Continued.

Description.	No. of factories.	No. of workmen.	Value of produce.
Government of Radom.			*Rubles.*
Iron-works	55	2,356	3,210,728
Sugar	3	610	1,252,500
Distilleries of spirits	27	147	845,190
Steam-mills	9	48	575,541
Dyers	37	469	560,634
Breweries	26	138	254,272
Distilleries of rum and brandy	4	19	160,953
Brick-kilns	26	195	111,244
Glass	3	49	63,502
Earthenware	2	143	62,000
Nails	2	54	60,343
Saw-mills	18	44	44,607
Agricultural implements	5	78	33,626
Oil-mills	8	22	30,261
Lime	9	22	10,150
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	23	117	42,961
Total	257	4,511	7,318,512
Decrease from 1882	4	561	68,562
Government of Plock.			
Distilleries of spirits	14	101	929,689
Sugar	2	605	253,300
Brick-kilns	97	420	215,603
Breweries	30	126	203,888
Saw-mills	21	120	200,962
Pig-iron	2	165	179,500
Steam-mills	3	8	79,800
Distilleries of rum and brandy	3	13	51,540
Soap and candles	8	16	35,075
Tanneries	30	61	35,070
Matches	2	65	30,100
Oil-mills	48	99	30,090
Agricultural implements	1	32	24,680
Iron-foundries	4	11	16,175
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	23	60	38,662
Total	288	1,902	2,324,134
Decrease from 1882	31	95	554,653
Government of Kielce.			
Cotton stuffs	1	2430	3,000,000
Distilleries of spirits	33	244	1,408,904
Water-mills	34	234	946,343
Sugar	2	636	600,000
Paper	3	146	251,000
Iron-works	14	218	222,065
Saw-mills	51	143	197,404
Breweries	22	66	162,220
Pig-iron	3	150	160,560
Steam-mills	1	16	130,000
Zinc mines	1	77	85,772
Glass	3	31	69,230
Tanneries	19	80	67,825
Brick-kilns	57	165	57,980
Soap and candles	6	28	54,496
Brimstone	1	112	34,500
Dyers	5	22	33,480
Engineering	3	26	18,800
Oil-mills	9	20	16,375
Lime	13	27	13,380
Starch	1	9	12,960
Miscellaneous under 10,000	46	161	49,475
Total	328	5,041	7,592,769
Increase over 1882	.....	1,037	.....
Decrease from 1882	14	.....	120,856
Government of Lomza.			
Distilleries of spirits	27	152	933,929
Steam-mills	3	45	790,240
Wind-mills	361	419	335,794
Water-mills	151	229	314,088
Sugar	2	350	312,000
Breweries	27	131	244,892
Distilleries of rum and brandy	5	44	116,781
Saw-mills	7	60	110,000
Brick-kilns	47	201	96,617
Tobacco	2	44	81,040
Cloth	4	45	51,780

Industries of Poland for the year 1883—Continued.

Description.	No. of factories.	No. of workmen.	Value of produce.
Government of Lomza—Continued.			*Rubles.*
Tanneries	46	126	47, 680
Oil-mills	30	43	19, 920
Turpentine	21	41	37, 245
Bones, burnt	3	13	18, 200
Tapes and laces	3	15	16, 700
Tin articles	20	25	11, 394
Vinegar	28	37	11, 364
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	119	219	73, 845
Total	906	2, 248	3, 623, 509
Increase over 1882	66	337	964, 340
Government of Siedlce.			
Distilleries of spirits	62	350	2, 377, 509
Sugar	1	380	470, 276
Glass	9	498	334, 796
Breweries	52	202	334, 506
Steam-mills	8	69	297, 270
Wind-mills	109	120	111, 354
Tanneries	60	156	107, 778
Brick-kilns	59	183	84, 056
Water-mills	24	32	50, 472
Soap and candles	22	28	25, 560
Saw-mills	13	72	81, 434
Oil-mills	46	76	24, 371
Iron founderies	1	10	22, 500
Distilleries of rum and brandy	1	6	21, 000
Agricultural implements	3	21	15, 510
Pegs, shoemakers'	1	52	13, 400
Coppersmiths	1	6	10, 000
Miscellaneous, under 10,000	65	103	47, 029
Total	537	2, 365	4, 378, 621
Increase over 1882	.....	.....	319, 686
Decrease from 1882	11	21	.....
Government of Suwalki.			
Distilleries of spirits	27	152	584, 910
Water-mills	53	87	220, 020
Brick-kilns	33	102	97, 080
Pig-iron	11	107	93, 590
Breweries	36	94	71, 677
Steam-mills	4	19	68, 664
Tanneries	30	107	63, 110
Distilleries of rum and brandy	4	10	37, 440
Wind-mills	32	42	34, 452
Glass	1	16	14, 500
Saw-mills	2	8	10, 050
Miscellaneous, under 1,000	37	95	15, 460
Total	270	839	1, 310, 953
Increase over 1882	91	233	70, 724

RECAPITULATION.

Name of government.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of produce.
			Rubles.
City of Warsaw	317	16, 348	31, 633, 646
Government of Warsaw	1, 575	25, 812	33, 202, 052
Government of Kalisz	1, 915	8, 330	8, 070, 518
Government of Petrokow	12, 964	60, 771	83, 473, 509
Government of Lublin	795	4, 789	7, 909, 047
Government of Radom	257	4, 511	7, 318, 512
Government of Plock	288	1, 902	2, 324, 134
Government of Kielce	328	5, 041	7, 592, 769
Government of Lomza	906	2, 228	3, 623, 509
Government of Siedlce	537	2, 365	4, 378, 621
Government of Suwalki	270	839	1, 310, 953
Total	20, 172	132, 956	190, 837, 270
Increase over 1882	97	8, 005	7, 115, 364

Agricultural produce sown and reaped in the Kingdom of Poland for 1883.

SOWN.

Name of government.	Winter wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buck-wheat.	Other spring grains.	Potatoes.
	Chetverts.	*Chetverts.*	*Chetverts.*	*Chetverts.*	*Chetverts.*	*Chetverts.*	*Chetverts.*
Warsaw	89, 738	232, 664	198, 525	45, 395	13, 557	38, 209	847, 470
Kalisz	86, 866	224, 086	163, 524	.....	.....	130, 173	759, 298
Petrokow	43, 308	210, 508	183, 015	60, 039	19, 331	22, 958	558, 731
Lublin	88, 457	190, 645	142, 899	78, 342	55, 627	34, 449	319, 954
Radom	42, 472	169, 752	121, 785	56, 768	17, 464	32, 151	371, 825
Kielce	57, 997	123, 108	111, 677	76, 561	4, 227	24, 915	312, 254
Plock	84, 899	210, 725	123, 891	37, 314	18, 972	41, 059	428, 124
Lomza	49, 325	143, 266	105, 711	48, 509	21, 772	37, 295	379, 583
Suwalki	24, 609	198, 254	146, 607	77, 446	5, 075	27, 460	300, 562
Siedlce	57, 159	169, 548	115, 339	46, 917	27, 401	18, 240	300, 789
Total	624, 920	1, 872, 556	1, 412, 973	527, 291	183, 426	406, 909	4, 578, 585
Increase over 1882	.....	190, 661	.....	.....	.....	.....	78, 797
Decrease from 1882	36, 412	.....	30, 880	8, 977	271	20, 035	.....

REAPED.

Warsaw	318, 706	919, 333	719, 462	185, 294	60, 930	141, 737	2, 565, 791
Kalisz	574, 219	1, 154, 987	892, 220	.....	.....	650, 253	3, 123, 928
Petrokow	150, 818	835, 794	837, 072	258, 879	64, 983	88, 430	2, 259, 280
Lublin	465, 921	944, 534	756, 249	427, 235	228, 912	154, 277	1, 803, 445
Radom	183, 278	687, 178	535, 103	311, 464	69, 562	188, 830	1, 650, 491
Kielce	272, 092	537, 043	627, 932	428, 365	14, 752	125, 876	1, 651, 570
Plock	468, 509	1, 183, 822	743, 150	227, 605	100, 748	202, 016	1, 645, 811
Lomza	212, 909	648, 700	500, 451	248, 117	90, 516	128, 608	1, 201, 773
Suwalki	109, 893	909, 938	782, 761	360, 537	21, 851	143, 212	1, 021, 717
Siedlce	280, 347	779, 929	584, 590	215, 120	122, 276	101, 972	1, 520, 974
Total	3, 031, 692	8, 601, 258	6, 978, 990	2, 662, 616	773, 630	1, 924, 211	18, 434, 780
Decrease from 1882	914, 175	2, 128, 676	939, 865	.....	.....	229, 946	5, 178, 437

Population of the Kingdom of Poland in the year 1883.

Name of government.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Births.			Deaths.			Mar-riages.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Town of Warsaw	194, 018	210, 871	404, 889	7, 311	6, 856	14, 167	5, 879	5, 096	10, 975	2, 507
Warsaw	462, 401	478, 597	940, 998	19, 478	18, 401	37, 879	12, 313	11, 654	23, 967	8, 251
Kalisz	382, 250	402, 689	784, 939	14, 121	13, 866	27, 987	8, 614	9, 193	17, 807	6, 220
Petrokow	425, 212	440, 565	865, 777	17, 416	17, 007	34, 423	10, 282	10, 319	20, 601	7, 983
Lublin	429, 320	453, 296	882, 616	17, 301	17, 540	34, 841	10, 829	11, 039	21, 868	7, 990
Radom	.....	.....	669, 581	14, 244	13, 758	28, 002	8, 145	8, 164	16, 309	5, 808
Kielce	315, 405	328, 224	643, 629	13, 405	13, 307	26, 712	8, 115	8, 487	16, 602	5, 855
Plock	271, 256	285, 723	556, 979	11, 861	11, 586	23, 447	7, 395	7, 255	14, 650	8, 797
Lomza	.....	.....	563, 586	10, 579	10, 043	20, 622	6, 813	6, 672	13, 485	4, 174
Siedlce	.....	.....	630, 238	10, 738	11, 266	22, 004	8, 088	7, 702	15, 790	4, 372
Suwalki	303, 232	310, 371	613, 603	10, 444	10, 241	20, 685	6, 804	6, 851	13, 655	4, 048
Total	.....	.....	7, 556, 835	146, 898	143, 871	290, 769	93, 277	92, 432	185, 709	67, 005
Increase over 1882	.....	.....	145, 904	1	191	192	.....	.....	.....	326
Decrease from 1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 847	10, 706	20, 553	.....

Number of the different schools and scholars in the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1883.

Name of government.	Number and sex.	University.	Imperial female institution.	Mathematical gymnasium.	Philological gymnasium.	Female gymnasium.	Male progymnasium.	Female progymnasium.	Teachers' seminary.	Commercial Sunday school.	Deaf and dumb institution.	Lutheran schools.	Drawing schools.	Church singers' schools.	Veterinary schools.	Roman Catholic seminary.	Upper working-class schools.	Sunday working-class schools.	Agronomical institution.	Private schools and boarding-schools.	Jewish schools.	Elementary schools.	Total number of schools.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.
Town of Warsaw	Number	1	1	1	6	4	2	1	1		1		1	1	1			13		136	28	81	229		
	Male	1,840		614	3,343		526		61		169		262	28	61			5,062		4,678	636	1,588		18,363	
	Female		266			1,605		208			117			10						5,911	731	1,159			10,007
Warsaw	Number			2				1	2			102				1		12		42		365	527		
	Male			570					142			447				91		626		1,032		13,595		16,503	
	Female							87				379								1,220		8,678			10,364
Kaliss	Number				1	1			2	1		115						11		30		278	439		
	Male				703				140	46		1,450						525		577		10,555		13,966	
	Female					253						1,023								732		6,462			8,470
Petrokow	Number				1	1	1					62	78				1	15		30	13	448	574		
	Male				446		344			67		811					324	939		1,207	317	19,594		24,127	
	Female					217						610								2,078	599	12,194			15,693
Lublin	Number		1		2	1	2	1	2	1		49		1		2		10	1	19	1	341	434		
	Male				872		379		101	21		942		91		131		379	146	272	102	11,257		14,693	
	Female		183			271		89	8			719								272		3,825			5,367
Radom	Number				1	1	1	1	2			21						13		5		135	180		
	Male				631		205		156			202						324		38		5,706		7,262	
	Female					234		52				177								123		3,510			4,096
Kielce	Number				1	1	1		2			7						13		17		283	325		
	Male				601		210		103			55						363		171		10,503		12,006	
	Female					190						57								295		5,871			6,413
Plock	Number				1	1			2	1								10		67		229	311		
	Male				587				147	16								639		958		8,640		10,987	
	Female					259														962		5,093			6,314
Lomza	Number				1	1	1					9						7		3	12	155	189		
	Male				514		233					92						276		5	176	6,021		7,317	
	Female					205						63								35	379	2,277			2,959
Suwalki	Number				2	1			1									5		21		171	201		
	Male				956				138									288		501		8,479		10,362	
	Female					230														458		1,910			2,598
Siedlce	Number				2	1			1			22						5		7		245	283		
	Male				896				109			390						162		149		8,068		9,774	
	Female					195						264								197		2,667			2,323
Total																							3,692	145,390	74,604
Increase over 1882																							39	7,543	952

Average prices of the different articles of food, &c., in the Warsaw market for the year 1883.

Articles.		Value.
		Rubles
Wheat	per chetvert	11.39
Rye	do	7.21
Barley	do	7.10
Oats	do	5.18
Buckwheat	do	8.00
Peas	do	9.90
Beans	do	14.75
Potatoes	do	3.31
Beet-roots	do	1.95
Salt	per pound	.02
Beef	do	.13
Pork	do	.16
Veal	do	.14
Mutton	do	.15
Lard	per pood	8.25
Butter	do	12.50
Candles, stearine	per pound	.31
Candles, tallow	do	.21
Candles, wax	do	.75
Bread, white	do	.04
Bread, black	do	.02½
Soap, common	do	.12½
Oxen, fat	per head	1.10
Oxen, medium	do	.94
Oxen, lean	do	.78
Calves	do	6.50
Sheep	do	5.00
Pigs, fat	do	52.00
Pigs, medium	do	30.00
Pigs, lean	do	23.00
Horses, carriage	do	150.00
Horses, cart	do	100.00
Ox hide	per piece	12.00
Calf hides	do	1.30
Horse hides	do	5.00
Sheep skins	do	.65
Wood, hard	per klafter	16.00
Wood, soft	do	14.00
Flour, wheat	per pood	2.40
Flour, rye	do	1.30
Tallow	do	3.80
Naphtha	per vedro	1.52
Spirits, 78 per cent	do	7.81
Spirits, 46 per cent	do	5.53
Vinegar	do	1.14
Coal	per chetvert	1.50
Bricks	per 1,000 pieces	15.00
Lime		.....
A day laborer's wages	per day	.60

SPAIN.

BARCELONA.

Report of Consul Scheuch.

In compliance with consular rules and regulations, I herewith respectfully submit the yearly report upon commerce and navigation of my consular district for the year 1885–'86, with statistical tables.

As stated in all former reports, I repeat that owing to the almost entire absence of any comprehensive and reliable system of statistics in Spain it is most difficult to perform the required duty conscientiously and correctly. Those statistics at all issued by the Government furnish datas of three and four years passed. The inclosed tables are compiled with as much care as possible from local papers and extracts especially taken from the records kept by the customs and port authorities, and may be relied upon as correct.

NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING.

The general result shows that shipping increased in number of arrivals in 1885 over 1884, due to the Spanish coasting and colonial trade

and not to foreign. The Spanish shipping exclusively shows 1,608 arrivals against 1,363 in 1884 (vessels under 20 tons are not figured), with corresponding tonnage of 868,800 against 707,160. As to tonnage, the Spanish vessels equal fully that of all other flags together. Among the latter, England retains her lead, with France, Italy, Norway and Sweden, and Germany next. The nature of the cargoes brought by foreign vessels has been the same as in previous years. With much regret I point to the fact of the steady falling off in arrivals of American vessels; the importation from the States reached, say, $10,000,000, all brought in foreign bottoms. The foreign navigation touching this port includes large and influential steam navigation companies, under French, German, and Italian flags, detailed in my last report, 1883–'85, to which another new line was added to run between Barcelona, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the States.

TRADE.

The year 1885 will be remembered as one of the most disastrous to trade and industry of many past. A widespread depression prevailed in both in the beginning of the year, as crops in 1884 were only middling, and the cholera raging in Southern France, closing all communication. During the first months of 1885 an economical crisis existed, business came to a stand-still, and merchants declined to order goods, so that hundreds of laborers were out of work. To add to this lamentable state of depression, the Asiatic cholera broke out in the beginning of May, but was not officially declared until July, when most all of the wealthy families and many who could only half way pay traveling expenses left the city, many manufacturers included, who either closed their works entirely or run on quarter time, thereby throwing thousands of hands out of work. When the terrible disease disappeared in October, those that had fled returned, trade began to take its normal state, but the losses sustained could not be repaired in the remaining three months of the year; so the year 1885 closed disastrously and the year 1886 began with discouraging prospects, to which latter contributed the unexpected death of King Alfonso XII.

IMPORTS.

Of cotton, 168,336 bales were received in 1885 against 223,662 bales the previous year. At the beginning of the year the market was dull and stocks large, but on account of the news of probable war between Russia and England in the spring large sales were made during the months of March and April, but the cholera appearing and spreading over Catalonia the cotton industry from June on was paralyzed and remained so to the end of the year.

The importation of alcohol increased in 1885 considerably, especially from Norway and Sweden, to the injury of German alcohol, formerly almost exclusively imported. Prices, nevertheless, remained steady, German selling at $68 a pipe (516 liters), Swedish at $66, and Austrian at $63 to $65. Some six years ago a trial shipment of American alcohol was made, and in my commercial report of 1880–'81 I expressed the hope to be able to report an annual increase of that article, but am sorry to state that my expectations have not been realized. The reason, I think, is with our home distilleries. German alcohol (potato spirits) is always in demand, and preferred by the wine and liquor manufacturers (specially for the finer qualities of wines) to American, for being milder than the latter; but this I should think our manufacturers (distillers) could overcome. The total importation of alcohol at Barcelona alone reached, in 1885, 1,750,000 gallons, while at the consular agency port

of Tarragona 22,500 casks were entered—certainly figures that are well worth to be considered by our distillers and exporters.

The coal importation has also been favorable in the year 1885 and the first three quarters 1886, all coming as usual from England and Scotland.

The importation of salt fish, bacalas, conger, &c., a very important article of consumption in Catalonia, was equal to the previous year, viz, 4,726 tons and 145,860 barrels and packages, valued at $2,500,000.

Hides and skins were imported in less quantities than 1884, and as usual from South America and the Philippines. The demand was limited during the year 1885.

Of timber large quantities were received, mainly from Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Canada, and staves from the United States.

The importations of sugar, coffee, and cacao, were fully equal to the previous year.

The exports to the United States during 1885–'86 were nearly double those during the corresponding year 1884–'85, viz, in value $71,731 against $41,287.

AGRICULTURE.

The productions of Catalonia have not undergone any change, consisting of two-thirds of wine, and the balance of almonds, filberts, olives, corkwood, and in a small way wheat and barley. The first seven months of the year the severity of the weather was most injurious to all classes of production, hail-storms, frost, and spring floods doing great damage, while later on phylloxera and mildew appeared in several localities. The yield of the vintage was about one-third of an ordinary good one, but the quality being superior, prices doubled.

FINANCIAL.

Viewing the year 1885 financially, it passed more indifferently than many of its predecessors, with no realization of economical combinations which give life and movement to money markets; in fact it lacked entirely activity and animation and was devoid of incident. The speculations and disasters of 1882 and 1883 brought about a timidity which lasted during the entire year.

RAILROADS.

The exportation to France by the Tarragona-Barcelona-Francia road shows an increase over 1884, consisting of wine, fruit, and vegetables, and amounting in weight to 175,000 tons, against 160,000 in 1884; while the imports over the same road, consisting of drugs, comestibles, textiles, machinery, empty wine-casks, &c., only reached 115,000 tons, against 132,000 in 1884, due to the quarantine established on account of the cholera epidemic here. For the same reason the passenger railway receipts also decreased in 1885 nearly $400,000. The small line of railroad from Barcelona to the coal fields of San Juan de los Abadessas has extended its line and meets with success. When finished, very likely soon, and the coal from the mines is brought here for industrial purposes, the British coal trade will suffer materially.

PUBLIC WORKS.

As to public works, I have only to state that the works of the harbor have progressed most satisfactorily to shippers and others concerned. The hydraulic cranes are all put up and in good working order, and a line of railway along the whole length of the quays and wharves is in construction.

The electric light has also been introduced on the Rambla, the Colon quay, and other prominent public thoroughfares of the city, and the new barracks for all classes of soldiers forming the garrison are approaching completion. A new post-office building is in contemplation, as also a Pasteur institute.

SANITARY.

The sanitary state of Barcelona during 1885 was anything but satisfactory. In the beginning of the year, on account of the continued heavy rains and hail-storms, diphtheria and throat diseases were prevalent, when in May Asiatic cholera appeared, and remained with us till October. How many victims this terrible disease has claimed will never be correctly stated, as the Government only declared its existence in July, while in reality it existed already in May, and hundreds of persons died during that period of what then was declared or named a "suspicious disease." The official list register marked during the year 1885, deaths, 10,669; births, 7,678; and marriages, 2,215.

TARRAGONA AGENCY.

The products of the Tarragona district are wine, almonds, filberts, and some olives. The wine crop has been a half one, but of special good quality. Prices for wine paid, particularly for higher grades, were higher than ever before. Of hazel-nuts the crop was a regular one, but prices ranged lower with less demand from England. The almond crop was small, but of good quality, and prices high, while olives turned out a half crop and of inferior quality.

SHIPPING.

The total number of vessels that entered was 852, with a tonnage of 378,605; cleared, 849, with a tonnage of 377,250.

The total imports reached in value $5,080,500 in 1885, against $5,910,250 in 1884, while the total exports amounted to $6,580,500 in 1885, against $4,831,700 in 1884, of which $246,918.32 were shipped to the United States in 1885, against $304,617.73 in 1884.

GRAO AGENCY.

As in other Spanish districts, but even more so, trade in general has been most disastrous to all. The year began with the effects of the inundations in the fall of 1884; severe frosts and snow-storms (something uncommon) in January destroyed nearly entirely the first crop of oranges, and then the most terrible cholera epidemic, from May to September, raged, claiming thousands of victims. The principal product of the district consists of oranges, for export to England and the United States. As crops in Florida and California in 1885 were extraordinarily large, the exportation to the States was reduced to almost nothing, prices were lower than ever known, and a certain class of fast English steamers, expressly built for fruit trade, suffered much by finding no cargoes.

SHIPPING.

The total number of vessels that entered Grao during 1885 was 649 with 392,183 tonnage, against 642 in 1884, with a tonnage of 338,221. The total exports to the United States for 1885–'86, September 30, reached the amount of $401,187.

FREDERICK H. SCHEUCH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barcelona, December 1. 1886

American shipping at the port of Barcelona during the year 1885.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

	Number.	Crew.	Tonnage.
Arrived	1	12	799
Departed	1	11	799

CARGOES INWARD.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
Lumber from the United States	feet	236,067	$12,300
Rosin from the United States	barrels	2,335	14,600
Total			26,900

Foreign shipping (American and Spanish not included) at the port of Barcelona in the year 1885.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	21	8,933	275	239,479	296	248,412
French	15	1,662	179	140,194	194	141,856
Italian	193	46,704	37	40,603	230	87,307
German	3	1,520	57	44,017	60	45,537
Norwegian and Swedish	15	6,679	69	35,711	84	42,390
Russian	21	10,969	2	3,347	23	14,316
Greek	26	7,400	10	7,576	36	14,976
Austrian	10	3,035	11	8,513	21	11,548
Danish	7	1,304	17	13,779	24	15,083
Portuguese	13	1,460	.....	.....	13	1,460
Holland	.....	.....	1	866	1	866
Belgian	1	349	.....	.....	1	349
Mexican	1	357	.....	.....	1	357
Total 1885	326	90,372	658	534,085	3,984	624,457
Total 1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	996	605,014

CLEARED.*

British	21	8,933	270	224,249	291	233,182
French	15	1,662	180	149,776	195	151,438
Italian	192	46,333	38	38,194	230	84,527
German	3	1,520	57	38,600	60	40,120
Norwegian and Swedish	18	7,766	69	35,711	87	43,477
Russian	22	12,503	.....	.....	22	12,503
Greek	20	6,378	11	7,282	31	13,660
Austrian	10	3,035	11	8,956	21	11,991
Danish	8	1,337	17	13,779	25	15,116
Portuguese	14	1,586	.....	.....	14	1,586
Holland	.....	.....	1	866	1	866
Belgian	1	349	.....	.....	1	349
Total 1885	324	91,402	654	517,413	978	608,815
Total 1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	977	601,680

* Almost all vessels clear from Barcelona in ballast.

Spanish shipping exclusively at the port of Barcelona during the year 1885.

Trade.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Coasting	820	365,000	867	410,000
Foreign	682	352,600	683	356,400
Colonial	106	151,200	122	161,200
Total	1,608	868,800	1,672	927,600
Total 1884	1,363	707,160	1,444	668,200

NOTE.—Values of cargoes unknown. Coasting vessels under 20 tons are not figured in the foregoing statement. Of this class some eighteen hundred entered the port during the year.

Principal articles of imports to Barcelona during the year 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Algarrobas ....tons..	14,657	$305,000
Animals ....head..	149,500	3,200,000
Cement and lime...bbls..	60,810	615,000
Coal and coke....tons..	333,204	1,750,000
Cotton:		
Raw ....bales..	123,550	7,635,000
Goods....do...	14,160	520,000
Flour, meal, &c. {bbls., sacks}	89,169	107,000
Grain:		
Wheat ....tons..	36,000	2,090,000
Barley ....do...	43,000	900,000
Maize and garbanzos, tons	47,300	1,325,000
Guano ....tons..	16,721	80,000
Groceries:		
Cheese.... {bbls., boxes}	1,850	75,000
Cocoa....bags..	10,000	540,000
Coffee....do...	22,000	390,000
Sugar ....bbls..	23,600	4,200,000
Do .... bags..	170,000	
Tallow, lard, &c. bbls..	7,277	200,000
Salt ....tons..	9,960	68,000
Tea....boxes..	1,001	29,500
Starch ....casks..	6,050	150,000
Hardware ....pkgs..	4,200	(*)
Hemp ....bales..	22,500	310,000
Hides and skins. number..	10,500	148,000
Indigo ....sacks..	1,580	(*)
Jute ....bales..	24,500	250,000
Metals:		
Iron, raw ....tons..	34,000	(*)
Do ....pkgs..	100,300	(*)
Lead ....tons..	2,580	153,000
Metals—Continued.		
Lead, pig ...pieces..	8,000	(*)
Copper.... tons..	4,700	$390,000
Machinery {pieces, pkgs.}	15,300	(*)
Steel bars, springs, &c ....pkgs..	11,030	275,900
Wire.... {rolls, pkgs}	24,690	710,009
Tin....boxes..	6,300	26,000
Marble....tons..	8,700	90,000
Oil:		
Mineral.... {bbls., boxes}	36,770	300,000
Vegetable . {bbls., boxes}	25,760	520,000
Poultry ....crates..	3,720	45,000
Rice, pepper, &c..bags..	31,000	500,000
Salt fish, bacalas, &c., tons	4,726	615,000
Do .... {bbls., pkgs.}	145,860	1,920,000
Spirits .... {bbls., boxes}	900,000	4,000,000
Sardines ....bbls..	50,000	292,009
Staves ....pieces..	1,500,000	462,000
Tobacco ....boxes..	23,200	260,000
Timber....standards..	10,429	573,000
Deals ....pieces..	31,900	41,500
Wine ....bbls..	35,000	298,000
Do....boxes..	2,600	27,000
Wax ....bbls..	2,950	200,000
Wool, raw ....bales..	1,200	450,000
Woolens ....do...	2,100	97,000
Zinc....boxes..	1,860	24,300

* Unknown.

Principal articles of exports from Barcelona during the year 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cloth and woolens....bales..	25,755	$1,350,000
Cotton goods ....do...	50,980	2,400,000
Dried fruits ....tons..	2,800	30,000
Sandals....bales..	5,500	137,000
Saffron.... {packages, cases.}	68	35,000
Wines ....pipes..	250,000	6,000,000
Other articles....	(*)	350,000

* Estimated.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Barcelona to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	
Anisette	$175 00				$175 00
Almonds	5,305 70				5,305 70
Books			$411 70		411 70
Corks	8,082 15	$8,314 15	8,763 20	$5,237 00	30,396 50
Cigarette paper	234 00		1,653 15		1,887 15
Cigar ribbons		676 05			676 05
Fruit, dried			679 92		679 92
Gloves, silk and thread				1,576 90	1,576 90
Licorice-root				11,226 35	11,226 35
Mineral water			102 40		102 40
Playing-cards		126 15		93 00	219 15
Rags		6,275 70			6,275 70
Saffron		497 95			497 95
Varnishes		2,114 87			2,114 87
Wine	2,644 65	3,455 61	1,887 20	1,302 05	9,289 51
Sundries	637 70	157 85		101 30	896 85
Total	17,079 20	21,618 33	13,497 57	19,536 60	71,731 70
Total preceding year	7,663 55	13,545 15	8,269 02	11,809 30	41,287 87
Increase	9,415 65	8,073 18	5,228 55	7,727 30	30,443 83

Arrival of American vessels at the port of Barcelona during the ten years 1876–'85, their tonnage, cargoes, and value.

Years.	No. of vessels.	Crews.	Tonnage.	Cargoes.	Where from.	Value.	Total value.
1876	12	112	5,592	Cotton	United States	$542,500	
				Timber	do	29,000	
				Petroleum	do	25,000	
				Staves	do	12,000	
				Guano	Peru	35,000	
							$643,500
1877	10	83	3,691	Cotton	United States	507,000	
				Staves	do	2,000	
				Timber	do	22,000	
							531,000
1878	2	17	755	Cotton	do	90,000	
							90,000
1879	5	85	3,477	Cotton	do	520,000	
				Staves	do	7,000	
				Guano	Peru	100,000	
							627,000
1880	3	34	1,685	Cotton	United States	115,000	
				Petroleum	do	45,000	
							160,000
1881	5	85	4,919	Cotton	do	110,000	
				Petroleum	do	27,000	
				Timber	Philippines	67,000	
				Jute	India	90,000	
							294,000
1882							
1883	2	26	1,845	Staves	United States	25,000	
				Timber	do	40,000	
							65,000
1884	3	37	2,370	Guano	Peru	168,000	
				Cotton	United States	85,000	
							253,000
1885	1	12	799	Lumber	do	12,300	
				Rosin	do	14,600	
							28,900
Total	43	491	25,133				2,692,400

Importation of cotton at Barcelona during the year 1885.

From—	1885.		1884.	
	Bales.	*Kilograms.*	*Bales.*	*Kilograms.*
New Orleans and Mobile	26, 478	5, 888, 751	54, 689	45, 290, 200
Charleston and Savannah	82, 352	17, 859, 088	100, 765	
Pernambuco	3, 488	268, 276	3, 223	
Levant	27, 564	6, 500, 658	30, 543	
India	2, 500	431, 250	18, 232	
Indirect	25, 954	5, 493, 393	16, 210	
Total	168, 336	35, 441, 416	223, 662	45, 290, 200

Receipts and consumption of cotton at Barcelona during the years 1876–'85.

Years.	Arrivals January 1 to December 31.	On hand January 1.	Total.	Consumption.	On hand December 31.	Total.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Kilograms.*
1885	168, 336	48, 000	216, 336	180, 500	35, 836	42, 560, 380
1884	223, 652	44, 000	267, 652	216, 628	51, 000	44, 730, 480
1883	219, 282	38, 000	257, 282	213, 228	44, 000	43, 845, 600
1882	211, 926	35, 000	246, 926	208, 926	38, 000	42, 385, 360
1881	200, 222	24, 000	224, 222	189, 222	35, 000	40, 044, 440
1880	199, 786	14, 000	213, 786	189, 786	24, 000	39, 757, 240
1879	182, 822	12, 000	194, 822	180, 822	14, 000	36, 564, 545
1878	152, 038	15, 000	167, 038	155, 038	12, 000	30, 437, 752
1877	159, 167	21, 869	181, 063	166, 036	15, 000	31, 831, 420
1876	170, 550	40, 000	210, 550	188, 681	21, 869	34, 110, 247

Importation of coal at Barcelona during the year 1885.

Months.	Cardiff.	Newport.	Swansea.	Grimsby.	Newcastle.	Glasgow.	Gijon.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
January	8, 545	4, 609	1, 010	924	7, 418	993	.....	234, 99
February	12, 770	5, 356	.....	.....	6, 918	1, 918	.....	26, 959
March	9, 287	3, 382	2, 456	454	14, 163	1, 710	.....	31, 452
April	11, 298	6, 620	2, 710	1, 338	11, 335	.....	147	33, 448
May	11, 817	6, 015	.....	.....	12, 492	2, 493	.....	32, 817
June	12, 885	9, 955	.....	4, 668	7, 675	1, 514	760	37, 057
July	3, 887	1, 914	.....	.....	9, 186	2, 203	.....	17, 190
August	10, 950	1, 247	.....	1, 180	7, 223	.....	.....	20, 600
September	5, 681	4, 344	.....	1, 236	3, 541	250	.....	15, 052
October	6, 722	700	.....	.....	11, 527	2, 820	.....	21, 770
November	25, 422	9, 929	819	1, 651	6, 418	1, 300	.....	43, 888
December	11, 889	7, 019	.....	.....	8, 297	687	.....	29, 543
Total 1885	131, 153	61, 090	6, 995	11, 051	106, 190	15, 889	907	338, 275
Total 1884	132, 376	70, 114	4, 569	14, 987	109, 147	10, 365	300	341, 858

Importation of coal at Barcelona during the first three quarters of 1886.*

Months.	Cardiff.	Newport.	Swansea.	Grimsby.	Newcastle.	Glasgow.	Gijon.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
January	9, 084	6, 125	.....	1, 609	6, 015	860	.....	23, 694
February	11, 807	1, 535	.....	.....	10, 926	1, 228	.....	25, 496
March	15, 036	1, 424	.....	.....	6, 356	605	994	24, 415
April	20, 115	4, 052	.....	.....	11, 411	.....	.....	35, 578
May	8, 920	1, 574	.....	1, 946	13, 329	2, 177	.....	27, 946
June	12, 854	9, 089	.....	1, 892	8, 326	2, 289	.....	34, 450
July	9, 101	2, 896	.....	450	5, 280	.....	214	18, 891
August	13, 001	6, 330	623	5, 366	14, 921	.....	.....	40, 241
September	10, 093	2, 460	.....	.....	5, 522	1, 160	.....	19, 235
Total 1886	110, 011	36, 486	623	11, 263	82, 036	8, 319	1, 208	249, 946
Total 1885	87, 120	43, 442	6, 196	9, 400	79, 948	11, 081	907	238, 094

*All from England, except 1, 208 tons.

Shipping at the port of Tarragona (consular agency) in the year 1885.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	5	1,450	60	46,676	65	47,126
French	52	4,397	71	43,101	123	47,498
Italian	56	17,430	.....	.....	56	17,430
German	3	919	27	16,139	30	17,058
Austrian	5	1,993	5	4,296	10	6,289
Danish	.....	.....	14	11,999	14	11,999
Swedish and Norwegian	7	2,174	76	39,789	83	41,963
Greek	8	2,599	3	2,098	11	4,697
Russian	6	2,662	1	367	7	3,029
Portuguese	6	702	.....	.....	6	702
American	2	1,423	.....	.....	2	1,423
Spanish	120	11,293	325	168,698	445	179,991
Total 1885	270	47,042	582	333,163	852	378,605
Total 1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLEARED.

British	6	1,658	58	44,139	64	45,795
French	49	4,080	71	43,101	120	47,181
Italian	54	16,263	.....	.....	54	16,263
German	3	919	27	16,139	30	17,058
Austrian	4	1,551	5	4,296	9	5,847
Danish	.....	.....	14	11,999	14	11,999
Swedish and Norwegian	8	2,828	76	39,789	84	42,617
Greek	8	2,599	3	2,098	11	4,697
Russian	6	2,662	1	367	7	3,029
Portuguese	6	702	.....	.....	6	702
American	2	1,423	.....	.....	2	1,423
Spanish	123	11,086	325	169,551	448	180,637
Total 1885	269	45,771	580	331,479	849	377,250
Total 1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	838	370,574

Principal articles of import at the port of Tarragona (consular agency) during the year 1885.

Articles.	1885.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.*	Quantity.	Value.*
Coals and charcoal ..... tons	27,000	$165,000	38,150	$205,000
Empty casks ..... number	59,400	295,000	46,520	232,500
Esparto	.....	41,000	.....	47,000
Fruits	.....	45,000	.....	43,000
Guano ..... tons	805	52,000	1,200	80,000
Iron and manufactures	.....	190,000	.....	280,000
Locust beans ..... tons	2,090	60,000	50	1,250
Petroleum ..... barrels	1,700	142,000	3,500	165,000
Do ..... cases	56,000		62,000	
Rice ..... bags	18,900	105,000	11,500	65,000
Salt fish ..... tons	3,420	500,000	4,170	720,000
Spirits (alcohol) ..... casks	22,500	1,600,000	12,650	1,070,000
Staves ..... M	1,400	320,000	1,480	280,000
Sugar ..... cases	3,040	150,000	4,120	200,000
Sulphur ..... tons	1,690	40,000	3,400	80,500
Tobacco ..... cases	3,036	125,550	2,980	120,500
Do ..... tons	17		12	
Wheat and maize ..... do	26,900	1,450,000	25,305	1,610,500
Wine ..... casks	5,980	200,000	2,960	115,000
Wood and lumber	.....	200,000	.....	170,000
Sundries	.....	400,000	.....	425,000
Total	.....	5,080,500	.....	5,910,250

* Values estimated.

Total value of exports and imports at Barcelona to and from foreign countries during 1885.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Exports.	Imports.
France	$3,052,880	$945,000	Belgium	$5,500	$50,000
River Plate, &c	1,105,000	.....	Russia	.....	‡1,100,000
Great Britain	1,001,000	300,000	Austria	.....	75,000
United States	279,950	232,805	Other countries	15,000	25,000
Germany	161,650	*1,506,970			
Italy	140,350	310,000	Total	5,790,830	5,056,775
Sweden and Norway	30,000	†512,000			

* Nearly all alcohol. † Nearly all bacalao and salt fish. ‡ Wheat, maize, &c.

Value of declared exports from the consular agency district of Tarragona to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	
Almonds	$58,534 89	$20,668 97	$3,556 46	$37,885 53	$120,645 74
Capers	.....	1,076 30	.....	.....	1,076 30
Licorice-root	853 14	7,585 20	7,144 09	.....	15,582 43
Wine	32,644 80	26,987 00	18,994 68	30,987 26	109,613 74
Total	92,032 83	56,317 47	29,695 23	68,872 79	246,918 32
Total preceding year	107,368 84	48,500 99	84,120 25	64,627 85	304,617 73
Increase	.....	7,816 68	.....	4,244 94	.....
Decrease	15,336 01	.....	54,425 02	.....	57,699 41

Principal articles of exports from consular agency district of Tarragona during the year 1885.

Articles.	1885.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.*	Quantity.	Value.*
Almonds ... bags	26,268	$260,000	24,700	$152,000
Filberts ... do	62,380	355,000	70,593	402,000
Licorice-root ... tons	228	14,000	267	16,200
Olive oil ... pipes	590	42,000	731	46,000
Paper ... bales	7,225	24,500	6,830	20,500
Spirits of wine ... pipes	5,400	575,000	4,816	445,000
Wine ... do	122,240	5,300,000	111,760	3,750,000
Sundries	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Total	.....	6,580,500	.....	4,831,700

* Values estimated.

Shipping at the port of Grao (consular agency) of Valencia in the year* 1885.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
French	63	5,040	85	92,735	148	97,775
Italian	58	16,473	9	2,272	67	18,745
Norwegian and Swedish	24	12,834	83	45,722	107	58,556
English	15	2,462	251	177,254	266	179,716
German	.....	.....	28	17,061	28	17,061
Russian	9	4,159	2	1,185	11	5,344
Danish	1	360	14	11,496	15	11,856
Austrian	5	1,722	1	885	6	2,607
United States	1	523	.....	.....	1	523
Total	176	43,573	473	348,610	649	392,183

CLEARED.

French	64	5,185	85	92,701	149	97,886
Italian	49	13,811	9	2,272	58	16,083
Norwegian and Swedish	24	12,834	83	45,722	107	58,556
English	15	2,462	251	175,295	266	177,757
German	.....	.....	28	17,061	28	17,061
Russian	10	4,707	2	1,185	12	5,892
Danish	1	360	14	11,496	15	11,856
Austrian	5	1,722	1	885	6	2,607
United States	1	523	.....	.....	1	523
Total	169	41,604	473	346,617	642	388,221

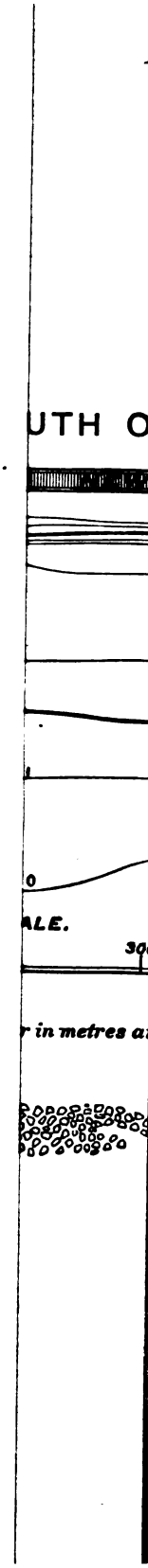
*Spanish not included.

Value of declared exports form the consular agency district of Grao to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	
Fans	.....	$1,250 19	$727 03	.....	$1,977 22
Oranges	$8,990 65	263,684 60	82,294 35	.....	354,969 60
Raisins	1,791 76	2,972 92	982 23	.....	5,746 91
Saffron	5,507 04	4,595 28	2,283 08	$1,117 57	13,502 91
Wine	5,233 56	3,490 11	9,844 28	4,708 46	23,276 41
Sundries	.....	1,026 02	.....	688 32	1,714 34
Total	21,523 01	277,019 12	96,130 97	6,514 29	401,187 39
Total preceding year	97,216 79	96,691 09	13,162 72	2,534 29	

Importation and consumption of cotton at Barcelona during 1885 *and* 1886.

Imports from—	1886.	1885.
	Bales.	*Bales.*
United States	150,709	186,280
Perrambuco	.....	3,367
Costa Firme	339	126
Levant	17,959	25,338
India	14,060	14,931
Jumel	9,020	12,855
Total	192,087	192,897
In kilometers	38,457,740	38,378,220
In bales of 200 kilometers	192,379	191,891
On hand January 1 of each year	34,000	51,000
Total	226,379	242,891
Consumed	209,379	208,891
On hand January 1 of each year	17,000	34,000


UTH O
0
ALE.
30
r in metres a

BILBAO.

Report of Consular Agent Urraza.

The works commenced in the year 1878 for the improvement of the ,r, the building of quay walls, and the deepening of the river Nervion, the 14 kilometers of its length, between the bars and the quays of lbao, which is all the navigable length of this river, are almost cometed. The foundation of the southeast pier, projected at the entrance the port to extend for 800 meters, beginning at the signal tower of the lot-master, is already completed in all its length, and the pier itself nstructed for more than 700 meters, and already extends to the outle of the bank of the bar. The result obtained consists principally in e considerable augmentation of the depth in the whole bed of the ver and channel of the bar, which allows vessels of 2,500 to 3,000 tons ırden to frequent this port, while before these works were commenced ;ither the river nor the bar was navigable for vessels larger than om 1,000 to 1,200 tons.

Now the bar can be crossed with a draught of 18 English feet at neaples and in spring-tides with 22 feet, but the narrowness of the channel the bar, which scarcely measures 60 meters broad, requires when ossing this point the most exquisite care in the management of the ssel to avoid grounding on the sand-bank inside the bar, which, from ı situation, is known as the Northeast Bank, the only point of immint risk, and which every day is becoming more dangerous from the crease of the remains of wrecked vessels, to the number of which there ve to be added during the year to which this report refers those of e steamers Myosotis, Raleigh's Cross, and Summerlee.

Very few of the vessels stranded on this bank have been saved from tal loss, but fortunately the crews enjoy a relatively greater security, ving only to remain on board until the first low tide, in which with tle risk they have up till now been saved with the aid of the two lifeving societies which exist in this port.

For the benefit of American seamen it appears desirable to insert in is report the instructions published by the board of works of the rt, as it is unquestionable that the greater number of disasters which ve occurred must be attributed to the inexperience and carelessness the captains and their ignorance of the conditions of this port, and of e following instructions for arriving in and enteringthe bay and port Bilbao, more than to the inevitable accidents of the sea:

PILOTS.

Pilots are generally found waiting in the offing between Santona to e west and Cape Villano to the east, but in case of not finding one ssels may safely continue their course until well in this bay, there ing nothing to prevent them, and pilots will be there found with certinty, even in strong weather, unless there should be a heavy sea on, ıen no vessel should make for the port, the bar being impassable.

ARRIVAL TURN.

Vessels arriving by day off Galea Point, where a semaphore station established, should hoist their official number, upon which the semaore will reply, giving the number which corresponds to the entry, and

this number must then be hoisted on board and kept flying until she is moored at her destination in the river. Such number is to give, not only the order of entry, but also the turn to load at the mineral-railways. In the event of arriving in the bay by night, the captain should endeavor to ascertain the number of others already there before him, so that he may know to which he should be entitled, and which will also serve for loading turn if he should come in by the night tide; but should the arrival in the bay be by night and the entry the following day, the number of vessels waiting will be ascertained by the officers of the semaphore station, who will draw the numbers by lot and assign to each one that which may fall to her, and these serve for the turn purposes as above expressed.

BEARINGS OF THE BAR.

The bearing and channel of the bar is taken from the pilot-master's tower, from which the signals are made, and the slate-roofed tower of the new college at Portugalete, and which is easily visible from the bay between the towers of the church of Portugalete and that of Sestao.

The bearing given should be taken at some distance from the bar in order to avoid sheering about when near the mouth of the channel, which may be dangerous, especially if there is any sea on. The bearings may be dispensed with on reaching the end of the new pier, and a course then steered parallel with it at a distance of about 15 fathoms; at the same time captains should always be governed in entering by the signals given by the pilot-master, as hereafter described.

ENTERING FOR PORT.

The arrivals and sailings of all vessels are under the charge of the pilot-master, who directs their courses by signals given from the tower on the pier at Portugalete. These signals consist of a red flag for entering and a white for sailing during the daytime. It is strictly forbidden to enter or leave the port unless the corresponding flag is hoisted.

When such flag is upright it indicates that the vessel may proceed to enter or leave. If it should be waved from side to side it indicates that the bar is impassable. Whilst it remains upright the course of the vessel is correct; when inclined to either side, the course being pursued should be altered towards that of the direction indicated by the flag, and should it be repeatedly inclined it indicates that the course should be altered still more in such direction.

When, after a signal has been made, the flag is set again upright it means that the vessel should then steer direct for the tower.

By night the signals are made by a red light fixed on the tower. When this light is alternately shown and hidden repeatedly, it indicates the same meaning as that of the flag by day being waved from side to side, namely, that the bar is impassable. The signals for altering the course by night are made by a white light being exhibited under and on one side of the red, which denotes that the course must be altered to the direction of the side on which it appears. When repeatedly waved the course must still further and immediately be altered in such direction, and upon the withdrawal of the white light the course should be made direct for the red.

The bar channel being narrow, and as the foundations of the new pier extend for about 100 meters under water beyond the construction, entrance by night is somewhat hazardous, and should not be attempted without a pilot.

The piers are illuminated by means of electric lights during the time of the entry and sailing of vessels.

To mark the limit of the pier under construction a green light is exhibited by night at its extremity.

Before taking the bar captains of steamers should advise, by means of the steam whistle, the number of feet of water their vessels draw, and those of sailing ships should indicate same by dipping their flag according to their draught.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

The summary of the arrivals and sailings during the year gives the following figures:

Class.	Arrived.	Departed.
Steamers	3,000	3,006
Sailing vessels	629	612
Total	3,629	3,618

EXPORTATION.

The traffic in the carriage of the products of the provinces conterminous to this district having been transferred for several years from this port to the neighboring ones of Santander and Pasages, where their grains, flours, and wines are shipped, the exportation from the port of Bilbao is almost exclusively reduced to iron ore and pig-iron. Of the former there have been shipped 3,185,000 tons, and 100,600 tons of the latter, of which the United States imported 44,565 tons of ore, and 8,364 of pig-iron, or 1.40 and 8.31 per cent., respectively, of the total amount exported.

The statement made in accordance with the circular of the Department dated 28th September, 1886, with reference to the declared value of the articles exported to the United States of America, which is herewith annexed, shows an increase in the amount, as compared with the previous year, of $134,827.43, which result is owing to the augmented export of iron ore, to the extent of $55,626.31, and to that of pig-iron, amounting to $81,405.63, it being noted that this latter article has only been imported from this market by the United States for the first time in the present year.

The already-mentioned circular having ordered that the annual report should reach the Department at the beginning of February, this agency feels obliged to make it up without having obtained all the statistical data which it would have been desirable to include, owing to the official public summaries of this district not having yet been completed, a cause quite independent of the desire of this agency, which trusts to the usual indulgence of the Department to excuse all deficiencies.

A. URRAZA,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Bilbao, January 26, 1887.

Declared value of export from the consular district of Bilbao to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	December 31, 1886.	
Extract of licorice	$1,576 98	$3,068 84	.....	$7,659 80	$12,305 62
Household goods	400 00	.....	.....	40 00	440 00
Iron ore	.....	4,785 39	$11,289 26	49,850 73	65,875 38
Pig-iron	63,198 82	18,206 81	.....	.....	81,405 63
Preserves	.....	277 70	127 50	148 05	553 25
Wines	.....	984 36	4,098 83	323 70	5,406 89
Total	65,175 80	27,323 10	15,465 59	58,022 28	165,986 77
Total for preceding year	4,637 60	7,074 61	13,255 14	6,191 99	31,159 34
Increase	60,538 20	20,248 49	2,210 45	51,830 29	134,827 43

GIBRALTAR.

Report of Consul Sprague.

Since my last report, and as will be gathered by the table herewith inclosed, the navigation of Gibraltar in connection with our mercantile navy remains in the same unsatisfactory condition, the arrivals of our merchant vessels at this port continuing to be quite limited compared with those of other nationalities, and the carrying trade to this market, direct from the United States in its produce, consisting chiefly of tobacco, wheat, flour, petroleum, and alcohol, still continuing in the hands of the Italians, who, no doubt, through dint of economy are able to compete successfully with other mercantile navies, especially as regards voyages to this and other Mediterranean ports.

Even the appearance here of British merchant vessels bringing produce direct for this market from the United States, is now becoming quite rare.

In spite of the many improved and very attractive publications and circulars constantly reaching this consulate from the manufacturing and other commercial people of the United States, and which are readily distributed among those likely to be interested here in such matters, they have so far met with very little success in obtaining orders. Gibraltar as a fortress offers but a small field for our manufacturers and exporters to succeed in establishing here a current run of business for the sale of their goods, while in the leading markets elsewhere the competition that has recently arisen amongst some of the principal European nations in seeking new outlets for the sale and consumption of their products and manufactures, seems to be already very keen and constantly increasing.

FLOATING MUSEUMS.

It is reported that an enterprising commercial firm in Italy, following the example of Germany and other European powers, is fitting out at Genoa a steamship of over 2,500 tons, with the object of sending it to foreign ports as a floating store for exhibiting wines, liquors, and other Italian products and manufactures.

Even France. with all her disquieting political cares, both at home and abroad, also evinces a lively interest in renewing her efforts toward extended commercial relations with other nations, including the Empire of Morocco, with which she has been in constant mercantile intercourse for nearly a century.

It has been rumored for some time past that the French Government transport Sarthe has been already selected for such a commercial mission around the world, taking on board at the port of Marseilles a large and varied assortment of French products and manufactures with the view of having them introduced as samples in distant markets.

This idea with respect to the Morocco markets would certainly have been excellent had these French goods or products, which are already well known and highly appreciated there, required any extraordinary exhibition to satisfy the Arabs of their excellence or to convince them of the ability of French manufacturers to supply them as advantageously as other exporting and manufacturing nations; but under existing circumstances any attempts at the development of the import trade of Morocco, without first securing the free exportation of her own produce, are vain and vexatious. Much of the trade with Morocco and the Barbary States, and, indeed, with Africa in general, consists in traffic or transactions, which are properly denominated barter, and until increased facilities in the exportation of native produce are secured all mercantile intercourse with the country excepting perhaps with those districts in the immediate vicinity of sea-ports must be merely nominal.

AGRICULTURE AND PROTECTION.

There is no doubt that Spanish agriculture and industry can hardly succeed in competing with the outward world, hence the reason which induces the majority of the Spanish press to urge the necessity of Spain protecting her own products, and to endeavor to exempt them as much as possible from excessive foreign competition.

The result of her cereal crops this season has hardly come up to the sanguine expectations which many entertained, nevertheless the prices of Spanish wheat have not advanced as would otherwise have happened, owing to the constant supplies that reach Europe from the United States, and especially from British India, which can be landed at Spanish sea-ports, at a very reasonable cost, much under what Spanish farmers can afford to sell their products.

The circumstance presents to many Spanish legislators a forcible argument in their favor against free-trade principles, under the conviction that the agricultural resources of their country would then be still more seriously impaired. The Spanish press is also calling the attention of its Government to this condition of affairs, pointing out the importance of studying the situation, and warning Spanish producers against this foreign competition.

Besides wheat, the cultivation of rice in Spain is becoming somewhat difficult, so far as profit is concerned, on account of the cheapness of Indian rice, which is freely imported into Spain by speculators, to the detriment of Spanish producers.

ALCOHOL AND COAL.

The low prices at which foreign alcohol is offered in Spanish markets are also seriously prejudicing the interests of her own distillers, who

cannot compete with the large supplies constantly imported from Germany, where the distillery business is carried on very extensively, and is accompanied not only by cheap labor, but also with the greatest economy and study on the part of the Germans, whose constant desire to push forward their goods for sale in foreign markets has now become proverbial.

This German competition has also interfered with the sale of American alcohol, by causing a partial suspension of shipments to the Mediterranean markets direct from the United States, as present ruling prices preclude any profit in favor of American importations.

The coal trade at this port, though still very important, does not now seem to be offering the profitable results of the past years, owing to the daily increasing competition going on, which has reduced prices to very low figures, and if we are to give credit to reports now circulating, it has induced the German Government to enter into a contract with the leading coal firm of Messrs. Cory Brothers, of London, for supplying steam coal to its vessels of war, calling very often at this port.

According to British statistics, Gibraltar imported during the second quarter of this year £169,268 sterling worth of goods from the United Kingdom, and exported to it £3,593, being, respectively, £43,660 and £3,427 less than last year. During the same quarter Gibraltar imported from the United Kingdom 28,615 tons of coal and other fuel, of the value of £13,400 sterling.

It would appear that, judging from the number of steamers entering this port of late, and the greater number of all dimensions crossing the Straits homeward and outward bound, there has been some revival in trade.

There has been an increase in the number of British steamships that have entered this port during the past quarter compared to previous ones, which would indicate that some improvement has recently taken place in the steam navigation of Great Britain, with some revival in trade generally.

The steam navigation of France and Italy in connection with this port continues unaltered, while the German and Norwegian flags show a slight tendency to augmentation.

One hundred and eight British steamships have called here, bound to ports in the United States, during the past quarter, chiefly with the object of coaling and provisioning, conveying large and assorted cargoes from Japan, China, the Levant, and Mediterranean. A large portion of these cargoes consisted of mineral ore obtained from the mines in Sardinia, Spain, and Algeria.

Spain has been passing through a somewhat difficult period of uncertainties. The last revolutionary movement was a pitiful revelation of an inconceivable audacity and of a criminal looseness as regards military discipline, but Spain will not for that perish, for she has been saved from more serious difficulties than those now pending.

She is at present using every effort for increasing her commerce and steam navigation with distant countries, and has already begun establishing, with the aid of her citizens abroad, chambers of commerce not only in London and other leading cities in Europe, but in Mexico and also at Tangier, in the Empire of Morocco, which have so far been favorably received by the commercial community at large.

A Spanish line of steamers has recently been established between the eastern coast of Spain and the Argentine Republic. These steamers have succeeded in obtaining full outward cargoes and a fair number of

emigrants as passengers for Buenos Ayres, but they do not seem to fare as well in their homeward voyages. They generally call at this port to coal, both on their outward and homeward trips, and are favorably spoken of as regards the facilities of comfort which they afford, especially to first-class passengers.

Another steam line is also about being started between Barcelona and other eastern ports of Spain with the coast of Morocco and the Canary Islands. It is likely to be well patronized, especially by the Barcelona people, who import considerable live cattle and a large quantity of poultry and eggs from the Morocco ports.

A moderate but regular trade has taken place in the usual importations of American produce for this market, consisting chiefly of tobacco, flour, wheat, refined sugar, petroleum, and canned provisions and fruits, limited, however, from the port of New York and brought to this market altogether by foreign bottoms, the Italian flag still continuing to take the lead, both by sailing and steam ships.

The British Anchor Line Steam Company has recently been induced to enter into competition for this freighting business from New York to this port by their numerous steamers, but with small prospects of success, since the demands here for American produce are not sufficiently important to render it an object of employing their large steamers on such special voyages, except at long intervals.

Only limited supplies of American wheat and flour are now required for this market and vicinity, which can readily be accounted for in consequence of the preference given to Indian-grown wheat, which now forms quite an important source of traffic with the neighboring Spanish towns and villages through this port.

During the past two months the arrivals of wheat direct from Bombay through the Suez Canal have reached about 70,000 bushels, brought to this port by British steamships. This recent supply of wheat is gradually finding its way into the neighboring Spanish villages and inland towns by small coasting crafts by sea, and also by land through the Spanish lines on donkey and mule backs, there being no railroad facilities offering for inland transportation within a radius of about 60 miles from this port. Further supplies are shortly expected from Bombay, this being the most propitious moment for importing this foreign wheat into Spain, where it generally finds ready purchasers and is obtainable at lower rates than what the Spanish farmers and speculators can afford to sell their own product.

A large business is also being carried on between Algeria and this port in barley, which is generally imported at lower rates than those ruling in Spain; in fact, the greater portion of the supplies imported here from Oran and Nemours finds its way to the neighboring villages, to feed their beasts of burden.

A like reception is given to beans, which are usually imported from the coast of Morocco, chiefly from Rabat and Larache; likewise Indian corn, which comes from Mazagan and Casablanca, also sea-ports on the Morocco coast.

The increased production of cereals abroad has now created quite an important and constant foreign competition in Spain, to the great disadvantage of her own farmers, whose customary agricultural pursuits are being very much interfered with throughout this immediate neighborhood. Those of limited means seem to have suffered most by this foreign competition, forcing some to sell their lands or abandon their cultivation, to go and seek some other employment attended with less risk and expense.

The poorest classes of the country people residing in the vicinity of this fortress, with such poor prospects in view, are also finding it more to their advantage, from actual necessity, to be employed as coal-heavers at this port rather than continue handling the plow and cultivating the soil. It is therefore not surprising to witness of late so many Spanish country people included among the numerous gangs of laborers that are constantly employed at this port in the coaling business.

It may perhaps not be wholly uninteresting to our tobacco planters to learn that the question respecting the free cultivation of tobacco in Spain is now being seriously mooted by several of its leading men. The idea seems to receive favor from the state, and also from those who no doubt consider the present condition of the tobacco monopoly as most demoralizing in its tendency and effect on the officials and others connected with the revenues from this branch of the service, which invariably offers great temptations for permitting smuggling and illicit traffic, which finally increase vice and render morality scarcer than ever. Of course the cultivation of the weed would be subject to certain restrictions, with the view of avoiding any disadvantage to the revenues of the country. It is therefore evident that the present monopoly of tobacco in Spain is likely sooner or later to undergo some material changes in favor of her agricultural interests, at present seriously affected by constant foreign competition, as already mentioned. It has already been stated that a meeting has recently taken place in Malaga, at which it was decided to ask from the Spanish Government permission for the free cultivation of the weed in that province.

From what I can gather from reliable sources it would seem that the past year has not been productive of profit to the general commercial community of Gibraltar, not even in the coal trade at this station, which is at present experiencing such keen competition as to render it far less productive than heretofore, thereby requiring the adoption of the greatest economy for obtaining a reasonable interest on the capital embarked in it by those who at present constitute the largest portion of the commercial community of Gibraltar.

It is reported that, following the example of Germany, Italy is somewhat contemplating the propriety of entering into a contract for supplying her vessels of war with coal, under the belief that it will prove more beneficial to her public service than by going into the open market to purchase the required supplies each time any of her steam vessels of war enter this port to coal.

The total quantity of steam coal sold by private parties in Gibraltar during the past year, exclusive of what was supplied to British steam vessels of war by the naval dockyard, amounted, as near as I can ascertain, to 392,121 tons against 346,431 tons in 1885 and 427,543 tons in 1884.

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gibraltar, January 3, 1887.

*Navigation at the port of Gibraltar for the year ending September 30, 1886.**

Flag.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Australian	39	10	49	39	10	49
Belgian	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
British	3,082	170	3,252	3,065	163	3,228
Danish	29	16	45	29	14	43
Dutch	44	8	52	44	6	50
French	206	11	217	204	11	215
German Confederation	132	8	140	130	7	137
Greek	50	2	52	50	2	52
Italian	57	31	88	56	28	84
Norwegian	147	16	163	145	14	159
Portuguese	3	25	28	3	23	26
Russian	8	9	17	8	8	16
Spanish	295	20	315	291	18	309
Swedish	28	15	43	26	12	38
Turkish	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
United States of America	.....	†4	†4	.....	†4	†4
Total	4,125	345	*4,470	4,095	320	*4,415

* Chiefly from ports in Europe.

† Tonnage, 4,871.16.

SWEDEN.

Report of Consul Elfwing, of Stockholm.

The past year has not been very favorable to Sweden. Although the crops gave rather a good result, as far as quality, the quantity was not very large, and in almost everything there has been a decrease. The exports to the United States are, however, an exception. Iron, which is the principal article of export to the States, shows an increase of nearly 9,700 tons from the port of Stockholm during the year ending September 31, 1886, as compared with the previous year. From September 30, 1884, to October 1, 1885, only 23,140 tons were exported, when from October 1, 1885, to September 30, 1886, it reached 32,834 tons, and during the last quarter of 1886 the amount was 11,830 tons, of which, however, 1,600 tons were old rails.

Export of iron from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1886.

Quarters ending—	1884–'85.			1885–'86.		
	Tons.	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*Tons.*	*cwt.*	*qrs.*
December 31	6,997	4	3	9,351	1	0
March 31	971	17	1	4,139	19	0
June 30	6,444	13	2	8,225	14	3
September 30	8,726	18	3	9,117	13	0
Total	23,140	14	2	32,834	8	0

Prices have, however, been very low, and a number of failures among iron-masters have taken place.

The total exports during the last year are shown in the inclosed table. A rather remarkable thing in them is the increase in the article books.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

For the imports from the United States to Sweden it is impossible to make any estimate, for the reason that almost everything from the States comes here via England, Germany, and Denmark, and is here classified as coming from these countries. Many articles coming from America are also brought from middle-men in England and Germany; thus, for instance, the article leather, of which not an inconsiderable quantity comes from the United States. Almost the only article that is shipped direct is petroleum. The import of machinery and tools from the States which, ten or twelve years ago, was not inconsiderable, has now almost ceased. I am informed by one of the largest dealers in the country that nothing but Swedish machines can now be sold here, notwithstanding that American articles of the same kind are both better and cheaper.

The industrial arts of the country have, perhaps, for this reason, taken a stride ahead.

Export and import of certain principal articles at Stockholm during the months of January–November, 1885 *and* 1886.

Articles.	1885.	1886.	Articles.	1885.	1886.
Imports.			*Exports.*		
Animals, living....head..	145, 60	12, 460	Animals, living...head..	86, 680	85, 040
Brandy and spirits.galls..	629, 700	535, 900	Brandy and spirits.galls.	1, 543, 800	4, 646, 200
Butter (and oleomargarine).....tons..	3, 463	3, 065	Cheese .... tons..	670	780
Cheese.....do...	497	324	Cloth .....do...	418	428
Cloth (all kinds)....do...	3, 650	1, 915	Copper .....do...	160	103
Coal ....do...	13, 900	13, 500	Fish, all kinds.....do...	11, 768	16, 937
Coffee.....	13, 200	15, 300	Flour.....do...	10, 378	7, 140
Cotton	7, 050	9, 600	Grain.....do...	226, 240	254, 231
Fish, all kinds.....	29, 300	9, 600	Hides and skins....do..	1, 466	1, 620
Flour	65, 600	66, 800	Iron and steel, all kinds, tons.....	235, 571	282, 515
Grain	236, 200	159, 800	Lumber, all kinds.tons..	3, 847	3, 588
Hides and skins.....	2, 250	2, 100	Machinery and tools, value	$484, 812	$607, 288
Manures	31, 000	35, 900	Matches .....tons..	12, 616	13, 932
Oils	24, 100	25, 900	Meat.....do...	155	124
Paper, all kinds.....	1, 090	1, 020	Ores, iron and sinc..do...	53, 871	44, 369
Pork.....	9, 300	9, 200	Paper.....do...	7, 108	7, 564
Salt .....galls..	16, 299, 500	18, 017, 600	Pork.....do...	1, 165	1, 290
Sirup .....tons..	6, 387	7, 000	Tar.....do...	9, 389	5, 715
Sugar, all kinds.....do...	84, 550	87, 900	Wood pulp.....do...	12, 980	22, 250
Tallow.....do ..	2, 280	1, 830	Wool .....do...	25	25
Tar.....do...	360	790			
Tobacco .....do...	3, 860	2, 960			
Tools and machinery, value	$2, 290, 060	$1, 888, 128			
Wines.....galls..	620, 200	421, 800			

Foreign navigation of Stockholm from January 1 *to December* 31, 1886.

Flag.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.
Austrian	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
British	6	206	212	6	206	212
Danish	20	24	44	20	24	44
Dutch	4	4	8	4	4	8
Finnish.....	449	126	575	466	123	589
German.....	26	114	140	26	114	140
Italian.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Norwegian	46	42	88	47	42	89
Russian	4	2	6	4	2	6
Spanish.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	5
Swedish	78	538	516	62	476	538
Total	642	1, 061	1, 703	644	996	1, 640

Consequently 642 sailing vessels and 1,061 steamers have arrived from foreign ports, and 644 sailing vessels and 996 steamers have cleared for foreign ports, at and from Stockholm during 1884.

NERE A. ELFWING,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Stockholm, January 18, 1887.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Stockholm to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	
Arrack punch	$649 42	.....	.....	.....	649 42
Books	1,947 66	$3,045 44	$11,455 09	$2,267 54	18,715 13
Empty petroleum-barrels	.....	.....	4,477 54	11,229 53	15,707 07
Hides	7,161 53	.....	813 38	1,322 93	9,297 84
Iron:					
Bars and bundles, rough bars	170,358 26	59,988 27	223,571 32	218,431 09	672,348 92
Nail-rods, rivet-wire rods, wire rings	237,781 69	83,075 36	116,628 58	150,878 15	588,368 78
Pig	3,714 48	12,462 70	42 34	546 21	16,765 73
Steel bars, nail-rods, wire rods	16,260 53	12,509 33	22,354 83	30,134 69	81,259 38
Razors and knives	770 82	723 87	727 39	586 44	2,808 52
Parts of separators	1,435 88	931 58	1,697 14	.....	4,064 60
Sundries	963 74	.....	124 56	1,294 52	2,382 76
Total	441,043 39	172,736 55	381,892 11	416,691 10	1,412,363 15
Total for preceding year	312,495 08	50,222 45	315,174 56	409,588 45	1,087,480 54
Increase	128,548 31	122,514 10	66,717 55	7,102 65	324,882 61

SWITZERLAND.

Report of Consul-General Winchester.

I submit herewith a tabular statement of the exports from Switzerland to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1886, as shown by the reports received from the several consulates, with the increase or decrease for each consulate as compared with the year 1885 indicated:

Consulates.	1885.	1886.	Increase +; decrease −.
Basle	$1,849,975 40	$2,953,759 84	+$1,103,784 44
Berne	733,839 74	688,145 66	− 45,694 08
Geneva	641,096 97	793,410 26	+ 152,313 29
Horgen	2,116,050 45	1,894,446 34	− 221,604 11
St. Galle	6,528,686 53	7,173,622 40	+ 644,935 87
Zurich	1,807,724 42	1,449,421 36	− 358,303 06
Total	13,677,373 51	14,952,805 86	+ 1,375,432 35

The decrease in the Berne consulate is found in the exports of straw goods and cheese. The manufacturers of the former report that they find it impossible to yield to the prices demanded by the importers of

the United States, being too low to cover cost of production, including living wages to the laborer.

The Swiss straw-plaiting has become a very considerable business, commanding many distant markets. By its development and success some of the poorest portions of the sub-Alpine districts have become very flourishing. It embraces the cultivation and acclimatization of various kinds of foreign grasses, furnishing from the coarsest to the finest qualities of straw.

The decline in cheese exportation from the Berne consulate can only be accounted for on the hypothesis that it is finding a substitute in the home production, which our own statistices show as steadily increasing in quantity and improving in quality. There is a large supply in the market here ready for exportation at an average reduced price of 15 centimes per kilo, or about 1½ cents per pound.

The large decrease in the Zurich and Horgen consulates is in the exports of silks, they being the centers of that business and separated by only a few miles. The consul at the latter place, referring to this marked decrease, assigns as the main cause the strict and honest enforcement of the revenue laws, which has broken up an illicit and long successful export business, which was in itself a fraud. The thorough method of inspection which it was found necessary to put in force at Zurich and Horgen by employing experts to go over all invoices and examine separately every sample of silk in order to discover its actual cost of production, so that the proper duty might be recovered, has resulted, as was anticipated, in a heavy falling off in the export of that article. Undervaluations and other frauds had been carried on so long and with such beneficial results to the shippers that the silk-manufacturing industry had nearly all become engaged in preparing that material for shipment to the United States; but under the inspection of skillful experts and the rigid enforcement of the revenue laws, it has received a very salutary check, and a still further decline in its export may be expected.

The increase in total exports of 1886 over 1885, under the circumstances, is quite remarkable.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Berne, Switzerland, to the United States, during the calendar year 1886.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Cheese	$131,763 80	$185,793 47	$123,561 54	$134,916 87	$576,035 68
Milk food, milk sugar, condensed milk	2,273 54	1,093 98	1,000 51	4,500 93	8,868 96
Silk tissues	14,931 41	2,833 00	17,036 14	13,002 89	47,803 44
Straw goods	22,710 31	5,682 11	.....	4,028 10	32,420 52
Watch and watch material	2,606 36	2,976 45	3,380 69	2,876 80	11,840 30
Wood carvings	1,283 67	1,511 30	1,346 85	3,301 38	7,443 20
Sundries	1,921 57	189 71	791 30	830 98	3,733 56
Total	177,490 66	200,080 02	147,117 03	163,457 95	688,145 66
Total 1885	192,753 76	212,494 06	163,839 71	164,752 21	733,839 74
Decrease	15,263 10	12,414 04	16,722 68	1,294 26	45,694 08

There has just been published the following abstract of the imports and exports of Switzerland for the calendar year 1886; the full official report will not be issued for some weeks.

Articles.	Import.	Export.	Articles.	Import.	Export.
	Francs.	*Francs.*		*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Agricultural products	2, 217, 584	332, 549	Minerals	26, 985, 964	1, 117, 387
Animal and skins	50, 508, 160	24, 128, 317	Objects of art	7, 515, 533	4, 177, 794
Caoutchouc	191, 800	2, 232, 635	Oil and grease	8, 157, 110	302, 390
Chemical products	8, 313, 612	8, 448, 528	Paper	1, 699, 134	3, 418, 110
Cloths	16, 438, 500	3, 558, 370	Pottery	2, 822, 853	590, 700
Cotton	54, 944, 730	159, 043, 848	Silk	142, 994, 100	187, 830, 666
Flax, hemp, &c	4, 468, 085	605, 381	Straw	995, 400	4, 145, 205
Food and beverage	187, 555, 173	70, 733, 641	Watches and materials	2, 125, 657	76, 379, 035
Glass	2, 351, 628	108, 280	Wood	8, 428, 939	5, 918, 335
Leather	17, 221, 100	7, 930, 899	Wool	30, 717, 500	8, 553, 973
Machinery	7, 672, 505	16, 644, 488			
Metals	19, 349, 789	8, 336, 636	Total	603, 674, 856	594, 527, 167

Switzerland is becoming restless from the effect of foreign tariffs, and the restrictive commercial policy of the adjoining countries in limiting her markets.

The closing of the foreign markets is not entirely attributable, however, to restrictive customs duties, but is in a large measure owing to the advancing superior technical education of the workmen in foreign countries, and consequently the production by those countries of goods of which the Swiss producer had once a virtual monopoly. But she still relies upon the exercise of the same characteristic energy, perseverance, self-restraint, and economy of her people to dispel any serious impairment of her commercial and general prosperity.

Switzerland has been particularly anxious to negotiate with Germany a new commercial treaty, on wider and more equitable principles than that now in operation under the most-favored-nation clause. Negotiations to this end were commenced early in the year 1886, and commissioners delegated to Berlin for that purpose, but they returned without reaching any definite understanding with the German Government. The subsequent and continued disturbing conditions prevailing in Germany have prevented a renewal of their efforts.

One of the most important public enterprises projected for this year is the Simplon-tunnel scheme—a railway tunnel under the Alps between Switzerland and Italy, and about midway between the Mont Cenis and St. Gothard tunnels. The cantons moving actively in this matter are Vaud, Fribourg, and Valais. These cantons have agreed to furnish a grant of 8,000,000 francs, the Confederation is to give 4,500,000 francs, and 4,000,000 additional are to be raised by the Swiss communes and the Italian provinces interested in the tunnel. These sums, it is thought, will constitute an amount sufficient to insure its success. This tunnel, when completed, will be 1 kilometer longer than the St. Gothard, or 16 kilometers in length.

BOYD WINCHESTER.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berne, March 10, 1887.

BASLE.

Report of Consul Gifford.

EXPORTS.

The table of declared exports appended shows an increase of $207,072.75 in the total exports from this consular district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886. There has thus been a partial recovery of the remarkable loss of more than 50 per cent. shown by the returns of the year 1884–'85 as compared with the previous year. The greater part of the gain is to be attributed to the improvement in the silk-ribbon business since the beginning of the current calendar year. Up to that time everything was against this branch of industry. The fashion did not favor ribbons as trimmings, and immense stocks of merchandise were lying in New York as the result of previous excessive importations. With 1886 the fashion changed, to the great advantage of manufacturers and dealers, prices improved in consequence of the rise in raw silk that had been effected by a great Italian and French syndicate the previous November, and the large stocks on hand in the United States had been allowed to diminish by the partial cessation of business during 1885. Accordingly the export of ribbons, which last year seemed in danger of total extinction, has again become a thriving branch of commerce; and the year 1886 seems likely to prove one of the best of recent times, so far at least as the quantity of merchandise exported is concerned.

WATCHES AND WATCH MATERIALS.

The exportation of watches and watch materials from this consular district again shows a decrease of $65,148, having already diminished in the fiscal year 1884–'85 more than 50 per cent. as compared with the previous year. This decline has been constant and serious since 1882, when the export of watches from this district amounted to more than two and a half million dollars, nearly four times as much as shown in the accompanying table. And this decrease has taken place in spite of the most vigorous and intelligent efforts of the manufacturers of the Canton of Neuchatel to maintain their position. Schools for watchmakers have been established with the encouragement of the Federal and local governments, observatories founded for testing and certifying the accuracy of the different instruments manufactured, and at the same time care has been taken to utilize all modern improvements and inventions. It is yet too early to assume that these efforts will prove futile in the end, though the trade with the United States seems now to be declining steadily. The exportation of watches has undergone several remarkable fluctuations since the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876. The year following that event the demand for Swiss watches in America was scarcely greater than to-day; yet in five years, as above shown, the lost ground had been more than recovered.

ANILINE COLORS AND DYEING EXTRACTS.

The once so prosperous industry of manufacturing aniline colors, in which large fortunes were rapidly accumulated, has suffered from a constant decline in the price of the coal-tar products from which the colors are manufactured. Within a year some of the most important of these products have again fallen more than 50 per cent. in value. American competition is also beginning to be felt, and diminishes the demand for the Swiss colors. But, notwithstanding these disadvantages, an export of $145,992 worth of aniline colors, coloring extracts, and chemicals has taken place to the United States during the past year, an increase of nearly $16,000

ABSINTHE.

There has been an increase of about 25 per cent. in the value of the absinthe exported to the United States during the last year, the total declared value being $22,236. This is a branch of commerce which increases in extent yearly and seems destined to assume considerable importance in the future. It is nearly all prepared and shipped to New Orleans and San Francisco by a single house in Couvet, Canton of Neufchatel. The demand for this beverage appears gradually to be extending to other classes than the French population, who at first were the only consumers.

GEORGE GIFFORD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Basle, June 29, 1886.

Declared exports from the consular district of Basle, including its agency of Chaux-de-fonds from July 1, 1885, *to June* 30, 1886, *inclusive.*

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Absinthe	$22, 236 30	Ribbons, silk and mixed	$1, 302, 516 16
Aniline colors	97, 715 38	Silk, raw	1, 441 13
Argols	11, 719 44	Silk, spun waste	14, 068 10
Clothing, knit	16, 695 39	Skins, salted	58, 033 96
Drawing instruments	1, 902 66	Watches and watch materials	697, 553 96
Dye-stuffs and chemicals	48, 277 40	Woolen piece goods	10, 086 00
Household furniture and personal effects	4, 940 80	Miscellaneous	21, 874 75
Kirschwasser and liqueurs	4, 918 46	Total, fiscal year 1885-'86	2, 326, 707 52
Leather	1, 354 11	Total, fiscal year 1884-'85	2, 119, 634 77
Music-boxes	2, 574 13		
Photographic instruments	8, 799 40	Increase	207, 072 75

Declared exports from the consular district of Basle, Switzerland, including its agency of Chaux-de-fonds, during the month of December, the fourth quarter, and the entire year, 1886.

Kind of goods.	December.		Fourth quarter.		Total.	
	Francs.		*Francs.*		*Francs.*	
Absinthe	13, 000. 00	$2, 509 00	19, 549. 15	$3, 772 98	83, 843. 15	$16, 181 72
Aniline colors	35, 424. 30	6, 836 89	118, 960. 21	22, 959 30	513, 620. 50	99, 128 76
Argols	12, 503. 75	2, 413 22	39, 710. 45	7, 664 11	83, 375. 55	16, 091 48
Clothing, knit and woven	26, 664. 05	5, 146 16	77, 913. 50	15, 037 30	271, 837. 95	52, 464 72
Drawing instruments	730. 40	140 97	730. 40	140 97	16, 659. 75	3, 215 33
Dye stuffs and chemicals	3, 349. 60	646 47	33, 909. 15	6, 544 46	270, 638. 65	52, 233 27
Household goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	37, 050. 00	7, 150 66
Kirschwasser and liqueurs	3, 893. 10	751 37	6, 688. 10	1, 290 80	23, 881. 50	4, 609 13
Music-boxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 199. 00	810 41
Photographic instruments	2, 717. 00	524 38	9, 149. 20	1, 765 89	38, 380. 95	7, 407 52
Ribbons, silk and mixed	780, 856. 20	150, 705 25	1, 423, 989. 58	274, 829 98	8, 608, 445. 61	1, 661, 430 00
Silk, raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 467. 00	1, 441 13
Silk, spun waste	.....	.....	.....	.....	181, 812. 55	35, 439 82
Skins, dried and salted	4, 989. 80	963 03	59, 293. 85	11, 443 71	232, 859. 90	44, 941 96
Straw goods	4, 248. 20	819 90	4, 248. 20	819 89	4, 248. 20	819 90
Watches and watch materials	421, 585. 72	81, 366 64	1, 572, 372. 76	303, 467 94	4, 818, 753. 71	930, 019 46
Woolen piece goods	5, 761. 85	1, 111 94	25, 994. 30	5, 016 90	99, 236. 10	19, 152 57
Miscellaneous	18, 256. 64	3, 523 53	40, 499. 28	7, 816 36	58, 145. 08	11, 222 00
Total	1, 333, 960. 11	257, 458 15	3, 433, 008. 12	662, 570 59	15, 304, 455. 15	2, 953, 759 84
Total corresponding periods 1885	1, 001, 867. 62	193, 360 43	2, 715, 092. 35	528, 995 43	9, 590, 183. 81	1, 849, 975 40
Net increase in 1886	332, 112. 49	64, 097 72	718, 065. 78	138, 575 16	5, 714, 271. 34	1, 103, 784 44

GENEVA.

Report of Consul Adams on trade and commerce of Geneva in 1886.

In several important particulars the commerce of the district during 1886 shows an improvement upon the year preceding. The harvests have all been well up to the recent average, which has been relatively high, and the most valuable product, the yield of the vineyards in the basin of Lake Geneva, has been wholly exceptional both in quantity and quality. Moreover, fine weather during the summer months and some change in the curious caprices of foreign travel brought back to this part of Switzerland, which had been comparatively deserted for a number of years, a large concourse of visitors, to the great benefit of the retail trade in the whole region.

But, as I have often observed in these reports, the prosperity of Switzerland depends to an unusual degree upon the foreign market, both for its sales and its supplies, and on the whole the situation is not very different from that of recent years. What seems to me the most noticeable feature is the continuous decline in the prices of nearly all products, with the double result of an increase both in exports and imports. A measure of the larger foreign demand for Swiss products is given in the accompanying table of the exportation from the district to the United States. Much the same is reported of European countries which are the customers of Switzerland, excepting, at least for this district, Great Britain, where the competition of the English, and, as I learn, the American manufacturers, has nearly excluded the Swiss watch from the market. The effect on importation again is seen in the remarkable increase of American products, of which, I regret to say, no statistics can be had in advance of the first annual report, under the new law of the Federal customs, to appear in a few weeks. The articles which are coming into most extensive use are, besides a great variety of food products, the American base-burning stove, which is largely superseding not only the old-fashioned heaters but the cheap German imitations; sewing machines, agricultural tools and implements of all sorts, and an endless variety of useful inventions. Nearly all the hardware dealers now make a "speciality" of American articles, and one establishment in this city, the "Industrie Américaine," deals in nothing else.

This decline in prices, if it makes the conditions of life easier for the consumer, is naturally disquieting to the producer, as it means a competition of very wide extent, which he finds it harder every day to resist and to which he can see no limits. The character of Swiss agriculture has been extensively modified in the struggle, chiefly by the substitution of the cattle and dairy industry for others which have become unproductive. In manufactures, one important branch peculiar to this district, that of jewelry, has been almost wholly transferred to countries where labor is cheaper. It is to be said to the credit of the manufacturers here that they are trying to meet the difficulty by improving the methods as well as by diminishing the cost of production. An indication of this is the increasing number of patents applied for in the United States and other foreign countries, with the closer attention to artistic design and finish in watches, ornaments, pottery, musical boxes and the like. The enamels of Geneva, which have been celebrated since the great painters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Turquet de Mayerne, Petitot, and Thouron, have made a notable advance within the year, and are more than ever distinctly a work of

fine art. In all improvement of this kind very much is due to the intelligent aid of the state, which has founded important schools of art applied to industry.

A more questionable experiment is the attempt to arrest the decline by agreements of the manufacturers to fix a scale of minimum prices for the various grades of goods. At best this can only avert the effects of competition at home, a small matter since, there is no considerable home market, while it forbids the individual manufacturer from meeting effectively competition abroad. The moment a minimum price is fixed here, say for a particular variety of Swiss watch, the American or English maker, having his work cut out for him, has only to put on the market a like article at a lower price.

With this general decline in prices there is one article of prime necessity which is daily growing dearer, until it has become an appreciable element in the cost of living and a serious check upon the industries of the country. I noticed in my last annual report the growing burden of taxation in this canton, due to the extensive works of public utility now in construction, and partly, according to the adversaries of the Government, to unsound finance and extravagant administration To restore the equilibrium of the budget new taxes have been laid during the year, including a stamp duty of 10 centimes and a duty on bank circulation, and other important ones are proposed. In the Canton of Vaud a law of the most remarkable character was adopted in August, the distinctive feature of which is a progressive instead of a proportional duty on the capital of private fortunes; that is, the proportion of the duty to the capital increases with the amount of the capital.

I may add in conclusion that the Federal Government, which has always been a model of economical administration, is also growing more costly. The new customs tariff now covers every article of import, and although in many cases the rates are merely nominal, and for the purpose of furnishing the bureau of statistics with a record of the entry, in others they are high enough to have the effect of a protective duty. There are signs also that the Government is quietly arming in face of the political situation of Europe, which must add to the military tax. On the whole it may be said that the happy superiority of the Swiss to his overburdened neighbors is no longer what it was a few years ago.

LYELL T. ADAMS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Geneva, January 3, 1887.

Declared values of exports from the consular district of Geneva to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Aniline colors	$1,004	$1,925	$5,432	$4,554	$12,915
Leather	15,570	21,168	42,019	37,757	116,514
Milk, products of	19,071	14,770	20,372	17,658	71,871
Musical boxes	33,566	46,468	74,878	63,289	218,201
Watches and watch material	44,292	82,079	134,563	86,609	347,543
Sundries	3,100	7,961	5,799	9,505	26,365
Total in United States gold	116,603	174,371	283,063	219,372	793,409
Total for preceding year	123,916	133,670	208,356	175,153	641,095
Decrease	7,313	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase	.....	40,701	74,707	44,219	152,314

Annual exportation from the consular district of Geneva to the United States 1877–'86.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1877	$243,963	1882	$1,179,611
1878	240,913	1883	1,157,920
1879	353,388	1884	899,678
1880	545,581	1885	641,095
1881	857,194	1886	793,409

HORGEN.

[Transmitted by Consul Rice.]

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Horgen, Switzerland, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
Articles of art (wood carvings, pictures, musical boxes, artificial flowers)	$800 72		$164 05	$343 99	$1,308 76
Bolting-cloth	8,917 37	$3,185 47	4,456 37	8,984 54	25,543 75
Catholic devotional articles	9,466 02	36,539 29	24,574 15	46,578 37	117,152 83
Cheese	1,923 95	940 75	1,267 16	1,329 79	5,461 65
Cotton, manufactured				179 30	179 30
Dye-stuffs and medicinal stores	257 42	520 24	270 20	383 76	1,431 62
Machinery for weaving, knitting, &c	182 87	932 58	1,852 80	4,776 17	7,744 42
Silk, and silk in pieces	358,402 99	324,214 52	176,763 54	317,554 11	1,176,935 16
Silk and cotton in pieces	146,647 63	175,121 03	182,310 07	167,934 29	672,013 02
Straw goods	3,024 61	11,266 70	2,048 36	3,019 43	19,359 10
Wines and liquors		204 27	60 80	290 67	555 74
Wisp grass	694 80				694 80
Total in United States gold	530,318 38	552,924 85	393,767 50	551,869 42	2,028,880 15
Total for preceding year	549,262 61	637,115 66	359,290 36	589,326 05	2,134,994 68
Increase			34,477 14		
Decrease	18,944 23	84,190 81		37,456 63	106,114 53

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Horgen, Switzerland, to the United States during the four quarters of the years ending December 31, 1885 *and* 1886.

1885.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Articles of art (wood carvings, pictures, musical boxes, artificial flowers)	$154 40		$151 51	$800 72	$1,106 63
Bolting-cloth	6,680 38	$7,509 52	5,557 05	8,917 37	28,614 27
Catholic devotional articles	12,985 72	12,820 69	19,597 19	9,466 02	54,869 62
Cheese		1,645 59	1,081 85	1,923 95	4,651 39
Cotton, manufactured	806 10				806 10
Dye-stuffs, medicinal stores	98 86	275 61		257 42	631 89
Machinery for weaving, knitting, &c		357 05	333 50	182 87	873 42
Silk, and silk in pieces	497,406 72	221,468 55	428,017 37	358,402 99	1,505,295 63
Silk and cotton in pieces	97,650 85	110,572 09	134,015 27	146,647 63	488,885 84
Straw goods	20,562 35	3,409 99	105 77	3,024 61	27,102 72
Wines and liquors	270 33	432 26	466 54		1,169 13
Wisp grass	550 00	799 01		694 80	2,043 81
Total	637,115 66	359,290 36	589,326 05	530,318 38	2,116,050 45

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Horgen, Switzerland, &c.—Cont'd.

1886.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Articles of art (wood carvings, pictures, musical boxes, artificial flowers)		$164 05	$843 99	$579 00	$1,587 04
Bolting-cloth	$3,185 47	4,456 37	8,984 54	4,599 00	21,225 38
Catholic devotional articles	36,539 29	24,574 15	46,573 37	24,364 78	132,051 59
Cheese	940 75	1,267 16	1,329 79	1,337 66	4,875 36
Cotton, manufactured			179 30	215 78	395 08
Dye-stuffs, medicinal stores	520 24	270 20	383 76	403 79	1,577 99
Machinery for weaving, knitting, &c	932 58	1,852 80	4,776 17	2,384 32	9,945 87
Silk, and silk in pieces	324,214 52	176,763 54	317,554 11	196,016 14	1,014,548 31
Silk and cotton in pieces	175,121 03	182,310 07	167,934 29	141,708 46	637,073 85
Straw goods	11,266 70	2,048 36	3,019 43	23,295 03	39,629 52
Wines and liquors	204 27	60 80	290 67	440 21	995 95
Wisp grass				540 40	540 40
Total	552,924 85	393,767 50	551,869 42	395,884 57	1,894,446 34

Decrease, 1886	$500,223 82
Increase, 1886	278,619 71
Decrease, 1886	221,604 11

WILLIAM T. RICE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Horgen, Switzerland, January, 1887.

ZURICH.

Report by Consul Catlin.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF ZURICH.

If the commercial interests of Zurich for the past year be judged by the standard of its exports to the United States, the showing is an unfavorable one, the declared invoices at this consulate during the year ended September 30, 1886, being nearly $400,000 less in amount than those declared during the preceding twelve months (see Table I). This falling off was entirely due to a diminished export of silks, and this diminished export in turn was due to several causes, chief among which may be mentioned the activity of American competition, our high tariff, the persistent crusade against undervaluations, and a lessened demand in general, consequent upon the substitution of wool for silk in prevailing fashions.

THE ZURICH SILK INDUSTRY.

Speaking of the Swiss silk industry in general, the last annual report (1885) of the *Schweizerische Handels- und Industrie-Verein* says:

> During the past year our principal market for sales was the United States of America, but owing to the enormous 50 per cent. tariff, and to chicanery and delays, which have now become habitual over there in the collection of duties, as well as to this rapid increase of American production, this cannot much longer continue to be the case.

It need not, however, be inferred that the Swiss silk trade is entirely dependent upon its American orders. Rating the latter at 18, those

from France may be placed at 15.5, from England at 13.7, and from Germany at about 7. The following table gives at a glance an interesting idea of the detail and extent of the Zurich silk manufacturer's relations with foreign markets, viz:

Shipments of silks from Zurich in 1885.

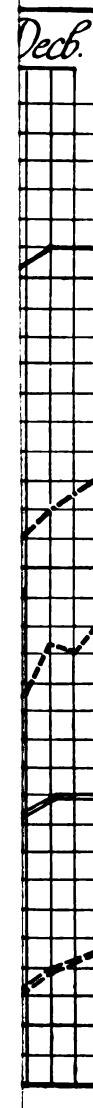
Countries.	Silks.	Half-silks.	Countries.	Silks.	Half-silks.
	Francs.	*Francs.*		*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Germany	6,918,800	567,379	West Africa	8,700	3,400
Austria	2,241,840	80,490	East Africa	4,400	.....
France	15,455,050	2,026,574	Asiatic Turkey	242,995	33,200
Italy	1,005,760	285,876	British India	298,080	270,350
Belgium	578,040	57,115	Dutch India	337,888	68,920
Holland	289,869	39,690	Eastern Asia	166,960	429,606
England	13,724,700	1,083,180	Bri rica	30,680	45,500
Russia	226,000	5,760	United States*	18,097,250	2,354,475
Sweden	254,020	15,160	Central America	58,850	4,200
Denmark	286,065	9,650	Chili and Peru	27,887	40,488
Portugal	26,109	4,866	Brazil	82,025	30,724
Spain	450,000	66,040	Argentine Republic	385,910	107,200
Greece	77,040	17,750	Other South American states	21,476	1,900
Danube countries	184,960	58,658	Australia	128,870	21,200
European Turkey	256,110	45,425			
Egypt	478,200	136,222			
Algiers and Tunis	396,320	31,973	Total	62,740,854	7,942,971

* Including the two consular districts of Zurich and Horgen.

Stated in round figures, Zurich shipped us through the consulate in 1883 two and a half millions, in 1884 two millions, and in 1885 one million six hundred thousand dollars' worth of silks. and from present estimates the decrease for the current year will prove to be in the same ratio. (See Table II.) So closely is the welfare of this community interwoven with that of the silk industry, prospering or languishing as it prospers or languishes, that a review of the former for any given period furnishes a pretty accurate idea of the entire business situation for the same time. I have therefore deemed it important to translate and append to this report (see Table III) a very full and interesting statistical statement recently issued by the Zurich Silk Industry Association. It shows a decrease during the last two years of 12 per cent. in the number of firms engaged in the business, of 22½ per cent. in the number of persons employed, and of 16 per cent. (or 3,487,747 francs) in the amount paid out for salaries and wages. Take away thus three and a half million francs in annual wages from a community of less than three hundred and fifty thousand population and the lack is certain to make itself painfully felt in all branches of trades. Throw ten thousand persons in the same community out of employment, compelling them either to seek for other work where all the trades are already full, to become a burden upon the remainder, or to go elsewhere and look for a living, and great distress is sure to ensue. Yet that is precisely what, according to the Silk Association's report, has occurred here in the Canton Zurich during the last two years.

ACTIVITY OF AMERICAN COMPETITION.

Chief among the causes to which the great shrinkage in Zurich's silk trade may be ascribed is the American competition in piece goods. During the three years ending December 31, 1882, our imports of silk piece goods at New York (where 95 per cent. of the silk goods sent to the United States are entered) averaged eighteen and a half million



	Price.
	Fr. 56
	" 5
	" 4
	" 3
	" 2
	" 1
	" 50
	" 9
	" 8
	" 7
	" 6
	" 5
	" 4
	" 3
	" 2
	" 1
	" 40
	" 9
	" 8
	" 7
	" 6
	" 5
	" 4
	" 3
	" 2
	" 1
	" 30
	" 9
	" 8
	" 7
	" 6
	" 5
	" 4
	" 23

dollars annually, against less than fifteen millions annually for the three following years, or a falling off of about 20 per cent. Meanwhile our own silk production has been increasing proportionally. In 1880 the net value of our manufactured product was $34,519,723, against $33,305,460 of imports; in 1885 we manufactured over $50,000,000, against $25,000,000 of imports. In other words, where five years ago we supplied only one-half of our domestic demand we now supply two-thirds of it. The enterprise of the American silk industry is unsurpassed. During the last quarter of a century it has doubled the population of the great American silk-center, Paterson, which alone turns out over ten millions dollars' worth of finished silk goods annually. It has brought to our shores thousands of skilled European operatives, has been constantly developing new and advanced machinery and methods, and appears destined at no distant day to supplant the other great silk industries of the world.

SOURCES OF RAW-SILK SUPPLY.

Italy, China, and Japan are the great sources of supply of raw material to the silk manufacturers of Zurich, the former country having supplied four-fifths of all the organzines delivered here in 1885. The following table gives the quantities and points of origin in detail, to wit:

Whence.	Organzines.	Trams.	Grège.	Total.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
France	2,283	739	971	3,993
Piedmont	19,305	714	104	20,123
Italy	242,985	72,934	12,196	328,115
China	17,433	109,079	32,311	158,823
Japan	13,161	142,733	31,728	187,622
Bengal	1,978	1,803	.....	3,781
Various	6,287	1,686	1,038	9,011
Total	303,432	329,688	78,348	711,468

Of our own raw-silk supply, on the other hand, the last annual report of the Silk Association of America (1885–'86) says:

> Within two years the relative proportions of raw silk received from different sources have somewhat changed. One-fourth of the whole supply continues to be of European production. The shipments from Japan have increased so that nearly one-half of the whole value of raw silk received at this market now comes from Yokohama. China furnishes the remaining fourth of our supply.

THE WAR ON UNDERVALUATIONS.

During the past three years persistent efforts have been made by the Treasury Department, in conjunction with our consuls at the various European silk centers, to break up the long established custom of undervaluing invoices of silk shipped to the United States. For this purpose silk experts are employed at such consulates, with instructions to examine minutely samples of every silk shipped, determine with all possible accuracy its cost of production, and report the same to the consul, who in turn transmits the calculation on each silk to the appraiser at the port where the goods are to be entered. To this end, shippers presenting invoices at the consulate for authentication are required at the same time to deposit duplicate samples of the silks invoiced. One of these samples is subjected to the expert's examination, the other accompanies the triplicate invoice to the custom-house at the

port of entry in the United States, for a similar examination there by the appraiser's experts. By means of this double scrutiny, the actual value of the goods, estimated as to cost of production, is accurately determined, and the appraiser thereby enabled to decide to what extent the invoice has been actually undervalued. During the three years ending September 30, 1886, the expert at this consulate has thus examined upwards of 2,500 invoices of silks, upon which he has estimated a total undervaluation of $431,474.81, upon which, if concurred in by the appraiser, an additional revenue (at 50 per cent. duty) of $215,737.40 would accrue to the revenue of the United States. As showing these undervaluations more in detail, reference is made to Table IV appended to this report. It will be observed that the percentage of undervaluations has been forced down within the period stated to an average of less than 9 per cent. In this connection Sir William Schneider, the silk expert and deputy consul at this port, adds:

It will be noticed that the silk undervaluations during the past year have been somewhat less marked than in previous years, but this may be chiefly due to the fact that there has been a considerable fall in the value of silk stuff, and that it is found more profitable to undervalue on a high market than a low one. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that for years past, *i. e.*, since the establishment of the United States tariff, a number of silk shippers have persistently practiced undervaluation of their invoices. Differences as high as 20 per cent., or even higher, are not uncommon. Some few exporters have discovered that systematic undervaluations no longer result in any practical advantage, and have come to base their invoices, if not precisely on market value, at least approximately on cost of material and labor in the production of the goods.

In addition to the cause of the diminution of undervaluations previously noted, it may be stated that many Zurich exporters, who in former years regularly made large and, of course, undervalued shipments to the United States, have of late either greatly reduced or entirely discontinued them. Some half a dozen manufacturers who were engaged in the American trade have retired from it altogether, and to this fact the silk export from this consular district for the past year bears ample testimony. The falling off in Zurich's American silk trade finds a further explanation in the constantly increasing competition of American manufacturers, who inform themselves as to which of the Zurich wares are most in demand in their market, and then turn in and manufacture similar ones themselves.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Shipments of cotton fabrics and yarn to the United States have increased considerably during the year ending September 30, 1886, amounting to upwards of $30,000 in value, as compared with about one-fifth that amount for the calendar year 1885. The cotton industry of Switzerland imports annually over 100,000 bales (of which America furnishes more than one-third and Egypt over one-quarter), and employs in all about 90,000 persons, as compared with 65,000 employed by the silk industry and 44,000 by the watch and jewelry interest. Zurich, in particular, has always supported a large cotton manufacture side by side with its silks. As long as a century ago it had, according to official count, 6,479 looms for muslin and indienne, and 30,000 hands employed at cotton-weaving. England is to-day, in this industry, Switzerland's principal competitor. Her cotton yarns, twists, raw fabrics, tulles, cambrics, and prints compete with the Swiss in every European market, while, strange to say, she is, on the other hand, next to ourselves, the largest importer of Swiss embroideries, of which she orders $6,000,000 worth annually. Thus English rivalry has either embarrassed or in great part displaced Swiss cottons in the best markets of Europe during the past decade. In other and neutral markets, however, the Swiss have held their own, with the exception of the east and west coasts of Africa, where their goods find a yearly diminishing demand, owing either to a lessened

consumption or to a preference for the English goods. To sum all up, at the close of 1885, of 1,850,000 spindles in Switzerland, 200,000 were idle, and it is stated that several establishments, which, owing to the insolvency of their proprietors, would otherwise have come to a standstill, were only kept running by the banks, thus averting much misery and distress. The great cause for suffering in the cotton industry has been the depreciation in values.

THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

The shipments of all woolen goods from this consular district to the United States are comparatively insignificant in amount. Of silk and woolen mixed goods the amount sent last year was about $14,000, which, added to the all-woolen goods, make up a total of about $20,000 worth shipped. Of the raw material, Switzerland imports annually about $800,000, exporting in turn nearly $1,250,000 in yarn, four-fifths of which goes to Germany. The sources of raw supply are Australia, South Africa, and the La Plata region. Both in raw wools and yarns last year's business was an unfavorable one for this section, the fall of fully 20 per cent. in the former on the London market (at auction) making itself felt throughout the trade. By many this sudden depreciation is ascribed to a caprice of fashion prescribing coarse stuffs instead of the finer ones for ladies' wear; further, that wool shared in the general decline which during the past year affected all leading articles of commerce. Yarn fell as much as 20 and even 25 cents per pound, according to number, and at the year's close these prices still held. This weakness in yarns is ascribable also to the decrees of fashion, the Swiss yarn machinery being so constructed as to render it incapable of delivering yarn such as is required to weave the coarser fabrics, and such as the French and English factories are constantly delivering. It resulted from this fact last year that at Gera and Greiz, two of the principal German centers for the delivery of Swiss yarns, half the looms were standing idle for months at a time because there was no demand for cashmeres, merinos, &c.

STRAW GOODS.

In the adjacent Canton of Aargau, there are about forty firms engaged in the straw-weaving industry, and employing, during the winter, twenty thousand hands, with a total annual product of $1,000,000 and upward. The Isler straw factory at Wohlen, which ships largely to America, has been in operation there and owned by the same family since 1790, and the direct trade with New York, which dates from about 1840, has continued and increased up to the present day. In 1884 (September 30) the shipments were $20,000; in 1885, $45,000, and this year upwards of $55,000, all to New York. The principal article of manufacture and shipment is straw braids or tresses, the material used being rye straw, which, while preferred on account of cheapness, is however not available for making white, but only colored and mixed goods. This has developed the manufacture of Aargau specialties in straw-weaving, known as "fancy articles," "straw wires" and "borders," for which rye straw proves especially fitted In manufacturing these, as long ago as 1845–'55, as many as 15,000 hand-looms were engaged.

Few industries are subject to more violent fluctuations than this one, dependent as it is upon a demand controlled more or less by the uncertain temperature of the seasons. "It is not to be disputed," remarks a writer on this subject, "that invariably, after a series of hot summers,

light straws, especially yellow and white, come into fashion, and one is always more disposed to buy a high-priced straw hat when there is a prospect of a warm season."

Another very important branch of Aargau straw industry consists in the manufacture of what are known as "straw ornaments," such as buttons, acorns, sprigs, &c., which are largely used in connection with artificial flowers. These goods are mostly shipped to London and New York, but also, to some extent, to Germany.

It is impossible to obtain the total export or import of straw goods (or in fact of any other article) from or into this single section of Switzerland for any given period.

ANILINE COLORS AND OILS.

The Swiss tariff, which went into effect on January 1, 1885, and which reduced by one-half the entry duty collectible on nearly all chemical products, has, it is claimed, caused great distress and loss to domestic manufacturers in this branch of industry, by opening the door to a rush of German chemicals, especially sulphuric acid, which is brought in by rail, not in carboys as formerly, but in cars specially constructed for the purpose, and somewhat similar to our petroleum-cars, with wrought-iron cylinders of about 10 tons capacity each.

There are, however, two sulphuric-acid factories in operation in this canton, but the import last year from Germany alone was over $60,000, and the same country sent into Switzerland during that period no less than $260,000 worth of aniline colors and oils. Where such conditions prevail, it is indeed not remarkable that the Swiss total exports of the latter foot up for the year only the pitiful sum of $34,000, of which only $11,000 went elsewhere than to Germany. From this consular district there were shipped to the United States only $2,440.91 of this line of goods.

The entire situation of the Swiss chemical industry may be summed up in a few words, viz, a ruinous low-entry duty and an overwhelming German competition. Moreover, the decline in the silk industry, affecting also silk dyeing and printing, has also had its appreciable influence upon the current demand for chemical products. As will be seen by the following table, there has been a steady fall in the average price of nearly all the leading articles during the past three years, viz:

Articles.	Price per 100 kilograms (220 pounds).		
	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Sulphuric acid	12.00	11.00	10.00
Nitric acid	48.00	45.00	43.00
Salts acid	7.50	7.50	7.00
Vinegar acid	35.00	35.00	29.00
Salts of soda	21.00	20.00	18.00
Crystal soda	10.50	950–10.00	8.50
Glauber salts	11.00	11.00	8–9.00
Chalk	17–31.00	22–24.00	24.00
Iron vitriol	10.00	9–10.00	8–8.50
Copper vitriol	59.00	48–49.00	43.00
Sal ammoniac	54.00	48.00	41.00

THE COAL SUPPLY.

Switzerland's annual import of hard coal amounts to $3,000,000 in value, and her imports of coke, charcoal, briquettes, &c., to about a third

of a million more. Of the hard coal nearly all comes from Germany, at an average cost of $4.25 per ton. The freight on a 10-ton car-load from the Saar coal mines of Prussia to Zurich, exclusive of the Swiss entry duty of 2 francs, varies from $2.60 to $2.73 per ton, according to place of shipment. Germany's efforts to send her coal across Switzerland, via the St. Gothard to Italy, have thus far met with but little success. Of Italy's $2,600,000 coal import in 1885, England furnished $2,250,000, and Germany only $70,000.

MACHINERY.

Switzerland imported $1,500,000 worth of all kinds of machinery, finished and unfinished, last year, and exported nearly three times that amount, including over $600,000 worth of looms and embroidery machines. Among her other exports may be mentioned 27 locomotives, mostly from Winterthur in this canton, also nearly 700 sets of mill machinery, which went to Russia. Schaffhausen, in this consular district, makes occasional shipments of heavy machinery to the United States, their value last year amounting to about $8,000. Many of the steamers on the Swiss lakes are run by engines constructed in this city, and everywhere on the busy railways are to be seen locomotives from the busy shops of Winterthur.

METALS.

Germany shipped to Switzerland last year, in round figures, nearly $3,000,000 worth of iron. Of the thinner kinds of sheet iron, however, England furnishes the greater quantity used in this section, and double what Germany does. Belgium is also an active competitor. The precious metals come mostly from Italy and France, each of these countries having, during 1885, furnished over $2,000,000 worth of gold, silver, and platinum, either unwrought or in coins. It is difficult to state the Swiss product accurately, but competent authority estimates it from $80,000 to $100,000, or about one-half the demand. Prices remained last year generally unchanged, excepting in the case of nickel, which fell considerably, thereby bringing it within the range of a widely increased use for household and other purposes. The wages paid to Swiss metal-workers average from a quarter to a third per cent. higher than those paid in Belgium or Austria, but range about the same as those paid in Germany.

In this connection allusion may be made to the great success attained by the Swiss in the finer grades of metal work, namely, the manufacture of delicate scientific, astronomical, chemical, surgical, mathematical, and optical instruments. The total shipments of such last year amounted in values to nearly $200,000, of which $80,000 went to Germany, $60,000 to France, and the remainder to various other lands.

EARTHENWARE.

A certain marked increase of activity in building in this section of Switzerland has of late years given an impetus to the demand for bricks, tiles, cement, and other similar building materials. Bricks cost per thousand, delivered, in Zurich 40 francs, in Basle 28, in Lucerne 47, and in St. Gallen 50. In tiles there is a strong German competition, the duty being only one mark (25 cents) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds). Last year 1,100 car loads, carrying 3,500 tiles each, were thus brought in from over the Rhine. The Swiss say that the German, in order to

avoid overproduction, sells his tiles cheaper in Switzerland than he does at home. There is no reciprocal export thither in such articles. The German tile-maker has it all his own way. In earthen drain-pipes there was last year a dearth of demand, owing to the competition of cement and stone articles of the same description. The manufacture of stone tableware, which was formerly carried on actively in Zurich, is now only kept up in a few small shops, and still continues to dwindle from the same cause, a powerful competition from abroad.

Of the Swiss cement factories, it was estimated three years ago that their annual production was, in Portland cement, $444,000; in Roman, $180,000; and in hydraulic lime, $160,000; or a total of nearly $800,000. The annual import of Portland cement is $145,000; of Roman, $90,000; of quarry and building stone, $90,000; and of asphalt and similar material, $250,000. In this connection particular attention is directed to an article translated from the *Neue Züricher Zeitung*, of this city, in regard to cement competition, which appears in another part of this report.

WOOD AND WOODEN WARES.

The exports and imports in wood may be classified as follows: (*a*) for fuel, (*b*) for building purposes, (*c*) furniture, inlaid floors, ready-made chalets and fine wood carvings.

(*a*) The scarcity of fire-wood in Switzerland is illustrated by the fact that last year the import, which was mostly from Germany, amounted to nearly $500,000, the export to only one-fifth that amount.

(*b*) But in building material Switzerland has vastly the advantage, her exports being nearly double her imports, and amounting last year to over $1,000,000, of which half consisted of pine boards, shipped to France.

(*c*) The annual export of the goods classified as above under this head amounts to about $200,000, the import to $180,000. This, in view of the known expertness of the Swiss mountain wood-carvers, surprises one. But it is more or less explained by the following statements which I find in the last annual report of the *Schweizerische Handels- und Industrie-Verein*. It says:

> Consequently, for years past the sales of wood-carvings have been retarded, and that too, if not by domestic competition, at all events by the progress made through the great endeavors of foreign rivals. A further and principal reason is the change of styles in furniture. Wood-carving has lost the attraction of novelty which it possessed twenty, thirty, or more years ago; overproduction and excessive importation have not only greatly lessened people's liking for the goods, but, in many cases, have developed a positive antipathy. Articles which were formerly made almost entirely in wood are now, in many instances, made in metal, and all the more for the reason that the latter is more solid and astonishingly cheaper. In addition to these three principal reasons the high entry duty on large articles makes it in many ways impossible for us to deliver goods abroad, especially when the very same goods can be delivered here cheaper than elsewhere.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> The golden times for wood-carving, when an expert and industrious carver could earn as high as 20 francs a day, are past. The best workman now averages 5 francs daily, and from that the prices paid dwindle down to the wages paid beginners, women, and girls, who, not unfrequently, after a day's work of ten to twelve hours come out with not over a franc earned, and are even glad when their embarrassed employer can pay them that in cash.

PAPER AND BOOKS.

In the matter also of paper supply Switzerland's balance in exports and imports is on the debit side. She imports, it is true, less material than she exports, *i. e.*, rags and fibrous substances, in the ratio of 9.8 to 29, Germany and France being the principal recipients of her cast-off

favors of this character. But, as regards ready-made paper of all kinds, she imports $800,000 worth, or just double what she exports. In papers for printing, writing, drawing, &c., her shipments are indeed greater by two-thirds than her receipts. But this is more than compensated for by the excess of her imports on colored paper, tickets, pasteboards, and cards. Her principal article of competition with foreign manufacturers is paper for printing newspapers, and this has brought prices down during the past year to an unprecedentedly low price.

During the last two years book-printing in Switzerland, especially in respect to scientific, technical, and art works, and those pertaining to what are termed "Fatherland literatures," has taken a marked step forward. Newspaper literature has shown a less noticeable development. In this canton the authorities have of late years taken upon themselves the official publication of all books used in the public schools, thereby putting an effectual damper on private enterprise in this line. It is proper to mention in this connection that to a citizen of Zurich, Prof. Dr. Aloys von Orelli, is due the credit of originating the international copyright law.

The Swiss import last year of printed books, maps, &c., reached nearly $1,000,000, while the export was only one-half that amount, Germany taking the lead both as source of supply and recipient.

LEATHER.

Upon this branch of industry there is little to be added to the full report already made and published in No. 59 of the Consular Reports, unless it be to remark that the situation has not improved, but on the contrary grown worse, if anything, for the Swiss tanners who suffer under German competition, and the manufacturers and dealers who struggle under the disadvantages of the special treaty with France, which enables the latter country to undersell them on the finer goods here in their own market.

Last year's import of leathers, raw and finished, footed up a total of nearly $4,000,000, the exports $2,000,000.

CLOTHING.

Of clothing of all materials, cotton, linen, woolen, and silks, Switzerland imported last year about $4,000,000 worth, exporting during the same period less than $1,000,000; of hats, of all kinds, $1,000,000 imports, and less than $300,000 exports; of gloves, $200,000 imports, and less than $4,000 exports; and of shoes, of all kinds, $1,600 imports, and a trifle over $1,000,000 exports.

The greater part of the imported woolen clothing comes from Germany, the fine shoes from both Germany and France. The largest exports of fine shoes were to the Argentine Republic, England, and Egypt.

Prussia is gradually becoming the manufacturer of clothing for all Europe. In 1882 the largest percentage of her population employed in any single branch of industry was that engaged in the manufacture of clothing, namely, 17.41 per cent. No wonder, then, that overproduction causes enormous quantities of men's and women's wear to be launched at low prices upon the Swiss market. In this canton the domestic goods used for men's wear are mostly those known as "home-made," that is, made in the house of the wearer. The report previously quoted says:

In Zurich the tailors stirred up a strike against a particular firm, though without success, on the ground that it employed none but German cutters; yet, spite of all their agitation, they failed to induce any of the Swiss workmen to join in the strike.

Two noticeable facts in the Swiss clothing trade are these, viz, that overcoats are coming more and more into use among the peasantry, and that owing to the spread of the railway system and the constant diminution of the number of teamsters, the traditional blue blouse has gone entirely out of use.

In women's suits, finished goods are imported from Berlin or Paris only in small quantities, as models. Ninety-five per cent. of the suits sold are finished here in Switzerland by the domestic firms. In cloaks, it is curious to note that Paris, once regarded as the center of the world's fashions, furnished Switzerland last year only one quarter, the remaining three-fourths coming from Germany.

In hats, Switzerland is overrun with wares from all four of the adjacent countries. Bazaars are established by agents from Berlin in all the larger cities and towns, offering at ridiculously cheap prices everything from a boy's hat up to the fashionable "beaver." With these goods, bought in great quantities at auction or bankrupt sales, no competition is possible. Italian peddlers, each provided with a horse and wagon and a couple of thousand or more hats, are traveling constantly through Switzerland, offering their goods at every peasant's door.

THE IMPORT OF STAPLES.

The import of the following seven leading staples into Switzerland during the past five years may be tabulated as follows, it being noted that the apparent excess in 1884 was due to the anticipated taking effect of the new tariff of January 1, 1885:

[1 metric centner = 220 pounds.]

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Met. cent.	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*
Coffee	97,834	95,489	95,943	91,763	89,410
Sugar	270,710	279,681	295,191	368,172	268,208
Rice	78,810	77,462	77,843	80,722	47,757
Oil	97,679	98,052	101,909	116,562	74,561
Alcohol	151,775	133,412	106,206	119,316	111,143
Lard	51,802	42,232	50,506	44,216	37,174
Petroleum	259,013	278,574	268,423	331,226	270,027

Coffee.—Holland furnishes nearly one quarter of the entire Swiss consumption. Then come in order Germany, Belgium, France, and Brazil.

Petroleum.—The importation of Caucasian petroleum, principally the brand "Palaschkowsky," of the Batoum Naphtha and Trading Company, has been actively pushed, but not as yet with entirely satisfactory results. The American petroleum still has the preference in the market.

OVERWHELMING GERMAN COMPETITION.

Taking now a general survey of the commercial and industrial situation in this section of Switzerland, as based upon the preceding statements and figures, we find everywhere present and dominant the determined pressure of German enterprise and competition flooding the land with all classes of her manufactures and products, and in most cases at the ruinous prices which inevitably follow overproduction. As a measure of self-protection, as a vital necessity in fact, Switzerland now seeks to frame a new tariff treaty with Germany, asking more favorable terms for the entry of her silks, cottons, cheeses, watches, and a few minor articles into the Imperial domain over the Rhine. But shrewd Germany demurs. Her present treaty with Austria expires at the end of

next October (1887), and should she now make special concessions to the importunate Switzer how can she refuse similar ones next year to her Austrian neighbor, who will be equally importunate? But Switzerland is determined in her demand, and it is intimated that in case the desired concessions are refused she will declare a tariff war and impose a heavy duty on the chief German imports, including woolen goods and clothing. This would redound immensely to French interests in the Swiss markets, as Switzerland's special treaty with France has still five or six years to run.

Under these circumstances it is significant to read in a recent Berlin letter to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* that the Swiss-German Commercial Treaty Commission, which recently met in the former city to discuss a new tariff, has adjourned after three sittings, and that the Swiss delegates at once left for home. A tariff war between the two countries is a probability in the near future.

As showing how high public feeling is running here on this subject of German competition, I give herewith the translation of an article which appeared a few days ago (November 8, 1886), in the *Neue Züricher Zeitung*, a leading journal of this city:

The German commercial treaty.—It is certainly most interesting to observe what weapons are being resorted to in this strife of interests. In the *Thonwaaren-Industrie-Zeitung* [the organ of the earthenware industry] of the 24th of July last, for instance, we find a report of the proceedings of the German Cement Manufacturers' Union. The presiding officer informed the meeting in strictest secrecy that he had addressed a lengthy communication to Prince Bismarck, the chancellor of the German Empire, on the subject of the tariff on cement. The German Empire finds it to its interest not to impose any entry duty on cement so long as Switzerland and Austria impose none. This is an exceptional case, as Switzerland usually imposes a very light and Germany a very heavy duty on this line of articles. And now, in the opinion of these gentlemen who, of all others, up to now, have been supplying Switzerland with cement and making life a burden to the domestic manufacturers, this exception should also be done away with. "We venture indeed to petition his serene highness to use the influence of the Imperial Government against Switzerland so as to effect a reduction in the present high duty. Possibly the expiration in 1886 of the existing commercial treaty with Switzerland may offer an opportunity for this action. We allow ourselves at the same time to call his serene highness' attention to the high duty imposed on cement by Austria, and to petition that measures may be taken for its reduction." Thus, in one breath, is attention directed to Austria's conduct, and the aid of the Empire invoked against Switzerland. Such a thing might do very well in regard to the Congo State or Cameroon, but even in that case diplomacy would be shy about saying so.

THE SWISS VIEW OF IT.

I remarked above that the declaration of a tariff war by Switzerland on Germany seems a near probability. As confirmatory of this view, I find that a meeting was held at Olten, near here, a day or two ago, to discuss this question and take vigorous action. It was composed of a hundred and fifty leading and representative men, and presided over by an ex-Federal councilor of this city. The result was the unanimous recommendation of an amendment to the tariff, empowering the Federal Council to impose a fourfold entry duty upon all goods coming into Switzerland from countries with which no special treaty exists, or which themselves impose an inordinate duty upon foreign products. This, if adopted, means a tariff war to the knife. The chief speaker of the meeting set forth so eloquently and forcibly Switzerland's position in this matter that I give herewith a *résumé* of his speech.

Swiss exports [he said] are constantly decreasing. The year 1885 closed with a deficit of 95,000,000 francs. These deficits, in case they recur regularly, involve serious peril for our land. The so-called foreign industry cannot make them good; its importance is greatly overrated; Switzerland can only hold her own by raising her tariff. We are free-traders, but only so long as the others are. If they are protec-

tionists they have a right to be; we do not seek to compel the other countries to close their doors to us, but we will not keep ours open to them. Shall we let ourselves be driven to the wall in the defense of an untenable principle. Switzerland has it in her power to better her position. As to our relations with Germany we need not worry. We regard a renewal of our commercial treaty with her in its present form not merely with indifference but with opposition. Of Austria's products, which are mostly agricultural, we have no need whatever. Austria must come to us, not we to her. In our intercourse with Italy we have a deficit of 52,000,000 francs, which must be looked into carefully. Nevertheless we import great quantities of articles which can just as well be furnished in Switzerland. It is nonsense to import flour while ruin stares our Swiss millers in the face. Our malt and brewing industry is flourishing, and renders foreign imports in that line useless. The tobacco we manufacture satisfies the most fastidious smoker, and so a long list of other articles might be cited which we have no good ground for importing from abroad. It looks as if an effort were being made to drive us by force into the arms of our neighboring states. If we don't know how to protect our domestic industries any better than this, let us save the money we are spending on our army and leave Helvetia to God's providence and to the confusion of mankind.

AGRICULTURE.

According to the Swiss census of 1880 only one-fifth of the population depends upon agricultural pursuits for a living. Of a total area of 15,991 square miles, about 70 per cent. only is classed as productive area, and of that about three-fourths consists in farms, gardens, and pastures.

Last year the wheat and corn crops were unusually good, amounting to something over 41,741 tons. Rye fell off somewhat, yielding 31,919 tons. Of barley there was a full crop, estimated at 7,366 tons. The entire grain crop amounted to 115,400 tons, representing a value of $8,000,000. But the imports for the same period amounted to $16,000,000 worth of grain and flour, or double the amount produced. The exports were practically nothing, owing to the high duties imposed at all the neighboring frontiers. For instance, Swiss flour entering Germany pays 85 cents duty on the 100 pounds, while German flour entering Switzerland pays only about 11 cents duty on the same amount.

I append (as Table V) to this report a statement showing the movement of prices for grain, flour, and bread during 1885, as quoted by the Zurich Grain Exchange.

THE VINTAGE.

In this consular district, and especially on the slopes overlooking the Rhine and the Lake of Zurich, the cultivation of the grape is closely identified with the agricultural interests. I have been at some pains to obtain a definite statement concerning this year's (1886) vintage, and am indebted to the Rev. Dr. Kubler, of Neftenbach, the Federal and cantonal expert, for the following information. He writes me that—

The vintage in Northeastern Switzerland this year discloses such a variety of results as have never before been recorded. In quantity the yield varies from 1 to 20 hectoliters [22 to 440 gallons] per juchart of 36 ares [three-quarters of a square acre], and between these two extremes all possible variations of yield are reported. In quality the white rates at 60–75 degrees Ochsler, the red, where gathered ripe, at 70–90 degrees. In the inferior qualities about 1.8 per cent. acid is found. In prices the white varies from 26 to 30 francs per hectoliter [22 gallons], and the red from 40 to 90 francs.

The failure of the vintage is due to heavy May frosts, cold rains during the budding season, and mildew.

CATTLE AND CATTLE-BREEDING.

The profits of the cattle-trade of this section of Switzerland were even less satisfactory in 1885 than they had been in the previous year. The number exported rose, it is true, from 67,127 in 1884 to 74,497 in 1885, while the import fell from 126,236 to 79,833; yet, notwithstanding this, the net proceeds of the year's business showed a decrease. It is esti-

STOCK EXCHANGE, ZURICH.

mated that the decrease in value on milch and beef cattle in the year 1885 for all Switzerland averaged nearly $20 per head.

Prices range about as follows: Handsome young cows, 1,200 to 1,300 francs per pair; middling, 900 to 1,100; cows with calf, three-yearlings, 450 to 600; one to two year olds, 160 to 350; young oxen, one to one and a half years old, 300 to 600.

Last fall at the cantonal (Zurich) cattle show in Wadensweile, near this city, a total of 9,200 francs was paid out in premiums for breeding-cattle of the brown (*Braunvieh*) and spotted (*Fleckvieh*) stocks; also 460 francs to swine-breeders and 560 francs to goat-raisers.

Last year the Federal Government also appropriated 10,000 francs for premiums for cattle-breeding, of which 965 francs are allotted to Canton Zurich.

Inquiries from the United States for Swiss cattle occur occasionally. One enthusiastic stock-breeder from Connecticut scoured this section of Switzerland last summer, camping out with the herdsmen in the Graubunden Mountains, and making a thorough inspection of the various purchasable stocks.

It is of interest in this connection to mention that Switzerland last year supplied 15,000 beef cattle to Germany, and 22,000 milch cattle to Italy.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

Of late years, both in this section and in the neighborhood of Lausanne, Switzerland has begun to raise considerable tobacco. Last year's crop is roughly estimated at 1,900 tons. Consumption fails, however, to keep pace with production, which serves to increase the stock of the domestic product on hand, pushes down the price, and so comes back ultimately upon the workman, while the manufacturer is compelled to use better, *i. e.*, imported, material. Statistics show that the average cost of cigars and cigarettes (packages) brought *into* Switzerland is 19 centimes (3.6 cents), while that of those shipped *from* Switzerland is less than 2 cents (9 centimes) apiece. The import of tobacco leaf last year was $1,100,000, the export only $50,000; of smoking-tobacco and snuff, import, $48,000, export, $40,000; of cigars and cigarettes, import, $680,000, export, $400,000.

FINANCIAL.

The rates of discount during the first nine months of the present year (1886), as quoted by the Zurich Kantonal Bank, have been as follows:

Period.	Rate.	Period.	Rate.
	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
January 1 to February 2	3	April 22 to May 9	4
February 3 to March 10	3½	May 10 to May 19	3½
March 11 to April 4	3	May 20 to June 6	3
April 5 to April 21	3½	June 7 to September 30	2½

Averages.

Years.	Rate.	Years.	Rate.
	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
1885	3.11	1881	4.11
1884	2.91	1880	2.92
1883	3.02	1879	3.33
1882	4.51		

LOANS ON COLLATERALS.

The rate of interest on collateral loans during the first nine months of the present year (1886) has varied as follows, viz:

Period.	Rate.	Period.	Rate.
	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
January 1 to February 3	3½	April 24 to May 9	4½
February 4 to March 10	4	May 10 to May 19	4
March 11 to April 4	3½	May 20 to September 30	3½
April 5 to April 23	4		

Averages.

Years.	Rate.	Years.	Rate.
	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
1885	3.75	1881	4.76
1884	3.70	1880	4.24
1883	4.7	1879	4.55
1882	5.12		

MORTGAGES.

On the 1st of January of the present year the three Zurich banks lending money on real-estate mortgages reported 120,835,224.41 francs so invested, as compared with a total of 123,960,744.40 one year before. The bulk of this amount, viz, 113,234,838.44, was invested at over 4 per cent.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The fluctuations of interest on current accounts during the first nine months of this year are quoted as follows, viz:

Period.	Checks.	Credits.	Debits.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
From January 1 to April 30	1½	2½	4½
From March 1 to May 30	2		
From May 31 to September 30	1		
Average:			
1885	1.43	2.58	4.35
1884	1.33	2.54	4.5
1883	1.68	2.73	4.54
1882	2.77	3.79	5.28
1881	2.47	3.26	4.74
1880	1.57	3.01	4.67
1879	1.87	3.08	4.85

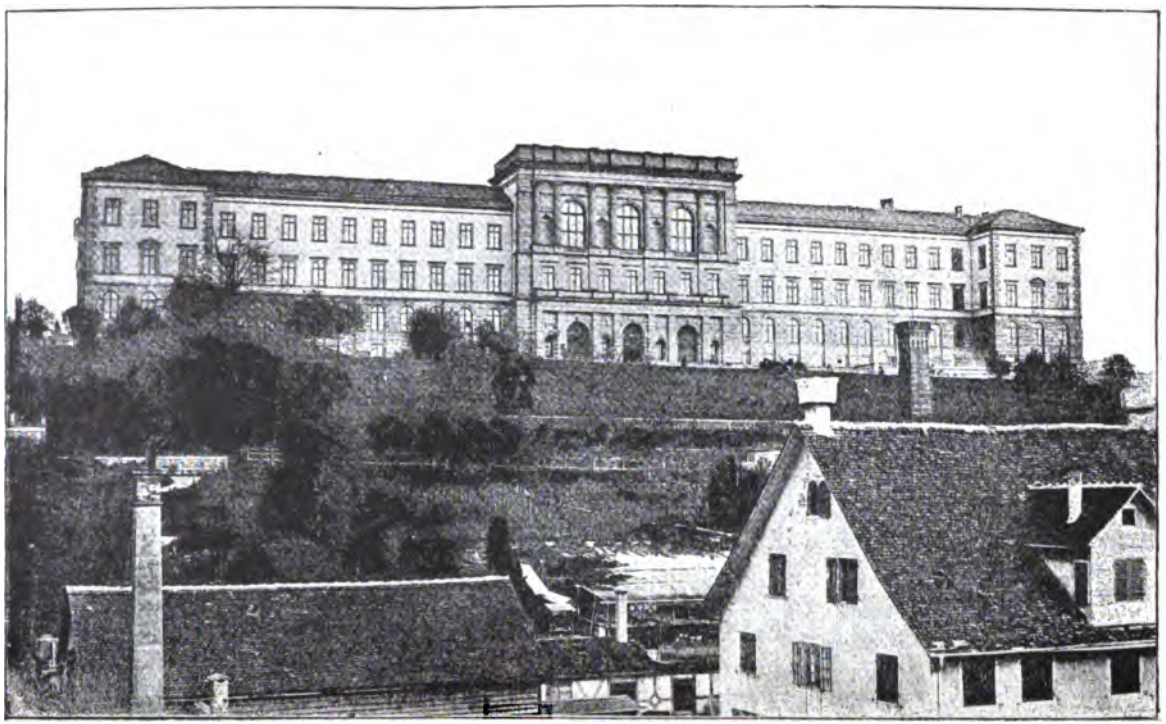
RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The rates of exchange on England, France, Germany, Italy, and Austria, together with the quoted values of all leading securities, given by months during the year, will be found set forth in Table VI, appended hereto. In Table VII is given also a statement of the condition and solvency of all the banks in Canton Zurich at the close of last year.

TRAFFIC.

The Northeastern Railway of Switzerland, with its leased lines, Sulgen-Gassau and Effretikon-Hinweil, controls the traffic of this section, operating in all 541 kilometers (336 miles) of road, together with steamboat

RAILWAY STATION, ZURICH.



FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, ZURICH.

service on the lakes of Zurich and Constance. I forward herewith a copy of the company's last annual report, showing the increase of its passenger business in 1885. The connection with Northern Italy, via the Gothard road, and with the Austrian Tyrol, Salzburg, and Vienna, via the recently opened Arlberg route, have made Zurich an important railway center for through travel. Through trains run from Berlin, via Stuttgart and Zurich, to Milan, and there are direct sleeping and parlor cars from Zurich to Vienna. These increased facilities have already shown their results in the increased number of tourists visiting Zurich during the past season, and are destined, in conjunction with the strenuous efforts made by the local authorities for the improvement and beautifying of the city itself, to render Zurich a formidable rival to Lucerne and Geneva as a resort for summer pleasure-seekers from foreign lands. In order to encourage this movement and render strangers' stay in Zurich agreeable, a large number of public-spirited citizens have during the last season organized a commission and opened an office in the Exchange, where all information relative to railway and the steamboat connections, hotels and boarding-houses, shops, amusements, points of interest, &c., may be had by visitors in any language and free of cost.

Last year's passenger business on the Northeastern Railway amounted to 5,125,485.10 francs ($1,000,000 in round figures), being an increase of 226,880.62 francs over the previous year's business. There was also an increase of upwards of 26,000 francs in the receipts from the transport of baggage, showing an undoubted increase of tourist travel in this section. A proposition looking to the repurchase of this road by the Swiss Government is now before the Federal authorities at Berne.

I append as Table VIII a statement showing the aggregate receipts of all Swiss railroads from passengers and freights during the first nine months of the present year (January 1 to September 30, 1886).

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The official educational report of last year for the Canton Zurich places the attendance at the public schools of children between six and fifteen years at 58,972, with 1,483 teachers, and at private schools 1,746 children, with 138 teachers; a total of 60,718 children and 1,621 teachers. This shows an increase of 1,459 pupils and 77 teachers over the report of the previous year. The canton is divided into 11 school districts, and these in turn into 191 school wards. There are 54 schools and kindergartens for small children, employing 70 female teachers and attended by 2,913 pupils. In the high school, for the summer season of 1886 there were 471 (including 53 female) students, of whom 17 (5 male, 12 female) were from the United States, and pursuing courses either in medicine or philosophy. The total Government outlay for educational purposes in the canton during the year was 1,898,606.84 francs, an increase of 23,032.80 francs over the previous year's expenses.

The silk-weaving school, which has been in operation in this city for five years past, reports an attendance of 33 scholars, with 4 teachers. It is required that pupils on entering shall have attained their sixteenth year, the course being divided into two classes. By a generous subvention from the Federal Government young men of intelligence, but without means, are admitted and assisted to complete the courses. The school is well equipped, and has already done good work in diffusing a practical knowledge of weaving.

During the present season the new chemical-school building in this city has been thrown open for use.

PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The outlays of the Canton Zurich on its turnpikes amounted in 1885 to 144,561.63 francs, and on its river-fronts (Limmat, Töss, Thur, Rhine, Glatt, and Sihl), 377,347.93 francs. The new building for physic and physiology in this city was completed at a cost of 248,845 francs; and in addition to these principal expenditures various minor sums were laid out upon the public schools, churches, and hospitals.

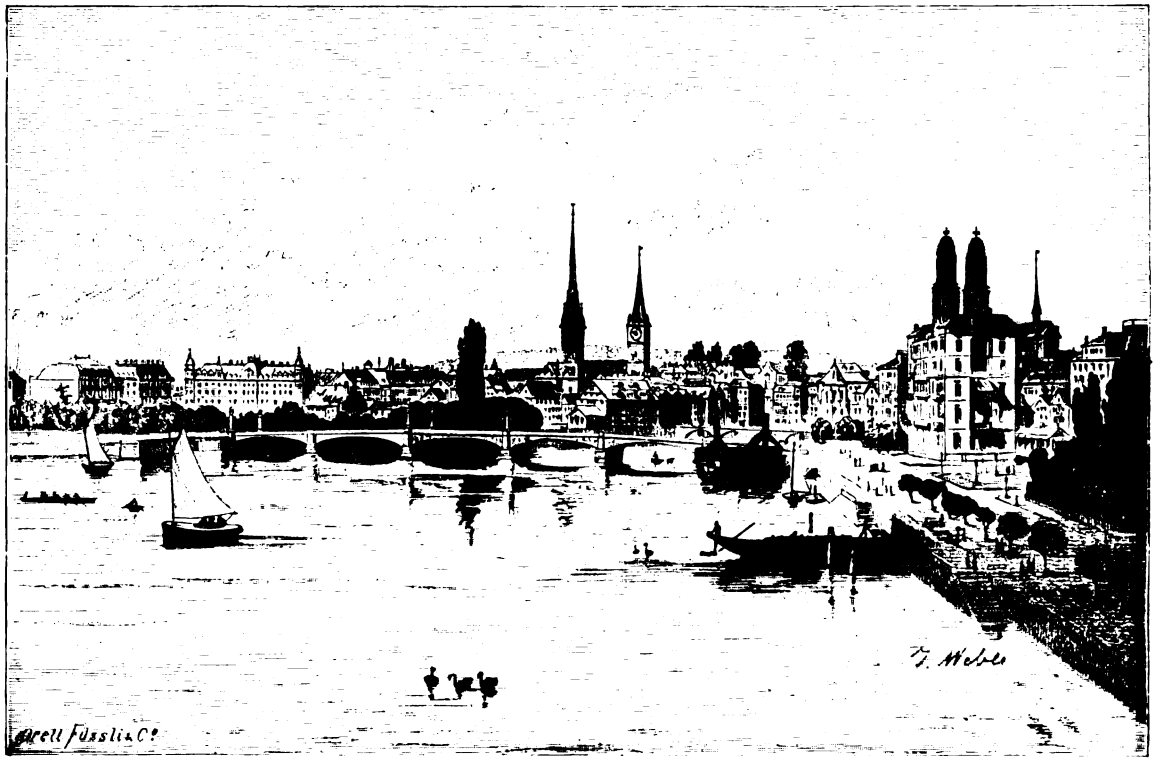
Building in Zurich and its outlying townships is surprisingly active. At every turn the passer-by sees new buildings, in most cases substantial ones, in course of erection. The section of the city fronting upon the lake of Zurich is rapidly becoming a marvel of architectural beauty; scores of old buildings have been or are being demolished, and upon their sites solid blocks of four or five storied granite edifices, built in the most substantial and tasteful styles, are being put up and occupied as soon as completed. This development is consequent upon and in connection with Zurich's quay improvements, which have been in progress since 1881 and are now finally nearing completion. This great undertaking, which will cost, when finished, nearly 7,000,000 francs, has already transformed Zurich into the most beautiful and attractive of all the Swiss cities. This great engineering achievement, after five years' labor by an army of workmen, has completely transformed the lake front of the city, has reclaimed from the waters of the lake a continuous promenade of 3 miles and a park of some 20 acres, planted them with full-grown forest trees and all varieties of Alpine plants and mosses, and thus given to residents and visitors a public resort unsurpassed in picturesqueness and beauty.

GEORGE L. CATLIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Zurich, November 11, 1886.

Exports from Zurich to the United States, by quarters, during the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	Total.
Aniline colors and oils	$1,312 59	$124 02	$253 38	$750 92	2,440 91
Books and engravings			66 72	433 97	500 69
Candles		369 84	397 77	331 48	1,099 09
Cotton fabrics and yarns	4,399 58	11,745 35	7,197 97	7,412 61	30,755 51
Earthenware	1,138 70				1,138 70
Hair cloth		380 16	338 72	329 34	1,048 22
Lubricating grease			733 30		733 30
Machinery	274 64	3,451 55	4,024 05	230 39	7,980 63
Oil chromos		662 88			662 88
Paper				197 26	197 26
Photographs on glass			116 04		116 04
Scientific instruments	222 33				222 33
Silk:					
Piece goods	342,979 67	374,099 57	192,832 62	304,568 35	1,214,480 21
Bolting cloth	23,044 79	29,095 88	24,656 61	42,351 39	119,148 67
Looms			184 89		184 89
Raw			2,954 99	2,094 38	5,049 37
Silk and woolen knit goods			1,686 61	12,297 48	13,984 09
Straw goods	18,973 63	30,617 03	4,634 64	1,567 43	55,792 73
Velvets and jutes	986 75	1,357 16	6,927 07	10,445 87	19,716 85
Wines and liquors	2,009 92	568 30	290 32	19 30	2,887 84
Woodenware			79 96	621 87	701 83
Woolen goods		5,855 38			5,855 38
Sundries	115 79	126 45	100 04	91 04	433 32
Total	395,458 39	458,453 57	247,475 70	383,743 08	1,485,130 74
Total preceding year	461,090 13	667,224 52	296,728 97	448,312 54	1,873,356 16
Decrease	65,631 74	208,770 95	49,253 27	64,569 46	388,225 42



VIEW OF QUAY AND NEW BRIDGE, ZURICH.

Silk and total exports from Zurich, by years, since 1883.

Year.	Silks.	Total.	Decrease from previous year.
1883	$2,502,407 78	$2,536,344 42	
1884	2,016,248 88	2,084,892 05	$451,452 37
1885	1,606,338 90	1,807,724 42	277,167 63

Statistical report of the Silk Industry Association of the Canton of Zurich for the calendar year 1885.

Items.	Difference in per cent. from 1883.	1885.	1883.	1881.
SILK GOODS, MANUFACTURE OF.				
Dress-goods factories ..... number.	−10.7	84	94	91
Winders employed December 31 ..... do..	−18.4	5,420	6,644	6,438
Winding machines (round and mechanical) ..... do..	.....	4,209	.....	.....
Throwing frames, December 31 ..... do..	−30.2	472	676	682
Mechanical throwing machines, December 31 .... do..	−17.1	623	752	685
Hand-weavers, male and female, December 31:				
In Canton Zurich ..... number.	.....	11,959	17,925	19,168
In other cantons ..... do..	.....	8,122	11,791	11,230
Across the frontier	−32.1	84	.....	.....
	.....	20,165	29,716	30,398
Hand Jacquard looms, December 31 ..... number.	.....	628	.....	.....
Hand velvet loom, December 31 ..... do..	.....	15	.....	.....
Mechanical looms, December 31:				
For smooth and twilled textures, December 31 ..... number	.....	3,891	.....	.....
Jacquard looms ..... do..	.....	193	.....	.....
Velvet looms, December 31 ..... do..	.....	45	.....	.....
	+3.00	4,129	4,007	3,151
Hands employed (including overseers, winders, throwers, frame-cleaners, counters, spoolers, weavers, piece-cleaners, piece-layers, fitters, setters, turners, sheet-makers, and others) .. number.	.....	5,563	.....	.....
Employés, not included in the foregoing list, viz book-keepers, correspondents, clerks, apprentices, substitutes, employés in the fitters, winders, porters, &c ..... number.	.....	837	2,430	1,785
	.....	6,400	.....	.....
Weight of goods manufactured:				
Raw-worked grèges and ouvrées ..... kilos.	.....	88,064	.....	.....
Organzines in color ..... do..	− 19.4	328,725	408,084	396,636
Trams, in colors ..... do..	− 22.7	332,269	429,797	356,311
Spun silks, in colors ..... do..	+134.8	7,732	3,293	1,181
Raw worked wools ..... do..	.....	164	.....	.....
Wools, in colors ..... do..	.....	10	.....	.....
Raw worked cottons ..... do..	.....	93,677	.....	.....
Cottons, in colors ..... do..	− 26.6	170,388	231,972	262,238
Pieces delivered.	.....	1,021,029	.....	.....
Smooth goods (taffetas):				
Marceline and lustrine appretée (gros d'Orient) ..... No. pieces.	+ 11.00	29,075	26,177	18,673
Poult de soie and faille color (80.3 threads) .. do..	− 73.2	10,621	39,682	31,189
Faille color above 80.3 threads ..... do..	− 82.00	703	3,925	3,270
Black goods trammed (cuit) ..... do..	− 56.4	6,192	14,208	11,095
Black goods, souple or dous (80.3 threads) ... do..	− 48.5	10,556	20,481	12,616
Black goods, souple or dous (over 80.3 threads) ..... No. pieces.	− 43.6	18,162	32,211	21,958
Umbrellas, all silk (taffetas) ..... do..	−100.00	.....	1,159	260
Fancy silks (taffetas) rayé and cadrillé, Louisine, all silk ..... No. pieces.	− 59.4	24,697	60,336	13,918
Taffetas (cottons (mixed) ..... do..	− 20.9	3,081	3,894	3,695
	− 51.00	103,087	202,073	116,673
Thread goods:				
Umbrellas, all silk (thread texture) .. No. pieces.	.....	2,985	.....	.....
Umbrellas, half silk (thread texture) ..... do..	.....	1,713	.....	.....
	+ 1.5	4,648	4,578	7,278

Statistical report of the Silk Industry Association of the Canton of Zurich, &c.—Cont'd.

Items.	Difference in per cent. from 1883.	1885.	1883.	1881.
SILK GOODS, MANUFACTURE OF—Continued.				
Pieces delivered—Continued.				
Cotton-mixed thread goods, black and colored satin tramé, cotton, &c., but not including umbrella stuffs ..... No. pieces.	− 32.5	48, 649	72, 100	109, 066
Serges, surahs, all silk, uni, rayé, cadrillé, black and colored (not including umbrella stuffs).. No. pieces.	+ 39.00	46, 060	33, 194	39, 878
Other kinds of all silk dead goods (satin merveilleux, rhadamés, duchesse, satin or chiné, tricotine, ottoman, faille française, Pekin, armures, &c. (not including umbrella stuffs)..... No. pieces.	+ 96.5	97, 614	49, 621	72, 636
Cachenez, all silk (neck handkerchiefs, cravats, lustrine or bordered caffetas..... No. pieces.	− 2.5	52, 781	54, 092	66, 445
Jacquard goods:				
Cravat stuffs, &c..... No. pieces.	.....	9, 683	.....	.....
Cachenez façonné ..... do..	.....	9, 378	.....	.....
Damassé ..... do..	.....	8, 289	.....	.....
	+52	27, 350	18, 004	13, 721
Raw woolen stuffs:				
Bolting cloth ..... No. pieces.	.....	6, 733	.....	.....
Dyed in the piece..... do..	.....	40, 025	.....	.....
	+20.3	46, 758	38, 884	17, 586
Velvets and plushes:				
Received..... No. pieces.	−17.7	7, 861 404, 638	472, 546	443, 303
Looms, reckoning one mechanical loom as equivalen to three hand-looms ..... number.	−20.4	33, 195	41, 737	39, 851
Employés and hands ..... do..	.....	32, 457	43, 265	42, 425
Salaries and wages paid ..... francs.	−17.	14, 853, 143	17, 906, 527	16, 353, 127
SILK TWISTS.				
Silk-twisting establishments..... number.	−15.75	16	19	22
Hands employed..... do..	− 7.9	4, 430	4, 810	5, 131
Weight of trams produced..... kilograms..	−30.	133, 569	190, 746	154, 196
Weight of sewing silk produced..... do..	+ 6.9	99, 912	93, 490	73, 901
Employés (not including "hands" as above). number.	−33.	79	118	126
Salaries and wages paid..... francs	−19.9	1, 539, 120	1, 934, 605	1, 674, 3[illegible]6
SILK-DYEING.				
Dyeing establishments ..... number.	−20.	8	10	10
Hands employed ..... do..	− 1.2	981	993	987
Employés (not including "hands" as above)..... do..	−12.9	27	31	36
Weight of finished raw silk dyed:				
Colored..... kilograms.	− 6.7	284, 227	304, 661	281, 608
Black ..... do..	+12.	230, 722	205, 917	288, 314
Salaries and wages paid..... francs.	− 2.16	1, 000, 661	1, 022, 748	1, 006, 649
FLORET-SPINNING.				
Spinneries ..... number.	.....	5	5	5
Hands employed ..... do..	− 0.7	815	821	880
Weight of yarn produced..... kilograms..	+14.7	128, 836	112, 330	110, 114
Employés (not including "hands" as above). number.	−73.1	25	93	24
Salaries and wages paid ..... francs.	+ 0.2	547, 371	546, 324	541, 192
FINISHING ESTABLISHMENTS.				
Establishments..... number.	−25.	6	8	6
Hands employed ..... do..	− 0.4	253	254	190
Employés (not including "hands" as above) .... do..	+54.5	17	11	17
Pieces pressed..... do..	−13.1	154, 629	177, 980	95, 106
Pieces finished..... do..	+10.2	113, 784	103, 263	118, 419
Salaries and wages paid..... francs.	− 5.8	290, 582	308, 420	240, 159
SILK-DYEING ESTABLISHMENTS, ZURICH.				
Organzines ..... kilograms.	− 4.1	301, 114	313, 971	369, 006
Trams..... do..	−14.4	327, 007	382, 165	384, 905
..... do..	−63.8	277	755	1, 522
Trèges ..... do..	+42.1	77, 659	54, 634	38, 764
	−6.	706, 057	751, 525	794, 197
RECAPITULATION.				
Firms employed in the silk industry of the Canton Zurich ..... number.	−12.	119	136	134
Employés and hands ..... do..	−22.5	39, 084	50, 396	49, 816
Salaries and wages paid..... francs.	−16.	18, 230, 877	21, 718, 624	19, 815, 453

REMARK.—In regard to the wages paid, the fact must not be lost sight of that the greater portion of the hand-weavers only weaves in winter, and that in many cases the same winders are employed by two different concerns, and hence appear twice in the returns.

Silk undervaluations at Zurich, year ending September 30, 1886.

Period.	Original invoiced values.	Values as determined by experts.	Difference showing undervaluation.	Difference showing undervaluation.	Percentage of undervaluation.	Additional duty collectible on undervaluations at 50 per cent.
Quarter ending—	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*			
December 31, 1885	1,618,503 40	1,759,895 90	141,392 50	$27,288 75	8.53	$13,644 38
March 31, 1886	1,898,706 90	2,112,037 85	213,330 95	41,172 87	11.54	20,586 43
June 30, 1886	986,548 95	1,062,974 50	76,425 55	14,750 12	7.89	7,375 06
September 30, 1886	1,558,155 20	1,675,924 80	117,769 60	22,729 54	7.68	11,364 77
Total for year	6,061,914 45	6,610,833 05	548,918 60	105,941 28	8.9	52,970 64
September 30, 1885	8,129,102 50	9,005,532 80	876,430 30	169,151 03	10.53	84,575 52
September 30, 1884	.....	.....	810,272 05	156,382 50	.....	78,191 25

Prices of grain, flour, and bread, during 1885, *as per quotations from Zurich Grain Exchange.*

[Per 100 kilograms = 220 pounds.]

Months.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Corn.	Flour.	White bread.	Middling bread.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Cent's.*	*Cent's.*
January 2	22.00	24.00	19.00	19.00	34.00	43	38
9	22.25	24.00	19.00	18.50	34.00	43	38
16	22.50	24.00	19.00	18.50	34.00	43	38
23	23.00	23.00	19.00	18.50	35.00	43	38
30	23.00	23.00	18.50	18.00	35.00	43	38
February 6	23.00	22.50	18.50	18.00	35.00	43	38
13	23.00	22.50	19.00	18.00	35.00	43	38
20	22.50	22.50	19.00	18.00	35.00	43	38
27	22.50	22.50	19.50	18.50	35.00	43	38
March 6	23.00	23.00	19.50	18.50	35.00	43	38
13	22.50	23.00	19.50	18.50	35.00	43	38
20	23.00	23.00	19.50	18.50	35.00	43	38
27	23.00	23.00	19.50	19.00	35.00	45	38
April 4	23.50	23.00	19.50	19.00	35.00	43	38
10	24.00	23.00	19.50	18.50	37.00	43	38
17	24.50	23.00	20.00	18.00	37.00	43	38
24	24.50	23.00	20.00	18.00	37.00	43	38
May 1	25.00	23.00	20.50	18.50	36.50	45	40
8	25.50	23.00	21.00	19.00	36.50	45	40
15	25.50	.....	21.00	19.00	36.50	45	40
22	25.00	.....	21.00	18.50	36.50	45	40
29	24.50	.....	20.50	18.50	36.50	45	40
June 5	24.00	.....	20.50	18.50	36.50	45	40
12	24.00	.....	20.50	18.50	36.50	45	40
19	24.50	.....	20.00	18.00	36.50	45	40
26	24.00	.....	19.50	18.00	35.00	45	40
July 3	23.50	.....	19.00	18.00	35.00	45	40
10	23.00	.....	19.00	17.50	34.00	43	38
17	23.00	.....	19.00	17.50	34.00	43	38
24	23.00	.....	19.00	17.00	34.00	43	38
31	22.50	.....	18.50	17.00	34.00	43	38
August 7	22.00	.....	18.00	17.00	34.00	43	38
14	21.50	.....	18.00	16.50	33.00	43	38
21	21.50	.....	18.00	16.50	33.00	43	38
28	21.50	.....	18.50	17.00	33.00	43	38
September 4	21.50	21.50	17.50	17.00	32.00	43	38
11	21.50	21.50	18.00	17.00	32.00	43	38
18	21.00	21.50	17.50	17.00	32.00	43	38
25	21.50	21.50	18.00	17.50	32.00	43	38
October 2	22.00	21.50	18.00	17.00	32.00	43	38
9	22.50	21.00	18.00	17.50	32.50	43	38
16	22.50	21.50	18.00	17.50	32.50	43	38
23	22.50	24.00	18.00	17.50	32.50	43	38
30	22.50	22.50	18.00	18.00	32.50	43	38
November 6	22.50	22.50	19.00	17.50	32.00	43	38
13	22.00	22.50	18.50	17.50	32.00	43	38
20	22.00	22.50	19.00	17.50	32.00	43	38
27	22.00	22.50	18.50	17.50	32.00	43	38
December 4	22.00	22.00	19.00	17.50	32.00	43	38
11	21.75	22.50	18.50	17.50	32.00	43	38
18	21.50	21.50	18.00	17.50	32.00	42	37
29	21.00	21.50	18.50	17.50	31.50	43	37

Prices of exchange and leading stocks at Zurich, by months, during 1885.

Stocks, &c.	January 1.		February 1.		March 1.		April 1.		May 1.	
London, short sight	25.32 to	25.39	25.35 to	25.42	25.38 to	25.44	25.37 to	25.44	25.36 to	25.44
France, short sight	100.05	100.25	100.20	100.40	100.15	100.35	100.10	100.25	100.25	100.40
Germany, short sight	123.90	124.30	124	124.40	123.75	124.15	123.80	124.20	124.20	124.60
Milan, short sight	99.90	100.10	100	100.20	99.75	100.05	99.65	100	99.30	99.90
Vienna, short sight	205	206.50	204.50	206	204	206	204	206	200	202.50
4½ per cent. N. E. Railway bonds	100.5	102	101	103	101.7	103.1	105.5	101.9	100	101.8
5 per cent. Gotthard Railway bonds	100.6	105	100.6	105.7	100.3	105.5	100	105	100	105.5
4 per cent. Gotthard Railway bonds	97	98	99	99.3	98.5	99	98.2	98.5	96.9	97.1
Stock of Northeastern Railway:										
Original	304	306	303	305	316	319	307	310	274	276
Preferred	630	...	635	640	663	...	...	685	625	640
Stock of Gotthard Railway	530	535	550	555	551	556	530	536	510	522
Stock of Central Railway	458	464	450	455	462	...	450	457	440	446
Stock of United Swiss Railway:										
Original	328	332	330	333	336	337	330	336	303	305
Preferred	505	512	522	530	530	535	...	...	520	530
Stock of West Railway:										
Original	104	110	109	110	133	135	129	133	112	115
Preferred	...	...	...	...	375	390	350	365	315	...
Stock of Jura-Bern-Luzern Railway	356	362	356	363	357	362	350	357	335	347
Stock of Wädensweil-Einsiedeln Railway	95	100	105	115	110	120	115	120	120	140
Stock of Arth-Rigi Railway	117	120	129	133	138	140	135	137	120	125
Stock of Schweizer. Kreditanstalt	645	655	670	680	670	675	640	655	620	630
Stock of Bank in Winterthur	412	...	420	425	408	413	400	...	401	...

Stocks, &c.	June 1.		July 1.		August 1.		September 1.	
London, short sight	25.25 to	25.33	25.22 to	25.29	25.21 to	25.28	25.23 to	25.27
France, short sight	100.25	100.40	100.15	100.35	100.20	100.35	100.17	100.27
Germany, short sight	123.80	124.25	123.75	124.15	123.80	124.20	123.90	124.10
Milan, short sight	99.70	100.10	99.90	100.15	99.65	99.90	99.65	99.90
Vienna, short sight	202	204	202.50	204	201.50	203.50	202.25	203
4½ per cent. Northeastern Railway bonds	100	102	100	101.9	100.2	101.9	100	102
5 per cent. Gotthard Railway bonds	100	105.5	100	105.6	102.3	105.9	102	106
4 per cent. Gotthard Railway bonds	98.5	98.9	98.8	99	98.8	99	99.2	99.4
Stock of Northeastern Railway:								
Original	284	287	281	285	286	288	285	287
Preferred	682	692	685	...	680	690	670	680
Stock of Gotthard Railway	555	560	545	550	547	553	535	540
Stock of Central Railway	459	462	460	465	450	453	450	451
Stock of United Swiss Railway:								
Original	336	338	342	345	349	352	345	349
Preferred	535	538	512	518	518	520	520	524
Stock of West Railway:								
Original	122	125	118	120	117	118	116	118
Preferred	355	365	335	340	330	335	330	345
Stock of Jura-Bern-Luzern Railway	348	355	336	345	338	342	338	341
Stock of Wädensweil-Einsiedeln Railway	133	145	140	148	170	175	173	180
Stock of Arth-Rigi Railway	129	132	126	130	128	130	128	126
Stock of Schweizer. Kreditanstalt	640	642	645	655	640	646	650	657
Stock of Bank in Winterthur	402	404	408	410	411	414	415	426

Prices of exchange and leading stocks at Zurich, &c.—Continued.

Stocks, &c.	October 1.		November 1.		December 1.		December 31.	
London, short sight	25.22 to	25.26	25.22 to	25.25	25.23 to	25.26	25.26 to	25.30
France, short sight	100.05	100.15	100.05	100.15	100.15	100.25	100.10	100.25
Germany, short sight	124.05	124.30	123.95	124.15	124.05	124.20	124.12	124.27
Milan, short sight	99.70	99.90	99.50	99.80	99.70	99.90	99.80	100
Vienna, short sight	200	202	201.25	202.25	200.50	201.50	200.50	201.50
4½ per cent. Northeastern Railway bonds	100	101.7	100	101.5	101.4	...	101.3	101.5
5 per cent. Gotthard Railway bonds	102.3	106	102	106	102	106	101.7	105.5
4 per cent. Gotthard Railway bonds	99.1	99.3	99.1	98.3	99	99.2	99.5	99.8
Stock of Northeastern Railway:								
Original	280	282	263	265	273	276	279	281
Preferred	670	685	655	662	655	665	672	690
Stock of Gotthard Railway	529	533	536	543	564	570	564	570
Stock of Central Railway	447	450	446	448	444	448	448	...
Stock of United Swiss Railway:								
Original	340	341	333	335	325	327	321	324
Preferred	524	528	522	525	525	528	525	...
Stock of West Railway:								
Original	115	116	106	107	106	107	111	112
Preferred	336	...	325	...	...	350	335	345
Stock of Jura-Bern-Luzern Railway	330	337	329	335	324	330	335	338
Stock of Wädensweil-Einsiedeln Railway	220	230	229	231	264	267	260	270
Stock of Arth-Rigi Railway	116	118	96	98	95	98	99	103
Stock of Schweizer. Kreditanstalt	650	660	660	665	665	670	695	700
Stock of Bank in Winterthur	413	417	408	413	404	405	395	399

Condition and solvency of banking institutions in Canton Zurich, Switzerland, at the close of the year 1885.

Bank.	Capital stock.	Reserve fund.	Bonds.	Other liabilities.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Bank in Zurich	6,000,000	510,000	1,912,600	10,485,642
Len & Co., Zurich	14,000,000	845,853	17,552,037	11,851,497
Leihkasse der Stadt Zurich	800,000	[1]212,000	1,495,000	6,105,422
Schweizer. Kreditanstalt, Zurich	20,000,000	2,000,000	14,125,474	57,000,542
Leihkasse im Wahlkreise Neuminster	380,000	66,000	1,122,320	1,535,992
Bank in Winterthur	15,000,000	[2]618,330	10,117,400	31,066,520
Handelsbank, Zurich	1,000,000	.....	401,915	670,085
Leihkasse, Wädensweil	1,000,000	[3]225,000	2,181,550	3,665,032
Hypothekarbank, Winterthur	8,000,000	487,000	13,814,400	7,561,671
Leihkasse, Enge	250,000	34,000	127,700	1,394,716
Zürcher Kantonalbank (with branches)	12,000,000	2,900,000	60,396,400	63,891,575
Volksbank in Winterthur	[4]414,000	12,234	1,024,260	1,102,744
Leihkasse Winterthur	500,000	105,000	1,556,000	1,373,630

Bank.	Balances.	Profit statement, 1884.	Gross amount of profit and loss account.	Expenses.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Bank in Zurich	18,858,242	2,651	380,061	160,881
Len & Co., Zurich	44,349,387	25,414	867,058	83,750
Leihkasse der Stadt Zurich	8,612,422	1,333	156,765	44,316
Schweizer. Kreditanstalt, Zurich	93,126,016	117,115	2,392,671	504,776
Leihkasse im Wahlkreise Neuminster	3,104,312	4,111	57,191	13,345
Bank in Winterthur	56,802,250	[5]—1,329,380	190,096	252,329
Handelsbank, Zurich	2,072,000	[5]—661,898	47,890	27,898
Leihkasse, Wädensweil	7,021,582	15,691	112,420	27,931
Hypothekarbank, Winterthur	29,863,071	61,139	527,181	51,421
Leihkasse, Enge	1,806,416	4,117	42,586	15,914
Zürcher Kantonalbank (with branches)	139,187,975	138,232	1,186,491	427,722
Volksbank in Winterthur	2,553,238	1,026	30,804	18,592
Leihkasse Winterthur	3,534,630	1,500	58,908	20,959

[1] Special reserve, 12,000 francs.
[2] Special reserve.
[3] Special reserve, 35,000 francs.
[4] Association capital, of which 214,299 francs not paid in.
[5] Loss brought forward.

Condition and solvency of banking institutions in Canton Zurich, &c.—Continued.

Bank.	Losses and accounts thrown out.	Dividends.		Deposit in reserve fund.	Profit brought forward for 1886.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Pr. ct.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Bank in Zurich	.....	240, 000	4	20, 000	1, 831
Len & Co., Zurich	81, 275	672, 000	4½	29, 867	25, 580
Leihkasse der Stadt Zürich	55, 068	56, 000	7	.....	2, 714
Schweizer. Kreditanstalt, Zurich	391, 355	1, 500, 000	7½	.....	113, 655
Leihkasse im Wahlkreise Neuminster	31, 037	15, 200	4	.....	1, 720
Bank in Winterthur	550, 400	.....	.....	.....	[1]—1, 139, 284
Handelsbank, Zurich	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]—641, 906
Leihkasse, Wädensweil	6, 829	75, 000	7½	5, 000	13, 351
Hypothekarbank, Winterthur	17, 411	432, 000	5¾	25, 000	62, 488
Leihkasse, Enge	5, 747	15, 000	6	4, 000	6, 042
Zürcher Kantonalbank (with branches)	284, 873	525, 000	4⅜	50, 000	87, 129
Volksbank in Winterthur	.....	7, 982	5	3, 766	1, 490
Leihkasse Winterthur	1, 473	32, 000	[2]6 $\frac{88}{100}$	3, 000	2, 976

[1] Loss brought forward. [2] On an average capital stock of 158,333.33 francs.

Passenger and freight receipts on Swiss railroads, January 1 *to September* 30, 1886.

Railways.	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
United Swiss	2, 576, 119	3, 058, 018	5, 634, 137
Northeastern	4, 095, 533	6, 179, 827	10, 275, 360
Central	3, 402, 257	4, 768, 835	8, 171, 092
Gotthard	2, 649, 603	4, 581, 789	7, 231, 392
Jura-Bern-Luzern	2, 210, 558	2, 909, 151	5, 119, 709
Western	4, 487, 407	4, 863, 455	9, 350, 862
Zurich, Zug, Luzern	792, 336	694, 327	1, 486, 663
Bötzben	520, 565	1, 235, 835	1, 756, 400
Aargau Southern	139, 111	691, 197	830, 308
Emmenthal	124, 879	179, 457	304, 336
Toggenburger	116, 500	89, 065	205, 565
Tässthal	101, 457	104, 465	205, 922
Wädensweil-Einsiedeln	160, 915	59, 096	220, 011
Bulle-Romont	49, 272	115, 548	164, 820
Val de Travers	35, 838	28, 087	63, 925
Jura-Neufchâtel	327, 340	183, 304	510, 644
Bödeli	103, 373	33, 662	137, 035
Wohlen-Bremgarten	7, 104	6, 585	13, 689
Basler Connecting	34, 910	141, 777	176, 687
Wald-Ruti	24, 710	21, 684	46, 394
Rappersweil-Pfaffikon	12, 297	4, 936	17, 233
Aargau-Luzern-Seethal	93, 150	44, 039	137, 189
Vitznau-Rigi	306, 633	22, 435	329, 068
Arth-Rigi	141, 280	12, 700	153, 980
Netliberg	73, 140	3, 069	76, 209
Appenzell	95, 682	68, 754	164, 436
Lausanne-Echallens	42, 085	12, 019	54, 104
Rorschach-Heiden	52, 027	33, 375	85, 402
Waldenburger	36, 605	13, 437	50, 042
Total	22, 812, 686	30, 159, 928	52, 972, 614
January 1 to September 30, 1885	22, 959, 105	29, 707, 076	52, 666, 181
Difference for 1886	—146, 419	+452, 852	+306, 433

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Annual consular report by Consul-General Waller, for the year 1886.

At the opening of this annual report it should, perhaps, be observed that the statistics it contains cover different periods. The English governmental statistics are, in most cases, for the calendar year of 1885, the consular statistics for the year ending September 30, 1886. This difference, though unfortunate, is quite unavoidable. Government statistics are not obtainable for eight or nine months after the time for which they are given. This delay, however, will in the future probably be lessened, for greater effort is being constantly made in this country as in our own to comply with a growing demand for the earliest possible publication of commercial statistics. Indeed, the importance of this kind of information (especially from consular sources) has, during the year, conspicuously engaged the attention of English economists, and been a frequent editorial topic in English newspapers. The frequent allusions in these discussions to the American system of consular reporting have always been of the most appreciative and complimentary character.

TRADE IN 1885–'86.

While the annual report for 1884–'85 showed that this country was then suffering from a general trade depression, greater than had been experienced since the year 1880, this report shows that less business was done in 1885–'86 than in 1884–'85, and was done with less profit. The shrinkage, however, was more in values than quantities. Nearly as much merchandise was exchanged in the one year as the other, but at reduced prices. The imports, though greater in volume, were in valuation about 5 per cent. less than in 1884–'85, while the falling off in the value of exports amounted to 8½ per cent. The slight increase in the volume of imports was largely confined to staple articles of food and the decrease in exports to manufactured products; that is, more foreign food was received and less foreign work done in 1885 than in the year previous. The depression in trade had been so long continued that employers who had hoped by increasing the volume of their business to make up for reduced percentages of profit were now compelled to lessen their productions and decrease the number and the wages of their employés. The natural result of this unfortunate condition became painfully apparent during the year in the augmented distress of the industrial portion of the people. The principal cause of the increased commercial distress of 1885 was undoubtedly the same overproduction from which our own country is now, it is hoped, beginning to recover. But to this was added the discouragement of a harvest, the pecuniary returns from which were even less than those of the year before, the feeling of commercial uncertainty produced by the disturbed state of affairs in the East, and by the occurrence in the autumn of an important general election. It is true that in the political campaign of this year it was often suggested on partisan platforms and in partisan newspapers that the unfortunate condition of English trade was, in a large measure, attributable to the freedom of competition, which other countries (especially Germany and France) enjoyed in the markets of Great Britain, but whatever may have been the motive or the merits of this suggestion (a matter about which I obtrude no opinion) it was

never after the close of the canvass seriously repeated. The hope, which some entertained, that in the report of the royal commission appointed to investigate the trade depression a practical remedy would be suggested, has not been realized. The commission issued two interesting volumes of the testimony of leading industrial representatives, but recommended no parliamentary action.

In reviewing the statistics of trade between the United Kingdom and the United States for 1885–'86, it will be observed that the ratio of exchange was nearly four to one in favor of our country; that is, the United States sent to Great Britain nearly four times as much as they received from her, the aggregate balance of trade being $322,424,960. The following remarkable percentages of all the importations into Great Britain of the necessaries of life were supplied from the United States: Ninety per cent. of its petroleum, 95 per cent. of its beef, 42½ per cent. of its refined sugar, 71 per cent. of its salt pork, 57 per cent. of its wheat, 76 per cent. of its flour, and over 80 per cent. of its cotton.

On the other hand, the statistics show that the United States received the following percentages of the total British exportations of these several articles: About 50 per cent. of its jute manufactures, about 55 per cent. of its native-grown wool, and about 80 per cent. of its tin.

Among the conspicuous increases in British importations from our country in 1885 were refined sugar and petroleum. The history of the trade in these staple productions is especially interesting. In four years the quantity of American petroleum received here has risen from 57,000,000 to 70,000 000 of gallons, and in valuation from $7,360,670 to $10,766,055. The late American improvement in the mode of transporting this article in bulk, in great tanks in ships constructed for the purpose, is one of the reasons for the substantial monopoly our country now sustains in this trade.

The increase in the importations of refined sugar in the last two years has been phenomenal. In 1883 the total import from the United States was 125,596 cwt.; in 1884, 1,044,553 cwt.; and in 1885, 2,228,254 cwt., a difference in valuation in two years of $9,453,070. This increase is undoubtedly due to the system of American drawbacks allowed on exportations of refined sugar—a system against which English refiners make bitter complaint, claiming, as I have shown in a special report on the subject, that American refiners are enabled by this drawback allowance to sell their sugar in this market for less than they can purchase the raw material.

As it appears in the tabulated statement, compiled at this consulate-general, the aggregate value of the exports from the United Kingdom to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1886, was $165,512,318.36, about the same as in 1882, and an increase over 1885 of $32,798,722.47, or nearly 20 per cent.

The only noteworthy specific increases in English exportations were, in wool, 4,000,000 pounds; in yarns, 5,500,000 pounds, and in cement, 185,600 cwt.

The calendar year of 1886 is now so near its close that its commercial record may be safely predicted. It opened with little promise, but so far, from month to month, it has steadily improved, and from present indications will in all probability continue to do so. As the revival of trade in the United States has had much to do with this better tone now apparent in nearly every department of business life here, it is to be hoped for the sake of both countries that the fear sometimes expressed in English financial journals that the United States is in danger of overdiscounting its prosperity will not be realized.

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1885.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Animals:		
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves .....number.	373, 078	$35, 232, 385
Sheep and lambs..do..	759, 886	8, 125, 145
Bacon and hams ....cwt.	4, 058, 454	43, 428, 340
Beef.....do..	1, 141, 866	13, 990, 250
Bones (except whalebones) .....tons.	73, 823	2, 186, 735
Brimstone... .....cwt.	720, 048	916, 865
Bristles .....lbs.	2, 954, 740	2, 088, 220
Butter and butterine.....cwt.	2, 401, 373	57, 317, 540
Candles of all sorts..do..	64, 051	866, 315
Caoutchouc .....do..	180, 141	9, 908, 675
Cheese.....do..	1, 833, 832	20, 346, 760
China, porcelain, &c	146, 830	2, 592, 480
Chemical manufactures and products	.....	6, 781, 455
Clocks.....number.	785, 446	2, 044, 045
Cocoa.....lbs.	23, 414, 892	4, 113, 130
Coffee .....cwt.	1, 034, 562	16, 479, 975
Confectionery succades, cwt.....	862, 434	5, 008, 110
Corn:		
Wheat.....cwt.	61, 498, 864	120, 429, 565
Barley .....do..	15, 866, 160	22, 661, 930
Oats .....do..	13, 057, 189	21, 253, 535
Maize.....do..	31, 526, 735	42, 443, 475
Other kinds.....do..	5, 963, 743	9, 473, 345
Flour of wheat....do..	15, 832, 843	48, 252, 225
Flour, other kinds, do..	766, 929	1, 790, 200
Total.....	144, 012, 463	266, 304, 275
Cotton:		
Raw.....cwt.	12, 730, 503	182, 363, 060
Manufactures	.....	9, 895, 830
Drugs:		
Bark, Peruvian...cwt.	128, 104	4, 371, 660
Opium .....lbs.	710, 099	2, 280, 670
Unenumerated	.....	3, 949, 110
Dyeing and tanning stuffs:		
Cochineal, granilla and dust .....cwt	14, 228	426, 900
Cutch and gambier, tons	26, 312	2, 817, 825
Extracts	.....	1, 873, 965
Dyes from coal-tar ...	.....	2, 437, 295
Indigo .....cwt	94, 314	10, 599, 200
Madder, madder root, garancine, and munjeet.....cwt.	24, 721	184, 290
Sumac .....tons.	11, 157	814, 755
Valonia.....do..	29, 487	2, 325, 560
Unenumerated	.....	4, 360, 185
Dye-woods .....tons.	95, 540	2, 657, 630
Eggs.....M.	1, 002, 788	14, 656, 185
Feathers, ornamental, lbs.....	751, 261	7, 470, 395
Fish.....cwt.	1, 520, 570	9, 973, 070
Flax and hemp:		
Flax, dressed and undressed.....cwt.	1, 372, 211	14, 278, 990
Tow or codilla of flax and hemp.....cwt.	384, 311	2, 174, 045
Hemp and like substances (except jute) dressed and undressed.....cwt.	1, 451, 781	11, 181, 125
Jute .....do..	5, 713, 475	16, 203, 980
Flowers, artificial.....	.....	1, 491, 440
Fruits:		
Currants .....cwt.	1, 128, 383	7, 290, 915
Raisins .....do..	591, 234	4, 831, 100
Oranges and lemons, bush	4, 356, 739	7, 405, 050
Raw, exclusive of nuts.....bush.	5, 210, 086	10, 693, 890
Glass of all kinds...cwt.	1, 522, 394	8, 160, 130
Guano .....tons.	25, 258	1, 225, 065
Gum of all sorts....cwt.	400, 198	6, 646, 115
Gutta-percha .....cwt.	58, 839	$1, 735, 665
Hair, goat, or wool...lbs.	14, 371, 140	4, 763, 745
Hides, raw, dry, and wet, cwts	1, 230, 035	19, 351, 640
Hops .....cwt.	266, 952	5, 008, 740
Lace and articles thereof.	.....	5, 161, 555
Lard .....cwt.	871, 210	8, 032, 425
Leather .....lbs.	80, 846, 465	28, 844, 200
Leather gloves.....prs.	16, 434, 456	7, 512, 885
Meat:		
Unenumerated, salted or fresh .....cwt.	600, 644	7, 832, 365
Preserved, other than salted .....cwt.	527, 759	7, 748, 980
Metals:		
Copper:		
Ore and regulus, tons.....	189, 573	14, 417, 990
Unwrought, part wrought and old copper .....tons.	43, 997	10, 165, 790
Iron ore.....do..	2, 822, 598	9, 785, 995
Iron in bars.....do..	122, 597	6, 100, 955
Iron and steel, wrought or manufactured .....cwt	3, 474, 935	11, 806, 920
Lead, pig and sheet.. .....tons.	108, 012	6, 053, 840
Silver ore	.....	5, 426, 135
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs..cwt	509, 322	10, 909, 455
Zinc:		
Crude, in cakes..tons.	60, 129	4, 240, 935
Manufactures, cwt	398, 282	1, 804, 415
Musical instruments...	.....	3, 647, 880
Nuts and kernels used for expressing oil therefrom .....tons.	55, 820	3, 653, 980
Oils:		
Fish .....do..	18, 380	2, 602, 060
Palm.....cwt.	905, 439	6, 089, 080
Cocoa-nut. ..... do..	185, 496	1, 881, 120
Olive ....tons.	24, 227	4, 900, 740
Seed .....do..	12, 940	1, 840, 650
Turpentine .....cwt.	308, 323	1, 939, 635
Oil-seed cake.....tons.	282, 960	10, 152, 165
Onions, raw..... bush.	3, 537, 616	2, 461, 640
Painters' colors and pigments.....	.....	3, 974, 240
Paper for printing or writing .....cwt.	260, 820	1, 950, 995
Paper—other (except hangings) .....cwt.	1, 124, 814	4, 870, 350
Petroleum .....galls	73, 873, 641	11, 447, 025
Pork .....cwt.	383, 636	3, 448, 655
Potatoes.....do..	2, 299, 934	3, 639, 030
Poultry, game, and rabbits	.....	3, 276, 985
Pyrites of iron or copper .....tons.	654, 521	6, 263, 115
Rags and paper-making materials:		
Rags ... .tons.	35, 470	2, 334, 640
Esparto, &c.....do..	299, 100	8, 949, 520
Rice.....cwt.	5, 588, 650	10, 928, 320
Rosin.....do..	1, 322, 354	1, 597, 930
Saltpeter.....do..	324, 787	1, 365, 870
Saltpeter cubic niter, cwt.....	2, 247, 785	5, 575, 160
Seeds:		
Clover and grass, cwt.....	315, 698	3, 683, 690
Cotton.....tons.	270, 486	9, 267, 950
Flax or linseed ....qrs.	2, 046, 352	21, 922, 330
Rape..... do..	539, 825	4, 385, 895
Silk:		
Knubs, or husks and waste .....cwt	53, 047	3, 375, 955
Raw .....lbs.	2, 081, 600	7, 324, 220
Thrown..... do..	230, 299	1, 159, 410

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Silk manufactures:		
Broad stuffs		$27,962,270
Ribbons		11,335,120
Other		12,026,060
Total		51,343,450
Skins and furs:		
Goat, undressed, number	5,691,659	2,642,985
Seal ... No.	580,718	2,299,005
Sheep and lamb, undressed ... No.	8,525,662	5,171,715
Furs of all sorts ... do.	24,831,958	4,559,550
Spices:		
Cinnamon ... lbs.	1,597,504	293,630
Pepper ... do.	31,588,870	4,838,905
Of all other sorts ... do.	20,216,999	2,228,155
Spirits:		
Rum ... proof galls.	6,877,581	2,732,100
Brandy ... do.	2,783,056	6,212,120
Other ... do.	2,094,881	1,725,305
Total	11,755,518	10,669,525
Sugar:		
Refined and sugar candy ... cwt.	5,329,046	24,178,710
Unrefined ... do.	19,416,559	67,433,300
Sugar—Continued.		
Molasses ... cwt.	392,875	$695,050
Tallow and stearine do.	1,008,960	7,900,075
Tea ... lbs	212,143,820	53,284,950
Teeth, elephant, sea-horse and sea-cow, cwt	9,896	2,482,790
Tobacco:		
Manufactured, cigars and snuff ... lbs.	4,247,257	6,188,725
Unmanufactured ... do.	79,123,339	13,047,675
Watches ... No.	554,137	3,132,410
Wine ... galls.	14,629,738	25,631,960
Wood and timber:		
Hewn ... loads.	1,935,854	23,184,985
Sawn or split ... do.	4,235,508	47,990,005
Staves ... do.	124,849	2,696,175
Mahogany ... tons.	56,053	2,438,755
Wool—sheep, lamb, alpaca, and the llama tribe ... lbs.	505,687,590	105,888,440
Woolen rags ... tons.	32,642	3,409,975
Woolen and worsted yarn:		
Berlin wool and yarn used for fancy purposes ... lbs	1,255,425	1,107,060
Yarn for weaving ... do.	14,632,653	8,871,995
Yeast, dried ... cwt.	293,238	4,087,530

Principal articles of import into the United Kingdom in 1885 *compared with* 1884.

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals:		
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... number.		52,429
Sheep and lambs ... do.		194,156
Bacon and hams ... cwt.	640,023	
Beef ... do.	51,127	
Bones (except whalebone) ... tons.		8,468
Brimstone ... cwt.		27,350
Bristles ... lbs	28,248	
Butter and butterine ... cwt.		74,063
Candles, of all sorts ... do.		26,328
Caoutchouc ... do.		18,703
Cheese ... do.		93,307
China, porcelain, &c. do.	3,274	
Clocks ... number.	88,216	
Cocoa ... cwt.	701,018	
Coffee ... do.		103,093
Confectionery ... do.	34,848	
Corn:		
Wheat ... do.	14,192,708	
Barley ... do.	2,413,145	
Oats ... do.	135,323	
Maize ... do.	6,746,271	
Other kinds ... do.	218,765	
Flour of wheat ... do.	737,542	
Flour of other kinds ... do.		31,347
Cotton, raw ... do.		2,887,079
Drugs:		
Bark, peruvian ... do.	22,313	
Opium ... lbs.	219,424	
Dyeing or tanning stuffs:		
Cochineal ... cwt.		538
Cutch and gambier ... tons.		5,907
Indigo ... cwt.		10,109
Madder, madder-root, garancine, and munjeet, cwt	1,513	
Sumach ... tons.		547
Valonia ... do.		4,960
Unenumerated ... cwt.	242,881	
Dye-woods ... tons.	3,985	
Eggs ... M.	9,179	
Feathers, ornamental ... lbs		117,845
Fish ... cwt	184,148	
Flax and hemp:		
Flax, dressed and undressed ... cwt.	32,400	
Tow or cordilla of flax and hemp ... cwt.	30,326	
Hemp and like substances, dressed and undressed (except jute) ... cwt.	104,478	
Jute ... do.	632,117	
Fruits:		
Currants ... do.		74,461
Raisins ... do.	79,364	
Oranges and lemons, bush		587,796
Raw, exclusive of nuts, bush	148,326	
Glass, of all kinds ... cwt.	77,871	
Guano ... tons.		23,089
Gum, of all sorts ... cwt.	69,580	
Gutta percha ... do.		8,874
Hair, goat's hair or wool, lbs		2,534,886
Hides, raw, dry, and wet, cwts	12,288	
Hops ... do.	10,175	
Lard ... do.	171,383	
Leather ... lbs.	3,970,494	
Leather gloves ... prs.		1,512,732
Meat:		
Unenumerated, salted or fresh ... cwt.	78,978	
Preserved, other than salted ... cwt.	76,769	
Metals:		
Copper:		
Ore and regulus ... tons.	2,894	
Unwrought, part wrought, and old copper ... tons.	1,762	

Principal articles of import into the United Kingdom in 1885, *&c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Metals—Continued.		
Iron ore.....tons.	91,769	.....
Iron bars.....do..	7,111	.....
Iron and steel, wrought or manufactured.....cwt.	.....	227,505
Lead, pig and sheet, tons	.....	1,004
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs....cwt.	.....	12,169
Zinc:		
Crude .....tons.	12,471	.....
Manufactures .....do..	.....	13,511
Nuts and kernels used for expressing oil therefrom .....tons.	.....	13,511
Oil:		
Fish .....tuns.	891	.....
Palm .....cwt.	64,427	.....
Cocoanut .....do..	.....	58,903
Olive .....tuns.	7,014	.....
Seed .....do..	412	.....
Turpentine.....cwt.	.....	154,816
Oil-seed cake.....tons.	13,120	.....
Onions, raw .....bush.	500,210	.....
Paper:		
For printing or writing, cwt	52,410	.....
Other (except hangings), cwt	.....	114,111
Petroleum .....gals.	20,897,852	.....
Pork .....cwt.	46,111	.....
Potatoes .....do...	.....	144,226
Pyrites of iron or copper, tons	91,448	.....
Rags and paper-making materials:		
Rags.....tons.	.....	763
Esparto and other materials .....tons.	38,556	.....
Rice .....cwt.	.....	990,808
Rosin .....do..	.....	153,601
Saltpeter .....do..	.....	8,901
Saltpeter cubic niter...do..	216,837	.....
Seeds:		
Clover and grass.....cwt.	25,439	.....
Cotton .....tons.	57,558	.....
Flax or linseed.....qrs	250,469	.....
Rape .....do..	215,570	.....
Silk:		
Knubs or husks and waste.....cwt.	.....	14,192
Raw.....lbs.	.....	2,441,102
Thrown.....do..	.....	93,648
Skins and furs:		
Goat, undressed.number.	1,121,334	.....
Seal.....do..	.....	132,914
Sheep and lamb, undressed.....number.	524,350	
Furs of all sorts.number.	.....	1,784,306
Spices:		
Cinnamon.....lbs.	.....	870,240
Pepper .....do..	3,712,109	.....
Of all other sorts.....do..	.....	1,419,527
Spirits:		
Rum .....gals.	.....	498,891
Brandy .....do..	404,080	.....
Other .....do..	.....	21,885
Sugar:		
Refined sugar candy, cwt	1,065,173	.....
Unrefined .....cwt.	.....	206,120
Molasses.....do..	.....	19,219
Tallow and stearine ...cwt.	.....	105,928
Tea .....lbs.	.....	1,733,939
Teeth, elephant's, sea-cow, and sea-horse.....cwt.	.....	204
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured.....lbs.	1,081,921	.....
Manufactured, and cigars, pounds.....	25,582,932	.....
Watches .....number.	87,321	.....
Wine .....gals.	.....	476,533
Wood and timber:		
Hewn .....loads.	.....	18,076
Sawn or split .....do..	186,044	
Staves .....do..	.....	10,099
Mahogany .....tons.	.....	6,783
Wool, sheep, lamb, alpaca, and the llama tribe, pounds.....	.....	20,839,071
Woolen rags .....tons.	1,620	.....
Woolen and worsted yarn:		
Berlin wool and yarn used for fancy purposes..lbs.	160,805	.....
Yarn for weaving....do..	1,290,968	.....
Yeast, dried.....cwt.	10,722	.....

Exports from the United Kingdom to the United States in 1885 *compared with* 1884.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles.	Value.	Increase over 1884.	Decrease from 1884.
Alkali	$5,131,805	$69,135	.....
Animals	375,225	.....	$175,880
Apparel, &c	1,367,685	.....	532,300
Arms and ammunition	616,870	.....	225,485
Beer and ale	709,820	.....	111,140
Bleaching materials	1,424,145	.....	277,030
Books	1,816,640	.....	35,170
Cement	629,450	86,355	.....
Chemicals and dye-stuffs	1,978,090	204,410	.....
Coal and fuel	764,925	.....	110,060
Cottons, all kinds	11,355,595	.....	2,097,680
Earthen and china ware	3,403,085	.....	38,260
Glass manufactures	824,210	.....	225,480
Hardware and cutlery	1,461,805	.....	149,465
Jute:			
Yarn	488,395	.....	56,075
Manufactures	4,209,640	.....	1,333,045
Leather	966,800	51,985	.....
Linens	11,421,160	.....	89,935
Machinery	1,452,430	.....	295,725
Metal, wrought and unwrought	21,987,925	.....	2,879,590
Painters' materials	483,780	.....	66,385
Paper, all sorts	342,130	17,185	.....
Pickles, vinegar, &c	890,910	.....	23,005
Rags, for paper	2,024,345	.....	732,125
Salt	1,152,930	25,740	.....
Silk manufactures	2,937,915	.....	448,685
Skins and furs	2,829,400	.....	400,870
Stationery (not paper)	374,980	12,120	.....
Telegraphic apparatus	65,585	.....	1,170,055
Wool, raw and manufactured	15,970,535	.....	2,604,380
All other articles	11,010,895	986,265	.....
Total	109,969,105	.....	12,164,075

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Caoutchouc	$1,106,670	.....	$498,880
Chemicals	518,685	$88,185	.....
Coffee	169,950	.....	173,125
Cotton, raw	546,060	.....	546,935
Drugs	2,097,530	546,435	.....
Dyeing or tanning stuffs	1,685,565	110,075	.....
Feathers	807,375	.....	1,415,935
Flax	353,620	42,090	.....
Fruits	1,123,490	.....	59,130
Gums	986,390	82,480	.....
Hair	913,805	466,315	.....
Hemp	1,258,480	581,820	.....
Hides, raw	1,660,190	306,425	.....
Leather	1,003,840	568,570	.....
Metals	5,685,285	283,795	.....
Precious stones	662,040	.....	568,425
Rags and materials for paper making	1,483,455	156,350	.....
Rice	528,100	.....	199,680
Seeds	293,995	.....	279,420
Skins and furs	2,546,590	669,655	.....
Spices	1,637,145	446,335	.....
Sugar, unrefined	433,455	.....	325,185
Tea	1,159,340	.....	268,740
Wool	9,232,970	3,525,180	.....
All other articles	7,609,815	406,000	.....
Total	45,503,840	3,944,355	.....

Imports into the United Kingdom from the United States in 1885 *compared with* 1884.

Articles.	Values.	Increase over 1884.	Decrease from 1884.
Animals, live	$15, 725, 250	.....	$1, 308, 800
Bacon and hams	32, 391, 810	$2, 002, 200	.....
Beef, salt and fresh	18, 806, 500	240, 885	.....
Butter and butterine	1, 587, 635	.....	155, 145
Caoutchouc	132, 125	.....	149, 685
Cheese	9, 325, 820	.....	3, 072, 720
Clocks	487, 135	.....	46, 885
Coffee	473, 545	91, 540	.....
Copper	4, 992, 530	207, 380	.....
Corn, flour and meal, all sorts	118, 927, 980	15, 344, 740	.....
Cotton, raw and manufactured	134, 226, 410	.....	21, 210, 510
Fish	2, 547, 080	.....	192, 080
Fruit	2, 212, 650	446, 930	.....
Hides, raw	428, 330	.....	32, 235
Hops	2, 110, 015	.....	1, 527, 255
Iron and steel manufactures	862, 135	.....	128, 425
Lard	7, 248, 830	336, 185	.....
Leather	7, 500, 080	306, 620	.....
Manures and phosphates	1, 671, 780	175, 990	.....
Meat, salt, fresh, and preserved	3, 472, 700	.....	111, 185
Mutton, fresh	460, 775	.....	8, 235
Oils	3, 151, 815	.....	725, 020
Oil-seed cake	7, 212, 200	235, 220	.....
Petroleum	10, 766, 055	2, 662, 220	.....
Pork, salt	1, 668, 475	129, 890	.....
Rosin	1, 503, 825	.....	364, 115
Seeds, clover and grass	324, 360	.....	603, 395
Silver ore	1, 211, 350	345, 880	.....
Skins and furs	2, 699, 995	563, 195	.....
Sugar, refined	10, 354, 920	5, 083, 995	.....
Sugar, unrefined	169, 485	77, 955	.....
Sugar, molasses	502, 625	.....	130, 815
Tallow and stearine	1, 972, 945	.....	1, 193, 495
Tobacco	12, 668, 830	5, 861, 675	.....
Wood and timber	8, 113, 790	.....	1, 562, 760
Wool	120, 610	15, 045	.....
All other articles	14, 821, 420	.....	.....
Total	434, 394, 065	21, 001, 360	.....

Trade between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland for ten years.

Year.	Exports to the United States.			Imports from the United States.
	Produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland.	Foreign and colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	
1876	$84, 167, 585	$16, 965, 550	$101, 133, 135	$379, 495, 040
1877	81, 884, 070	17, 545, 395	99, 429, 465	389, 129, 865
1878	72, 760, 380	14, 899, 140	87, 659, 520	445, 730, 850
1879	101, 609, 950	25, 983, 995	127, 593, 945	459, 091, 475
1880	154, 279, 355	35, 491, 605	189, 770, 690	535, 406, 300
1881	148, 981, 490	34, 933, 745	183, 915, 235	516, 039, 145
1882	154, 850, 735	38, 692, 480	193, 543, 215	441, 763, 065
1883	136, 864, 840	46, 797, 690	183, 662, 530	496, 194, 800
1884	122, 133, 180	41, 559, 485	163, 692, 665	431, 392, 705
1885	109, 969, 105	45, 503, 840	155, 472, 945	432, 394, 065

Value of exports from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States of America for the year ending September 30, 1886, together with value for preceding year also column exhibiting decrease or increase for period named.

No.	District.	Staple (if any).	1886.	1885.	Percentage of decrease.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Increase.
1	Belfast	Linens	$8, 391, 933 19	$7, 800, 096 65			7½	$591, 836 54
2	Birmingham	Hardware, cutlery, &c	3, 218, 881 93	2, 875, 388 26			11¾	343, 493 67
3	Bradford	Stuffs	18, 319, 924 26	11, 565, 989 95			58¼	6, 753, 934 31
4	Bristol	Tin-plates and chemicals	463, 995 00	399, 655 00			16	64, 340 00
5	Cardiff	Tin and terne plates	2, 378, 539 83	3, 785, 602 65	37	$1, 407, 062 82		
6	Cork	Hides and feathers	256, 836 22	65, 254 28			293½	191, 581 94
7	Dublin	Ale and porter	1, 032, 404 87	781, 782 04			32	250, 622 83
8	Dundee	Burlaps and linens	6, 858, 574 36	6, 335, 495 71			8	522, 078 65
9	Dunfermline	Linens and cottons	1, 659, 097 14	1, 598, 759 89			3¾	60, 337 25
10	Falmouth	China-clay	59, 043 13	98, 655 54	40	39, 612 41		
11	Glasgow	Thread, cottons, and linens	6, 549, 455 96	5, 285, 319 35			23¾	1, 264, 136 61
12	Gloucester	Tin-plates and woolens	140, 753 74	154, 930 79	9	14, 177 05		
13	Hull	Beer colors, &c	249, 066 87	433, 112 51	42½	184, 045 64		
14	Leeds	Woolens and cottons	5, 179, 506 35	3, 884, 045 99			33¼	1, 295, 460 36
15	Leith	Books	843, 961 62	895, 903 50	5¾	51, 941 88		
16	Liverpool	Tin-plates, chemicals, &c	33, 532, 938 68	26, 677, 507 59			25¾	6, 855, 431 09
17	London	Metals, &c	51, 632, 923 19	37, 323, 547 79			38¼	14, 309, 375 40
18	Londonderry	Whisky	4, 235 91	1, 401 35			202¼	2, 834 56
19	Manchester	Cottons	11, 281, 578 09	10, 583, 050 34			6½	698, 527 75
20	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Chemicals, sodas, &c	1, 940, 896 69	1, 786, 211 85			8½	154, 684 84
21	Nottingham	Lace goods, &c	5, 731, 355 84	5, 288, 572 34			8¼	442, 783 50
22	Plymouth	Live stock	97, 866 35	90, 727 70			7¾	7, 138 65
23	Sheffield	Hardware and cutlery	2, 546, 092 71	2, 186, 745 21			16¼	359, 347 50
24	Southampton	Live stock	6, 437 48	5, 974 05			7¾	463 43
25	Tunstall	Earthenware	3, 136, 018 95	2, 809, 865 56			11½	326, 153 39
	Total		165, 512, 318 36	132, 713, 595 89		1, 696, 839 80	20	34, 495, 562 27

SUMMARY.

Total for year ending September 30, 1886	$165, 512, 318 36	Increase in 20 consulates	$34, 495, 562 27
Total for year ending September 30, 1885	132, 713, 595 89	Decrease in 5 consulates	1, 696, 839 80
Increase	32, 798, 722 47	Net increase	32, 798 722 47

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States of America, from October 1, 1876, to September 30, 1886, compiled at the consulate-general, London.

[Year ending September 30.]

Years.	Belfast.	Birmingham.	Bradford.	Bristol.	Cardiff.
1877	$6,640,559 13	$2,842,871 05	$7,311,101 75	$218,222 00	$102,271 70
1878	6,243,226 62	2,309,513 42	5,693,799 37	166,648 20	296,903 74
1879	7,328,156 19	2,435,271 89	5,955,287 85	164,552 24	607,331 57
1880	9,415,832 81	4,920,433 58	10,731,646 49	157,177 01	1,824,812 07
1881	7,856,100 68	4,376,611 92	7,091,394 18	137,978 33	2,148,560 56
1882	9,412,627 07	5,178,118 16	8,385,638 20	166,304 00	2,368,766 84
1883	8,136,805 43	4,719,827 19	9,463,444 93	174,567 33	1,672,831 14
1884	6,842,100 73	3,977,812 16	13,601,042 51	202,126 51	4,373,767 29
1885	7,800,096 65	2,875,388 26	11,565,989 95	399,655 00	3,785,602 65
1886	8,391,933 19	3,218,881 93	18,319,924 26	463,995 00	2,378,539 83
	78,067,438 50	36,854,729 56	98,119,269 49	2,251,225 62	19,559,387 39

Year.	Cork.	Dublin.	Dundee.	Dunfermline.	Falmouth.
1877	$40,845 71	$550,311 80	$4,825,588 12	(*)	$53,451 77
1878	53,203 07	583,162 66	4,641,560 47	$1,099,002 88	55,036 64
1879	83,016 01	702,218 46	5,112,470 82	1,443,045 32	67,253 47
1880	308,024 93	1,029,415 77	8,224,285 20	2,160,227 76	132,469 40
1881	179,255 02	1,172,754 17	7,381,189 83	1,880,286 45	76,517 79
1882	124,517 28	976,981 85	7,892,926 82	2,404,535 63	108,013 53
1883	86,395 52	903,478 07	7,917,358 37	2,139,489 62	53,684 43
1884	71,631 23	937,414 91	7,666,359 66	1,846,596 28	104,732 18
1885	65,254 28	781,782 04	6,335,495 71	1,598,759 89	98,655 54
1886	256,836 22	1,032,404 87	6,858,574 36	1,659,097 14	59,043 13
	1,268,979 27	8,669,924 10	66,855,809 36	16,240,040 97	808,857 88

Year.	Glasgow.	Gloucester.	Hull.	Leeds.	Leith.
1877	$4,589,156 85	(†)	(‡)	$1,704,327 58	$1,671,257 79
1878	4,249,000 00	(†)	(‡)	1,411,370 59	611,810 09
1879	5,298,345 00	(†)	$131,683 09	1,556,965 96	368,939 12
1880	9,219,927 88	$195,880 38	547,247 23	3,615,338 09	548,321 12
1881	9,723,231 70	256,572 62	2[illegible],353 48	2,839,801 07	587,578 90
1882	10,219,715 60	143,991 74	384,164 81	4,776,336 87	735,938 67
1883	9,662,722 89	198,171 52	371,324 57	4,508,734 53	906,710 92
1884	7,381,874 93	212,375 36	459,468 67	5,377,193 16	993,368 76
1885	5,285,319 35	154,930 79	433,112 51	3,884,045 99	895,903 50
1886	6,549,455 96	140,753 74	249,066 87	5,179,506 35	843,961 62
	72,178,750 16	1,302,676 15	2,848,421 23	34,853,620 19	8,163,790 49

Year.	Liverpool.	London.	Londonderry.	Manchester.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1877	$22,585,056 66	$22,728,837 83	$782 16	$9,876,768 09	$640,836 16 §107,803 09
1878	19,084,235 15	19,416,581 34	1,797 66	8,176,886 53	793,289 86
1879	23,062,247 11	24,420,872 05	2,133 92	8,814,443 92	1,018,306 44
1880	42,589,566 16	62,681,120 18	2,610 03	15,236,381 28	2,328,551 69
1881	29,119,805 55	50,549,973 44	1,552 93	12,148,327 29	2,635,311 85
1882	34,781,520 69	54,240,152 97	169,918 81	14,383,407 28	2,994,655 69
1883	32,594,517 92	48,015,188 59	2,816 81	14,564,425 85	2,459,258 23
1884	28,728,569 10	46,003,504 86	2,016 97	13,479,474 91	2,202,483 25
1885	26,677,507 59	37,323,547 79	1,401 35	10,583,050 34	1,786,211 85
1886	33,532,938 68	51,632,923 19	4,235 91	11,281,578 09	1,940,896 69
	292,755,964 61	417,012,702 24	189,266 55	118,544,743 58	18,907,659 30

* Hitherto an agency of the Leith consulate.
† Hitherto an agency of the Bristol consulate.
‡ Hitherto an agency of the Leeds consulate.
§ These figures represent the amount of exports from the Newcastle agencies not embodied in the Consular Report of 1877.

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States of America, &c.—Continued.

[Year ending September 30.]

Year.	Nottingham.	Plymouth.	Sheffield.	Southampton.	Tunstall.
1877	(*)	$21, 071 69	$5, 720, 331 20	.....	$2, 428, 483 17
1878	$3, 062, 216 71	21, 473 92	2, 140, 443 49	†$44, 586 28	2, 604, 681 77
1879	4, 421, 233 42	10, 611 34	2, 723, 943 18	64, 189 22	2, 687, 476 73
1880	7, 137, 796 16	38, 154 94	5, 189, 692 84	34, 532 49	3, 703, 844 73
1881	8, 467, 304 18	59, 130 95	5, 955, 769 89	43, 938 87	3, 815, 760 65
1882	9, 774, 548 65	89, 117 46	6, 217, 748 54	90, 365 87	3, 419, 833 88
1883	8, 381, 569 89	152, 014 43	3, 947, 766 91	99, 396 63	4, 075, 490 89
1884	6, 536, 813 48	245, 087 15	3, 069, 771 88	148, 558 88	2, 850, 551 83
1885	5, 288, 572 34	90, 727 70	2, 186, 745 21	5, 974 05	2, 809, 865 56
1886	5, 731, 355 84	97, 866 35	2, 546, 092 71	6, 437 48	3, 136, 018 95
	58, 801, 410 67	825, 255 93	39, 698, 305 85	537, 929 77	31, 532, 008 16

* Hitherto an agency of the Sheffield consulate.

† This amount represents the exports for the September quarter of 1878. Southampton having only at the commencement of that quarter been erected into a consulate, the four quarters of the year 1877 and the first three quarters of 1878 were embodied in the returns of the consulate-general at London, of which Southampton was during that period an agency.

SUMMARY.

Gross total for the year ending September 30, 1877	$94, 552, 132 21 *107, 863 09	$94, 659, 995 30
1878		82, 760, 380 46
1879		98, 479, 994 32
1880		191, 973, 290 22
1881		158, 786, 061 80
1882		179, 439, 846 41
1883		165, 207, 987 61
1884		157, 314, 696 65
1885		132, 713, 595 89
1886		165, 512, 318 36
Gross total for the ten years ending September 30, 1886		1, 426, 848, 167 02

* These figures represent the amount of exports from the Newcastle agencies not embodied in the Consular Report of 1877.

Recapitulation for the ten years ending September 30, 1886.

Consulates.	Amount.	Consulates.	Amount.
London	$417, 012, 702 24	Dunfermline*	$16, 240, 040 97
Liverpool	292, 755, 964 61	Dublin	8, 669, 924 10
Manchester	118, 544, 743 58	Leith	8, 163, 790 49
Bradford	98, 119, 269 49	Hull†	2, 848, 421 23
Belfast	78, 067, 438 50	Bristol	2, 251, 225 62
Glasgow	72, 178, 750 16	Gloucester‡	1, 302, 676 15
Dundee	66, 855, 809 36	Cork	1, 268, 979 27
Nottingham*	58, 801, 410 67	Plymouth	825, 255 93
Sheffield	39, 698, 305 85	Falmouth	808, 857 88
Birmingham	36, 854, 729 56	Southampton	537, 929 77
Leeds	34, 853, 620 19	Londonderry	189, 266 55
Tunstall	31, 532, 008 16		
Cardiff	19, 559, 387 39	Total	1, 426, 848, 167 02
Newcastle	18, 907, 659 30		

* These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the nine years ending September 30, 1886, those for the previous years being embodied in the reports from Sheffield and Leith, of which consulates Nottingham and Dunfermline had been agencies.

† These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the eight years ending September 30, 1886, those for the previous years being embodied in the reports from Leeds, of which consulate Hull has been an agency.

‡ These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the seven years ending September 30, 1886, those for the previous years being embodied in the reports from Bristol, of which consulate Gloucester had been an agency.

Recapitulation for the year ending September 30, 1886.

Consulates.	Amount.	Consulates.	Amount.
London	$51, 632, 923 19	Dunfermline	1, 659, 097 14
Liverpool	33, 532, 938 63	Dublin	1, 032, 404 87
Bradford	18, 319, 924 26	Leith	843, 961 62
Manchester	11, 281, 578 09	Bristol	463, 995 00
Belfast	8, 391, 933 19	Cork	256, 836 22
Dundee	6, 858, 574 36	Hull	249, 066 87
Glasgow	6, 549, 455 96	Gloucester	140, 753 74
Nottingham	5, 731, 355 84	Plymouth	97, 866 35
Leeds	5, 179, 506 35	Falmouth	59, 043 13
Birmingham	3, 218, 881 93	Southampton	6, 437 48
Tunstall	3, 136, 018 95	Londonderry	4, 235 91
Sheffield	2, 546, 092 71		
Cardiff	2, 378, 539 83	Total	165, 512, 318 36
Newcastle	1, 940, 896 69		

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United States of America in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

City.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1884.	Mar. 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	Sept. 30, 1885.	
Belfast	$1, 719, 705 73	$2, 309, 654 71	$1, 539, 410 05	$2, 240, 326 16	$7, 800, 096 65
Birmingham	713, 908 51	627, 063 60	660, 581 19	873, 834 96	2, 875, 388 26
Bradford	2, 562, 859 32	2, 376, 021 34	2, 817, 004 74	3, 810, 104 55	11, 565, 989 95
Bristol	48, 139 00	84, 808 00	124, 269 00	142, 439 00	399, 655 00
Cardiff	1, 214, 225 59	846, 428 92	771, 134 25	953, 814 49	3, 785, 602 65
Cork	21, 681 10	12, 664 75	9, 324 96	21, 583 47	65, 254 28
Dublin	194, 059 91	132, 652 78	196, 606 61	258, 462 44	781, 782 04
Dundee	1, 784, 380 79	1, 570, 416 29	1, 435, 445 01	1, 545, 253 62	6, 335, 495 71
Dunfermline	337, 124 29	447, 789 11	267, 772 44	546, 074 05	1, 598, 759 89
Falmouth	18, 261 58	39, 163 88	15, 998 71	25, 231 87	98, 655 54
Glasgow	1, 514, 801 61	1, 331, 897 79	1, 046, 310 88	1, 392, 309 07	5, 285, 319 35
Gloucester	39, 073 34	44, 522 36	26, 461 23	44, 873 86	154, 930 79
Hull	109, 642 79	121, 051 10	126, 219 99	76, 198 63	433, 112 51
Leeds	873, 578 70	929, 380 53	846, 536 83	1, 234, 549 93	3, 885, 045 99
Leith	221, 704 38	209, 310 39	176, 594 90	288, 293 33	895, 903 50
Liverpool	6, 663, 424 07	6, 653, 770 62	6, 306, 475 76	7, 053, 837 14	26, 607, 507 59
London	8, 062, 851 20	9, 047, 644 66	8, 747, 533 16	11, 445, 518 77	37, 323, 547 79
Londonderry	405 15	229 83	221 78	544 59	1, 401 35
Manchester	2, 316, 881 53	2, 841, 851 45	2, 430, 238 15	2, 994, 079 21	10, 583, 050 34
Newcastle	435, 266 66	451, 397 50	487, 700 13	411, 847 56	1, 786, 211 85
Nottingham	1, 108, 875 76	1, 589, 472 33	953, 385 49	1, 636, 838 76	5, 288, 572 34
Plymouth	37, 146 13	24, 870 77	11, 959 47	16, 751 33	90, 727 70
Sheffield	623, 887 77	477, 725 04	503, 495 38	581, 637 02	2, 186, 745 21
Southampton	1, 542 54	295 76	1, 862 76	2, 272 99	5, 974 05
Tunstall	610, 048 70	620, 588 05	728, 638 35	850, 640 46	2, 809, 865 56
Total	31, 253, 476 15	32, 781, 620 96	30, 231, 181 52	38, 447, 317 26	132, 713, 595 89

Value of the declared exports at the various consular districts of the United States in the United Kingdom for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886, and compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year (see foregoing tabular statement).

City.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
Belfast	$2,055,668 83	$2,331,411 32	$1,547,447 20	$2,457,405 84	$8,391,933 19
Birmingham	762,091 62	745,445 91	778,912 80	932,431 60	3,218,881 93
Bradford	4,544,413 74	4,770,700 56	4,189,412 64	4,815,397 32	18,319,924 26
Bristol	217,939 00	73,309 00	81,621 00	91,621 00	463,995 00
Cardiff	858,608 12	190,790 06	728,897 24	600,244 41	2,378,539 83
Cork	57,632 61	52,011 87	37,757 85	109,434 39	256,836 22
Dublin	268,347 22	264,253 80	253,354 00	246,449 85	1,032,404 87
Dundee	1,657,454 07	1,742,010 32	1,589,582 59	1,869,527 38	6,858,574 36
Dunfermline	490,817 74	451,220 72	290,830 47	516,228 21	1,659,097 14
Falmouth	25,553 18	14,558 55	9,621 98	9,309 42	59,043 13
Glasgow	1,839,711 06	1,526,311 30	1,310,819 31	1,872,614 29	6,549,455 96
Gloucester	39,486 70	42,861 12	31,243 44	27,162 48	140,753 74
Hull	72,687 65	63,531 15	62,902 59	49,945 48	249,066 87
Leeds	1,079,963 84	1,263,727 22	1,218,782 08	1,617,033 21	5,179,506 35
Leith	203,523 44	219,912 07	190,814 27	229,711 84	843,961 62
Liverpool	8,517,940 85	8,753,048 90	9,005,612 80	7,256,336 13	33,532,938 68
London	11,884,845 23	12,634,094 38	12,328,773 76	14,785,209 82	51,632,923 19
Londonderry	461 54	3,023 86	649 29	101 22	4,235 91
Manchester	2,080,386 79	3,324,990 89	2,520,595 70	3,355,604 71	11,281,578 09
Newcastle	337,613 96	624,924 02	532,247 29	446,111 42	1,940,896 69
Nottingham	1,301,196 68	1,742,190 78	1,056,061 93	1,631,906 45	5,731,355 84
Plymouth	12,664 47	20,396 00	26,272 77	38,533 11	97,866 35
Sheffield	614,616 83	593,573 93	629,938 79	707,963 16	2,540,092 71
Southampton	1,281 94	2,660 74	1,778 69	716 11	6,437 48
Tunstall	649,140 64	780,500 93	833,961 80	872,415 58	3,136,018 95
Total	39,484,047 75	42,231,458 90	39,257,397 28	44,539,414 43	165,512,318 36

December 31, 1885	$39,484,047 75	September 30, 1886	44,539,414 43
December 31, 1884	31,253,476 15	September 30, 1885	38,447,317 26
Increase	8,230,571 60	Increase	6,092,097 17
March 31, 1886	42,231,458 90		
March 31, 1885	32,781,620 96		
Increase	9,449,837 94		
June 30, 1886	39,257,397 28		
June 30, 1885	30,231,181 52		
Increase	9,026,215 76		

Increase December quarter, $8,230,571 60, or nearly 21 per cent.
Increase March quarter, $9,449,837 94, or more than 22 per cent.
Increase June quarter, $9,026,215 76, or nearly 23 per cent.
Increase September quarter, $6,092,097 17, or nearly 13¾ per cent.
Total increase for year ending September 30, 1886, $32,798,722 47, or nearly 20 per cent.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of London, England, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
Beer, wine, and spirits	$184,947 38	$186,403 49	$185,506 09	$99,740 14	$656,597 10
Books and stationery	347,895 34	312,098 87	355,856 10	316,310 62	1,332,160 93
Chemicals, soda, &c	1,079,233 33	396,444 01	242,638 14	128,066 39	1,846,381 87
Clothing	28,498 00	60,872 32	37,351 77	55,767 17	182,489 26
Diamonds	506,570 00	863,828 79	822,065 28	1,348,117 12	3,540,581 19
Dry goods, silks, woolens, cottons, laces, &c	791,304 97	1,335,220 90	478,638 50	1,283,577 82	3,888,742 19
Feathers	136,800 63	136,841 44	234,271 97	231,772 98	739,687 02
Hops	13,057 84	2,956 99	1,241 06	123,562 71	140,818 60
Iron, steel, metals, &c	2,216,469 45	3,206,967 49	4,324,092 42	2,813,390 91	12,560,920 27
Leather, hides, skins, furs, &c	1,278,965 74	1,213,870 98	1,257,813 19	718,720 78	4,469,370 69
Machinery and hardware	10,759 67	19,448 70	16,692 75	25,693 43	72,594 55
Rags and paper waste	131,455 10	109,704 98	100,739 57	84,476 30	426,375 95
Raw silk	54,229 03	49,361 56	3,177 06	.....	106,767 65
Seeds	62,049 37	54,686 48	25,637 98	25,233 39	167,607 22
Tea	319,578 42	192,151 12	311,515 90	134,729 82	957,975 26
Wool	757,820 14	879,033 71	141,153 84	961,765 91	2,739,773 60
Miscellaneous	3,965,210 82	3,614,202 55	3,790,382 14	6,434,284 33	17,804,079 84
Total	11,884,845 23	12,634,094 38	12,328,773 76	14,785,209 82	51,632,923 19
Total for preceding year	8,082,851 20	9,047,644 66	8,747,533 16	11,445,518 77	37,323,547 79
Increase	3,801,994 03	3,586,449 72	3,581,240 60	3,339,691 05	14,309,375 40

Value of declared exports from this consulate-general to the United States for the years 1885 and 1886, also increase or decrease of value in the articles named.

Articles.	1885.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase.	Per cent. of decrease.
Beer, wines, and spirits	$429,070 15	$656,597 10	$227,526 95	.....	53 +	.....
Books and stationery	1,474,894 53	1,332,160 93	.....	$142,733 60	.....	9½+
Chemicals, soda, and drugs	1,700,885 79	1,846,381 87	145,496 08	.....	8½+	.....
Clothing	207,766 67	182,489 26	.....	25,277 41	.....	12 +
Diamonds	2,356,838 85	3,540,581 19	1,183,742 34	.....	50 +	.....
Dry goods	4,010,919 29	3,888,742 19	.....	122,177 10	.....	3 +
Feathers	766,324 32	739,687 02	.....	26,637 30	.....	3½+
Hops	13,790 52	140,818 60	127,028 08	.....	921 +	.....
Iron, steel, &c	8,136,580 61	12,560,920 27	4,424,339 66	.....	54¼+	.....
Leather, hides, skins, furs, &c	4,105,496 36	4,469,370 69	363,874 33	.....	8¾+	.....
Machinery and hardware	56,082 00	72,594 55	16,512 55	.....	29½+	.....
Rags and paper waste	1,147,884 23	426,375 95	.....	721,508 28	.....	62¾+
Raw silk	53,968 59	106,767 65	52,799 06	.....	97 +	.....
Seeds	212,458 03	167,607 22	.....	44,850 81	.....	21 +
Tea	880,325 10	957,975 26	77,650 16	.....	8¾+	.....
Wool	1,279,818 70	2,739,773 60	1,459,954 90	.....	114¼+	.....
Miscellaneous	10,490,444 05	17,804,079 84	7,313,635 79	.....	67½+	.....
Total	37,323,547 79	51,632,923 19	15,392,559 90	1,083,184 50	*38¼+	.....

*Net total increase.

SUMMARY.

Total for year ending September 30, 1886	$51,632,923 19	Increase in 11 articles	$15,392,559 90
Total for year ending September 30, 1885	37,323,547 79	Decrease in 6 articles	1,083,184 50
Net total increase	14,309,375 40	Net total increase	14,309,375 40

POPULATION.

Since the last census was taken, in 1881, statistics of population have been carefully estimated by official experts to the middle of each year. The increase, 376,299 in 1885–'86, is only 13,049 greater than that of 1884–'85. In both years it appears that population was added to every division of the Kingdom, Ireland excepted.

The proportion of emigration from Great Britain to the United States in 1885 was larger than usual. Sixty-six per cent. of all who left this country seeking homes elsewhere went to and settled in the United States.

Total population of the United Kingdom estimated to the middle of each year (exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen).

Divisions.	1885.	1886.
England and Wales	27,499,041	27,870,586
Scotland	3,907,736	3,949,393
Ireland	4,924,342	4,887,439
Total	36,331,119	36,707,418

Total number of births, deaths, and marriages in the United Kingdom.

Items.	1884.	1885.
Births	1,154,666	1,135,768
Deaths	693,110	687,953
Marriages	252,947	244,031

Number of emigrants, of British origin only, to countries out of Europe.

Destination.	1884.	1885.
Australia and New Zealand	44,255	39,395
British North America	31,134	19,838
United States of America	155,280	137,687
Other places	11,510	10,724
Total	242,179	207,644
Of foreign and unknown origin	61,722	56,741
Total emigration	303,901	264,385

Number of immigrants of British and foreign nationality that entered the United Kingdom from countries out of Europe.

Years.	British and Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.
1884	91,356	32,007	103	123,466
1885	85,468	27,006	1,075	113,549

The number of paupers (exclusive of vagrants) in receipt of relief in the United Kingdom on a certain day in 1885.

Census taken.	Adult able-bodied.			All other paupers.			Total.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
England and Wales, January 1, 1885	23,909	78,518	102,427	166,275	515,453	681,728	190,184	593,971	784,155
Scotland, May 14, 1885	.....	.....	58,415	.....	.....	32,676	.....	.....	91,091
Ireland, end of first week in January, 1885	7,416	.....	7,416	42,262	.....	42,262	49,678	57,039	106,717
Total for United Kingdom	31,325	78,518	168,258	208,537	515,453	756,666	239,862	651,010	981,963

Amount expended in relief of poor in the United Kingdom in 1885.

England and Wales	$36,179,315
Scotland	4,357,550
Ireland	6,295,055
Total	46,831,920

Criminal returns, 1885.

Divisions.	Committed for trial.			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Trials postponed through disagreement of juries.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
England and Wales	11,318	2,268	13,586	10,500	3,029	.....
Scotland	2,083	454	2,537	1,956	528	.....
Ireland	2,349	501	2,850	1,573	1,191	.....
Total	15,750	3,223	18,973	14,029	4,748	75

The favorable signs in the criminal returns of the Kingdom since 1882 are marked and significant. In that year there were 15,898 convictions; in 1885, 14,029—a reduction, not considering increase of population, approximating to 12 per cent. This encouraging change was not accidental. The cause, it is thought, may be largely ascribed to the reduced consumption during that period of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, a fact shown by the following table:

Wines, spirits, and beer consumed in the United Kingdom.

Year.	Wines.	Foreign spirits.	Domestic spirits.	Beer.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Barrels.*
1882	14, 431, 282	8, 292, 125	29, 251, 754	27, 023, 616
1883	14, 382, 983	8, 235, 738	29, 421, 590	26, 828, 040
1884	14, 075, 625	8, 085, 705	28, 745, 893	27, 586, 526
1885	13, 848, 748	7, 935, 085	27, 348, 805	27, 101, 238

EDUCATION.

The quasi public schools of the Kingdom were attended by 115,140 more children in 1885 than in 1884, and the parliamentary grants for education were $1,493,775 greater. The per capita tax, to which allusion was made in the report of last year, is still imposed upon the scholars. The people of our country can scarcely appreciate the self-denial that is practiced by impoverished parents here in order to meet this weekly assessment. The feeling against this taxation has, however, become so universal that it will in all probability soon be abolished.

Primary schools in the United Kingdom in 1885.

Divisions.	Number schools inspected.	Number children who can be accommodated.	Average number children in attendance.	Number children present at inspection.
England and Wales	18, 895	4, 998, 718	3, 371, 325	3, 992, 074
Scotland	3, 081	660, 101	455, 655	521, 417
Ireland	7, 936	1, 075, 604	502, 454	.....

Amount expended from parliamentary grants in 1885, $22,165,715.

Average strength of the British army and navy.

Year.	Regular army.			Navy.		
	At home.	Abroad.	Total.	Officers and men.	Marines.	Total.
1884	89, 994	93, 010	183, 004	44, 550	12, 400	56, 950
1885	91, 579	106, 485	198, 064	48, 600	12, 900	61, 500

Effective strength of the army reserve, militia, and yeomanry, and number of volunteers enrolled.

Class.	1884.	1885.
Army reserve	43, 185	47, 024
Militia and militia reserve	113, 787	119, 356
Yeomanry	11, 488	11, 590
Volunteers	215, 015	224, 012
Total	383, 475	401, 982

AGRICULTURE.

It is a matter of controversy among agricultural economists whether the year 1885–'86 was not, everything considered, the most unfortunate one for farmers since 1879. About the only ameliorating circumstances were the root crop, which was extraordinary in quality and quantity, the great rise which took place in the price of wool, and the improved healthy condition of the flocks and herds.

There were under cultivation in the aggregate, 36,469 acres more than in 1885, but there was a decrease of 195,198 acres in the area under wheat, a fact undoubtedly attributable to the fall in the price of wheat in 1885.

The extension of permanent pasture land still continues. In 1886 the increase was 192,800 acres, making the total area 15,535,200 acres, indicating the steady change occurring against cereal cultivation, and in favor of grazing.

The area under barley was also less than in the year previous. The marked increase in the acreage under oats was because the oat crop has been found more reliable and more remunerative than either barley or wheat.

About the same number of acres were devoted to hops as in 1885, and, as appears elsewhere, the importation of hops was greater than 1884 or 1885.

There was an increase in the number of cattle and horses, but a decrease in the number of sheep, lambs, and pigs. Prices were generally worse than in 1885, notably so in the cereals. The price of meat and store cattle ruled lower than in 1884–'85, but sheep substantially improved in value.

Agriculture.

Crops.	1886.	1885.	1886 compared with 1885.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Corn crops	9, 878, 787	10, 014, 625	.....	135, 838
Green crops	4, 726, 452	4, 765, 195	.....	38, 743
Clover under rotation and permanent pasture	32, 555, 660	32, 354, 277	201, 383	.....
Flax	130, 933	110, 639	20, 294	.....
Hops	70, 127	71, 327	.....	1, 200
Bare fallow	570, 280	579, 707	.....	9, 427
Total	47, 932, 239	47, 895, 770	36, 469	.....

Acreage under corn crops.

Description.	1886.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Wheat	2, 357, 894	2, 553, 092	.....	195, 198
Barley	2, 432, 749	2, 447, 169	.....	14, 420
Oats	4, 418, 959	4, 282, 594	136, 365	.....
Rye	66, 599	59, 301	7, 298	.....
Beans	387, 346	441, 267	.....	53, 921
Peas	215, 240	231, 202	.....	15, 962
Total	9, 878, 787	10, 014, 625	.....	135, 838

Live stock.

Animals.	1886.	1885.	1886 compared with 1885.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Numbers.	*Numbers.*	*Numbers.*	*Numbers.*
Horses	1, 927, 527	1, 909, 200	18, 327	.....
Cattle	10, 872, 811	10, 868, 760	4, 051	.....
Sheep	28, 955, 240	30, 086, 200	.....	1, 130, 960
Pigs	3, 497, 165	3, 686, 628	.....	189, 463
Total	45, 252, 743	46, 550, 788	.....	1, 298, 045

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The annual statement of the mineral production of the Kingdom for 1885, together with the estimates of values, obtained from the Economist, are given herewith, in comparison with the corresponding figures for 1884:

Minerals raised.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value at the mine.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
	Statute tons.	*Statute tons.*		
Alum clay (bauxite)	9, 030	8, 560	$18, 285	$21, 400
Alum shale	2, 331	1, 960	1, 460	1, 225
Antimony ore	.....	4	.....	200
Arsenic	8, 129	7, 905	284, 285	289, 205
Arsenical pyrites	1, 911	1, 762	7, 865	5, 715
Barytes	26, 153	20, 062	151, 480	146, 780
Bog iron ore	8, 066	6, 453	12, 100	9, 675
Clays (except ordinary clay)	2, 531, 198	2, 695, 710	3, 004, 670	3, 336, 980
Coal	159, 351, 418	160, 757, 779	205, 697, 040	232, 230, 915
Cobalt and nickel ore	109	66	2, 110	1, 185
Copper ore	36, 241	41, 728	398, 815	547, 135
Copper precipitate	138	421	5, 745	15, 980
Fluor-spar	423	581	2, 455	3, 650
Gold ore	35	.....	35	.....
Gypsum	112, 078	109, 922	238, 765	227, 205
Iron ore	15, 417, 982	16, 137, 887	19, 848, 595	22, 816, 375
Iron pyrites	29, 860	29, 104	92, 585	90, 695
Jet (incomplete)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ore	51, 302	54, 485	2, 038, 000	2, 007, 775
Manganese ore	1, 688	909	12, 055	7, 195
Ocher, umber, &c	13, 328	9, 191	117, 295	94, 880
Oil shale	1, 770, 413	1, 518, 871	2, 236, 510	1, 933, 900
Phosphate of lime	80, 000	51, 866	250, 000	519, 880
Salt	2, 207, 683	2, 332, 704	3, 903, 075	3, 391, 715
Silver from lead ore	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slates and slabs	468, 954	485, 664	5, 878, 860	5, 870, 100
Stone, &c	Unknown.		44, 245, 510	44, 254, 270
Strontia	9, 800	11, 422	24, 500	114, 220
Tin ore	14, 376	15, 117	3, 311, 950	3, 346, 270
Wolfram	374	64	23, 995	5, 520
Zinc ore	24, 668	25, 563	335, 000	370, 145
Total	.....	.....	292, 143, 040	321, 160, 140

Metals contained in the ores.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value at the average market prices.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Copper ..... tons..	2,746	3,295	$677,075	$1,012,955
Copper precipitate	27	55		
Gold ..... ounces..	3½	.....	70	.....
Iron ..... tons..	5,353,624	5,626,644	62,457,780	68,223,060
Lead ..... tons..	37,687	40,075	2,167,000	2,264,235
Silver from lead ore ..... ounces..	320,520	325,718	324,690	343,955
Tin ..... tons..	9,331	9,574	4,169,015	4,048,700
Zinc ..... tons..	9,778	9,919	730,500	764,175
Total	.....	.....	70,526,130	76,657,080

Fisheries in Scotland.

Items.	1884.	1885.
Number of vessels engaged	15,445	15,532
Number of persons engaged on vessels	49,860	51,097
Total number employed including fish curers and others on shore	102,563	101,037
Value of cured fish:		
Herrings	$10,606,735	$7,864,761
Cod, ling and hake	747,040	626,763
Cod, ling and hake in pickle	44,305	53,350
Value of fresh fish	3,581,475	4,135,085
Value of shell-fish	404,695	445,965
Value of salmon	1,375,000	1,619,255
Total value	16,759,250	14,745,179

Fisheries in Ireland.

Items.	1884.	1885.
Number of vessels engaged	5,667	5,785
Number of persons employed	21,491	21,825
Value of mackerel caught	$673,190	$980,900
Value of herring caught	391,855	555,620
Value of fish exported to England:		
Salmon	.....	$2,120,535
Herring	.....	395,020
Mackerel	.....	442,550
Cod	.....	258,310
Total	.....	3,216,415

Salmon sold at London Fish Market.

[Each box weighing about 1 cwt.]

Where from.	1884.	1885.	Increase in 1885.
	Boxes.	*Boxes.*	*Boxes.*
England and Wales	3,392	4,352	960
Scotland	27,219	30,362	3,143
Ireland	5,979	8,375	2,396
Holland, Sweden, and Norway	2,710	3,285	575
Total	39,300	46,374	7,074

SHIPPING.

The fact is significant that the first time in ten years the tonnage of sailing vessels built in Great Britain for the home trade exceeded the tonnage of steam vessels. The excess was 11,436 tons, while the tonnage of sailing vessels built for foreigners was about double the tonnage of those using steam. Notwithstanding the increased economy in the use of steam it appears from the tendency indicated in the returns of ship-building that it is being found more profitable to invest in sailing vessels that do not require constant employment to insure reasonable dividends. It appears from the following table, taken from a recent authoritative statement on this subject, that at present the proportion of sail and steam shipping of the world is nearly two to one in favor of the former.

Country.	Total tonnage.	Steam vessels.	Sailing vessels.	Percentage of steam tonnage on total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	
British colonies	1,936,407	323,387	1,613,020	16
United Kingdom	7,387,208	3,969,728	3,417,480	54
France	1,033,829	511,072	522,757	50
Holland	302,769	103,422	194,347	36
Germany	1,294,288	413,943	880,345	33
Italy	971,001	122,297	848,704	13
Norway	1,583,434	105,628	1,477,806	7
Sweden	529,585	106,831	422,754	20
Belgium	80,592	74,667	5,925	92
Russia	560,000	110,000	450,000	20
Austria-Hungary	281,346	79,396	201,950	24
United States	1,287,999	184,188	1,103,811	14
Other countries	750,000	150,000	600,000	20
Total	17,998,458	6,259,569	11,738,899	35

The records of arrivals and departures at British ports of vessels of all nations, in 1885, is about the same as that of the year previous. The tonnage increase in favor of the United States, though small, deserves to be noticed. The aggregate tonnage was 31,862,420; of this Great Britain represented 70 and the United States 8 per cent. It will be observed from an accompanying table that for the last two years the shipping tonnage of the port of London has continued to increase, while that of Liverpool has continued to decrease.

In this connection attention is called to the following interesting statement recently issued by the National Life-Boat Institution of England:

During the past thirty-two years the self-righting life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution have been launched nearly five thousand times on service, and have saved upwards of twelve thousand lives. The boats have been capsized, altogether, forty-one times, but only on eighteen of these occasions was there any loss of life. The number of lives lost (counting the twenty-seven men who perished on the occasion of the recent sad disasters to the Southport and St. Anne's life-boats) amounts to only eighty-eight, including twelve shipwrecked persons. The seventy-six life-boat men lost represents about one in eight hundred and fifty of the men employed in the boats on service, and the capsizes were at the rate of one in each of the one hundred and twenty service launches. The life-boats have also been out on exercise, within the same period of thirty-two years, upwards of fifteen thousand times, with the loss of only eight lives. In 1885 the Institution reported five hundred and fifty-five lives saved.

Tonnage of steam vessels of each nationality entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, at ports in the United Kingdom from and to foreign countries and British possessions.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Austrian	29, 709	23, 154	.....	6, 555	34, 829	20, 029	.....	14, 800
Belgian	255, 267	282, 378	27, 111	.....	264, 673	274, 364	9, 691	.....
British	19, 811, 038	19, 747, 938	.....	63, 100	20, 217, 634	20, 046, 224	.....	171, 410
Danish	498, 165	448, 607	.....	49, 558	522, 547	464, 461	.....	58, 086
Dutch	591, 974	643, 978	52, 004	.....	584, 710	645, 190	60, 489	.....
French	742, 717	740, 416	.....	2, 301	759, 897	738, 579	.....	21, 318
German	1, 222, 827	1, 348, 611	125, 784	.....	1, 216, 609	1, 357, 509	140, 900	.....
Greek	68, 926	77, 349	8, 423	.....	77, 232	78, 021	789	.....
Italian	96, 148	54, 105	.....	42, 043	107, 084	47, 875	.....	59, 209
Norwegian	287, 017	290, 087	3, 070	.....	268, 041	265, 307	.....	2, 734
Portuguese	17, 941	22, 588	4, 647	.....	18, 640	20, 147	1, 507	.....
Russian	40, 136	52, 487	12, 351	.....	47, 276	46, 487	.....	789
Spanish	435, 160	434, 080	.....	1, 080	455, 260	451, 962	.....	3, 298
Swedish	338, 758	366, 294	27, 536	.....	358, 687	386, 299	27, 612	.....
United States	56, 438	23, 626	.....	32, 812	56, 673	21, 602	.....	35, 071
Other countries	26, 629	31, 168	4, 539	.....	49, 596	38, 945	.....	10, 651
Total	24, 518, 850	24, 586, 866	68, 016	.....	25, 059, 388	24, 923, 001	.....	136, 387

Tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of each nationality entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, at ports in the United Kingdom from and to foreign countries and British possessions.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Austrian	104, 682	90, 618	.....	14, 064	113, 111	97, 527	.....	15, 584
Belgian	255, 652	283, 465	27, 813	.....	265, 043	277, 511	12, 468	.....
British	23, 037, 215	22, 980, 464	.....	56, 751	23, 634, 486	23, 408, 591	.....	225, 895
Danish	769, 676	721, 590	.....	48, 086	824, 953	765, 720	.....	59, 233
Dutch	674, 138	739, 024	64, 886	.....	659, 081	740, 692	81, 611	.....
French	968, 528	938, 594	.....	29, 934	1, 003, 871	939, 132	.....	64, 739
German	1, 826, 892	1, 995, 687	168, 795	.....	1, 857, 157	2, 001, 735	154, 578	.....
Greek	86, 917	82, 044	.....	4, 875	92, 636	85, 946	.....	6, 690
Italian	414, 746	363, 580	.....	51, 166	429, 851	360, 169	.....	69, 682
Norwegian	1, 922, 228	1, 958, 586	36, 358	.....	1, 995, 024	1, 976, 162	.....	18, 862
Portuguese	18, 989	24, 544	5, 555	.....	21, 233	22, 027	794	.....
Russian	241, 435	244, 594	3, 159	.....	250, 477	240, 211	.....	10, 266
Spanish	464, 571	454, 383	.....	10, 188	480, 806	475, 432	.....	5, 734
Swedish	650, 134	696, 535	46, 491	.....	684, 401	711, 815	27, 414	.....
United States	222, 988	255, 615	32, 627	.....	214, 659	264, 738	50, 079	.....
Other countries	29, 730	33, 097	3, 367	.....	57, 212	41, 814	.....	15, 398
Total	31, 688, 521	31, 862, 420	173, 899	.....	32, 584, 001	32, 419, 222	.....	164, 779

Sailing and steam vessels built in the United Kingdom (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners and of vessels built for Her Majesty's navy).

Years.	Sailing vessels.		Steam vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1882	362	145, 700	610	521, 575	972	667, 275
1883	368	146, 818	806	621, 758	1, 174	768, 576
1884	431	162, 234	570	335, 208	1, 001	497, 442
1885	459	208, 411	393	196, 975	852	405, 386

Tonnage of British and foreign vessels (sailing and steam) that entered with cargoes and in ballast at the principal ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions.

Ports.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Cardiff	2, 667, 422	2, 381, 606	.....	285, 816
Glasgow	879, 071	922, 927	43, 856	.....
Hull	1, 591, 251	1, 651, 648	60, 397	.....
London	6, 769, 767	6, 902, 655	132, 888	.....
Liverpool	5, 209, 357	5, 173, 330	.....	36, 027
Newcastle	2, 095, 039	1, 858, 795	.....	236, 244
Southampton	900, 458	911, 172	10, 714	.....
Sunderland	812, 905	786, 019	.....	26, 886
Other ports	10, 763, 251	11, 274, 268	511, 017	.....
Total	31, 688, 521	31, 862, 420	.....	173, 899

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

The returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the year 1885–'86 show that the year's traffic was a trifle heavier, but less profitable to shareholders, than that of the previous year. The system was extended 305 miles and the paid-up capital advanced to $4,075,000,000—an increase of nearly $29,000,000. The increase of mileage and vested capital during the past thirty years is shown in the following table:

Year.	Mileage.	Capital paid up.	Capital per mile open.	Increase per mile over previous year.	Year.	Mileage.	Capital paid up.	Capital per mile open.	Increase per mile over previous year.
1854...	8, 053	$1, 430, 343, 970	$177, 615	.....	1882...	18, 457	$3, 839, 497, 850	$208, 045	.....
1864...	12, 789	2, 128, 598, 065	166, 440	.....	1883...	18, 681	3, 924, 606, 560	210, 065	$2, 070
1874...	16, 449	3, 049, 479, 655	185, 390	.....	1884...	18, 864	4, 007, 321, 835	212, 330	1, 845
1879...	17, 696	3, 585, 017, 845	202, 500	.....	1885...	19, 169	4, 079, 290, 275	212, 805	375

The total mileage is divided among the three parts of the Kingdom, as follows: England and Wales, 13,612 miles; Scotland, 2,982; Ireland, 2,575; the proportions of the total being 71.01 per cent. for England and Wales, 15.55 per cent. for Scotland, and 13.43 per cent. for Ireland.

The net receipts of the English and Welsh lines were $139,230,280; Scotch lines, $18,355,610, and Irish, $6,253,195.

Below is given a comparison of the receipts from various sources of the railway system of the whole Kingdom, showing a considerable decrease in receipts from passengers and goods, and only a small increase in the miscellaneous traffic. The effect of these losses, however, is somewhat counteracted by a reduction in the working expenses of $2,146,200.

Receipts.	1885.	1884.	+Increase or −decrease in 1885.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Passenger traffic	$148, 865, 110	$150, 152, 250	−$1, 287, 140	− .85
Goods traffic	184, 359, 725	188, 352, 960	− 3, 993, 235	−2.12
Miscellaneous traffic	14, 554, 035	14, 108, 005	+ 446, 030	+3.17
Total	347, 778, 870	352, 613, 215	− 4, 834, 345	−1.37
Working expenditure	183, 939, 785	186, 085, 985	− 2, 146, 200	−1.15
Net revenue	163, 839, 085	166, 527, 230	− 2, 688, 145	−1.61
Percentage of net earnings to capital	4.02	4.16	.....	.....

The companies, it appears, carried 2,221,200 more passengers in 1885 than in the year previous, but their aggregate receipts from this source diminished by $2,145,500—this loss being divided among the classes as follows: Decrease on first-class receipts, $1,190,150; second class, $869,445; and third class, $86,350.

Class.	Passengers carried (excluding season-ticket holders).		Receipts.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
	No.	*No.*		
First	32,465,142	34,582,500	$16,214,850	$17,405,000
Second	60,985,772	62,265,200	14,655,555	15,525,000
Third	603,762,117	598,144,100	87,943,650	88,030,000
Total	697,213,031	694,991,800	118,814,055	120,960,000

Receipts and tonnage of goods traffic.

From—	Receipts.			Tonnage.		
	1885.	1884.	+ increase or − decrease in 1885.	1885.	1884.	+ increase or − decrease in 1885.
			Per cent.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Per cent.*
General merchandise	$101,910,820	$104,400,000	−2.38	73,511,709	75,712,300	−2.90
Minerals	76,231,150	77,643,500	−1.81	183,776,745	183,615,600	+.08
Live stock	6,214,065	6,189,000	+.40			

The details of expenditure compared with the preceding year are shown in the subjoined table:

Working expenditure.

Subject of expenditure.	1885.	1884.	Increase + decrease − 1885.
Maintenance of way	$31,529,115	$33,112,500	−$1,583,385
Locomotive power	46,887,680	47,329,000	− 441,320
Rolling stock	17,431,215	16,997,000	+ 434,215
Traffic expenses	56,535,810	56,395,500	+ 140,310
General charges	8,165,705	8,183,000	− 17,295
Rates and taxes	9,999,395	9,688,500	+ 310,895
Government duty	1,717,280	1,993,000	− 275,720
Compensation for personal injuries	640,050	918,500	− 278,450
Compensation for damage and loss	906,525	1,012,000	− 105,475
Legal and parliamentary expenses	1,237,025	1,620,000	− 382,975
Steamboat, &c	6,802,120		
Miscellaneous	2,149,385	2,309,000	− 159,615

Length, paid-up capital, traffic, receipts, and working expenses of horse railroads in Great Britain in 1885.

Divisions.	Length.	Paid-up capital.	Passengers carried.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.
	Miles.		*No.*			
England and Wales	656	$48,410,590	283,320,756	$10,471,380	$3,006,350	$2,465,030
Ireland	85	5,248,000	19,043,445	890,360	660,760	229,690
Scotland	70	5,429,350	61,438,106	1,705,450	1,210,875	494,575
Total	811	59,087,940	364,702,307	13,067,190	9,877,895	3,189,295
Total for 1884	752	55,040,605	330,794,405	12,103,775	9,260,195	2,843,580

BRITISH POST-OFFICE.

The British post-office is a marvel of business centralization. In addition to the forwarding of mail-matter, transmission of telegrams, the use of the telephone, the delivery of small parcels, the exchange of money by postal orders, and receipt of small savings—features to which allusion was made in the last annual report—it receives money for investment in Government stock, insures lives, grants annuities, issues inland-revenue stamps and licenses, and recruits soldiers for the army.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders are issued for sums varying from 1*s.* (25 cents) to £10 ($50), at rates varying from 2*d.* (4 cents) to 1*s.* (25 cents). This is regarded as a safe mode of transmitting money. The original order being issued to the applicant, and a duplicate being sent to the post-office to which it is made payable, the recipient having, upon application for the amount, not only to sign it, in exact accordance with the printed directions, but has also to state the full name and address of the sender, which information does not, of course, appear upon the original order in his hands, but upon the duplicate sent to the postmaster at the office at which it is payable. The total number issued for the year 1885 was 10,703,320, representing $111,319,495.

NOTE SYSTEM.

Postal notes are issued for sums varying from 1*s.* (25 cents) to £1 ($5), at rates from ½*d.* (1 cent) to 1½*d.* (3 cents). If an odd amount of pence is required to be transmitted, the sender may affix postage-stamps of the required value on the back of the postal note. The special advantage of these orders or notes is that they can be cashed at any post-office at which they are presented (unless the name of a particular office is designated), and it is only necessary for them to be signed in the name of the person appearing upon them. The fact that they are so cashed, or passed as current "coin," renders this a rather insecure way of transmitting money. The total number issued during the year 1885 was 24,085,015, representing $50,483,850.

SAVINGS BANK.

The savings bank is the largest and most popular branch of the department. In this the public may invest their savings at interest in sums of from 1*s.* (25 cents) to £150 ($750), but not more than £30 ($150) may be deposited in any one year. The total deposits, including interest accrued, in the post-office savings bank on the 31st December, 1885, amounted to $238,489,190. In order to encourage thrift among the poor, blanks are supplied gratuitously at all post-offices, divided into twelve small spaces, on which unused 1*d.* (2-cent) postage-stamps may be affixed, one by one, until filled up, when the slip will be received at any post-office as a deposit for 1*s.* (25 cents).

A person who has thus deposited his savings can, when the usual deposit book has been supplied to him, make fresh deposits or withdraw his money at a day's notice from any one of the 8,000 offices in the United Kingdom.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

A person wishing to invest any sum, from £10 ($50) to £100 ($500), in Government stock can do so at any post-office, at the current price of the day, at a small commission, varying from 9*d.* (18 cents) to 2*s.* 3*d.* (56 cents).

LIFE INSURANCES.

The post-office also issues life policies upon the lives of persons between the ages of fourteen and sixty-five, and for sums of from £5 ($25) to £100 ($500). The premiums may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, monthly, or weekly, and at any post-office near which the insured may be located when the premiums become due.

ANNUITIES.

In like manner the post-office also grants immediate or deferred annuities of from £5 ($25) to £100 ($500) per annum, under similar conditions, payable either in one sum or by periodical installments. Persons whose lives are insured, or to whom annuities are granted by the department, have direct Government security for the payment of the money. Husband and wife may each be insured, or purchase annuities for the maximum amount £100 ($500).

STAMPS AND LICENSES.

Bill stamps, indicature fee stamps, and dog, carriage, game, and all other licenses, are also insured at most of the head and district post-offices in London and the provinces.

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND PRIVATE WIRE SYSTEMS.

The lowest rate for inland telegrams is 6*d.* (12 cents). The total number of messages transmitted for the year ending March 31, 1886, was 39,235,813.

The department has a large number of telephone exchanges, the subscriptions to which amount, at present, to about $125,000 per annum, but the greater part of the telephone business is conducted by private companies, who pay royalties to the department of upwards of $100,000 per annum. The department also leases private telegraph wires to individuals at yearly rentals.

ARMY RECRUITING.

The department assists the military authorities, by supplying postmasters with all the necessary forms of attestation of recruits, which obviates the necessity for intending recruits having to proceed to the nearest military depot for information.

Every postmaster is required to furnish a detailed cash account every day to the chief office, showing the whole of the business transacted and the amount of balance in hand due to the department at the close of the day.

There are employed in the various departments of the chief office in London alone no less than 7,548 officials, of whom 1,710 are females.

The subjoined table shows the estimated number of letters, &c., delivered in the United Kingdom during the year 1885:

Mail matter.	Number estimated.	Increase.	Average number to each person.
		Per ct.	
Letters	1,403,597,900	3.2	38.6
Post-cards	171,290,000	6.9	4.7
Book packets and circulars	342,207,400	6.8	9.4
Newspapers	147,671,100	2.8	4.1
Total	2,064,766,400	4.0	56.8
Parcels	26,417,422	15.3	.7
Gross total	2,091.183,822	4.2	57.5

Of the above total number of pieces of mail matter delivered, 84 per cent. were delivered in England and Wales (27.4 per cent being in London alone), 9.6 per cent. in Scotland, and 6.4 per cent. in Ireland.

POSTAL REVENUE.

The gross revenue from every source for the year was $51,394,325, arrived at as stated herewith:

Postage on letters, parcels, post-cards, newspapers, &c	$39,434,490
Money orders	827,840
Postal orders	572,690
Unclaimed money orders	18,000
Savings bank	1,605,050
Telegrams	8,936,255
	51,394,325
Expenses	37,849,915
Net revenue	13,544,410

Being an increase of $312,920 on the previous year.

BRITISH PATENT OFFICE.

More applications for British patents come from the United States than from any other foreign country. The number was 201 greater last year than the year before, and was 8½ per cent. of the whole number registered. Under the act of 1883 the arrangements and facilities of the patent office have been greatly improved. The expense to applicants has been reduced and the modes of procedure simplified. The following table shows the cost of securing the rights of a patentee for the periods named:

Period.	Cost.	Period.	Cost.
For 9 months	$5	For 9 years	$295
For 4 years	20	For 10 years	370
For 5 years	70	For 11 years	470
For 6 years	120	For 12 years	570
For 7 years	170	For 13 years	670
For 8 years	220	For 14 years	770

More than 40 per cent. of the patents granted are abandoned during the first year.

Applications for patents in 1885.

From residents of—	Number.	From residents of—	Number.
England and Wales	11,254	Holland	29
United States	1,382	India	26
Scotland	905	New Zealand	25
Germany	869	Denmark	24
France	701	Spain	23
Ireland	208	Victoria	22
Austria	156	New South Wales	15
Belgium	121	Channel Islands	12
Canada	79	Cape of Good Hope	10
Switzerland	56	Other countries	66
Sweden	41		
Russia	41	Total	16,101
Italy	36		

ELECTION EXPENSES.

It will be remembered that in 1883 the opponents of the proposed law to prevent bribery and to reduce expenses at general elections urged, with apparently good reasons, that while the principle of the law would command approval it would be found, if enacted, impossible to execute it; that the multiplicity of its cumbersome details would render it useless. So general was this feeling that the law contained the singular condition that it should not be operative for more than one year unless re-enacted, but experience has justified the wisdom of its general provisions. The expense of elections has been greatly lessened, and the number of contested elections, always exciting and oftentimes scandalous, greatly reduced.

The first official statement of the expenses of a general election since the passage of this law has just been issued, and is given in the following table:

Cost of general election.

Divisions.	Total expenses.	Cost per vote.	Divisions.	Total expenses.	Cost per vote.
England:			Scotland:		
Counties	$2,593,640	$1 33	Counties	$426,530	$1 66
Boroughs	1,335,815	81	Boroughs	210,690	1 08
Universities	965	.....			
			Total Scotland	637,220	1 41
Total England	3,930,420	83			
Wales:			Ireland:		
Counties	199,860	1 50	Counties	261,375	68
Boroughs	47,000	1 14	Boroughs	56,650	66
			Universities	685	.....
Total Wales	246,860	1 39	Total Ireland	318,710	68
			Grand total United Kingdom	5,133,210	1 10

Total amount received from and paid to depositors in the post-office savings banks, and o the computed capital of those savings banks, in 1885.

Items.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Received	$74,074,575	$1,830,795	$4,728,665	$80,634,035
Paid	60,855,135	1,499,035	3,659,540	66,013,710
Capital	221,449,375	4,848,955	12,190,860	238,489,190

Total amount received and paid by trustees of savings banks from and to depositors, and of the computed capital of savings banks, in 1885.

Items.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Received	$35, 399, 675	$11, 602, 465	$2, 026, 995	$49, 028, 535
Interest credited	4, 795, 675	1, 023, 960	263, 385	6, 083, 020
Paid	38, 442, 000	11, 299, 620	2, 794, 765	52, 536, 445
Capital	181, 813, 450	39, 874, 160	10, 091, 935	231, 779, 545

Amounts cleared the London Bankers' Clearing House in the last five years.

Years.	Amount.
1881	$31, 785, 000, 000
1882	31, 105, 000, 000
1883	29, 645, 000, 000
1884	28, 995, 000, 000
1885	27, 555, 000, 000

Public revenues and expenditures of Great Britain for the year ending March 31, 1886

Debit.		Credit.	
For funded and unfunded debt	$117, 248, 390	Customs	$99, 135, 000
Civil list and civil charges of all kinds	96, 070, 755	Excise licenses, &c	127, 300, 000
Army	85, 135, 420	Stamps (inland-revenue)	57, 950, 000
Navy	63, 302, 545	Land tax and house duty	14, 450, 000
Naval and military operations	47 255, 000	Property and income tax	75, 800, 000
Afghan war (grant to India)	1, 250, 000	Post-office	40, 750, 000
Annuity (under Indian army pension deficiency act, 1885)	750, 000	Telegraph services	8, 700, 000
		Crown lands	1, 900, 000
Total	411, 012, 110	Interest on advances for local works and on Suez Canal shares	6, 880, 400
Charges for collection of revenue	50, 107, 110	Stamps in lieu of fees	3, 459, 465
		Receipts by civil department	11, 581, 640
Gross total	461, 119, 220	Total income	447, 906, 505
		Deficiency	13, 212, 715
		Total	461, 119, 220

Average minimum rate per cent. of discount charged by the Bank of England in each month since 1880.

Months.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
January	3 5/16	5 1/16	4 3/4	3	5
February	3 1/2	5 11/16	3 3/4	3 11/16	5
March	3	4	3	3 5/16	3 13/16
April	3	3	3	2 1/2	3 1/2
May	2 1/2	3	3 11/16	2 1/2	2 13/16
June	2 1/2	3	4	2 1/2	2
July	2 1/2	3	4	2	2
August	2 13/16	3 13/16	4	2	2
September	4	4 7/16	3 13/16	2	2
October	3 3/16	5	3	2 3/8	2
November	5	5	3	4 1/2	2 13/32
December	5	5	3	5	3 1/32
Average	3 1/2	4 1/8	3 5/16	2 13/16	3

Mean relative humidity of the atmosphere for each month of the year ending September, 1886.

[Royal Observatory, Greenwich, W. H. M. Christie, esq., M. A., F. R. S., Astronomer Royal.]

Months.	Mean relative humidity (complete saturation=100).	Months.	Mean relative humidity (complete saturation=100).
1885.		1886—Continued.	
October	84	April	79
November	90	May	76
December	87	June	73
1886.		July	72
January	88	August	79
February	87	September	79
March	80		

THOMAS M. WALLER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, October 30, 1886.

BRADFORD.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Bradford to the United States during the four quarters of the calendar year 1886.

Articles.	Quantities.	Quarters ending— Mar. 31, '86.	June 30, '86.	Sept. 30, '86.	Dec. 31, '86.	Totals.
Buttons			$313 83	$186 91	$335 79	$836 53
Camel's hair tops...pounds..	631, 653	$24, 690 33	38, 715 13	42, 481 05	57, 442 34	163, 328 85
Card clothing		6, 742 74	5, 882 08	9, 781 28	12, 517 41	34, 923 51
Carpets and rugs.... yards..	422, 319	143, 159 24	23, 444 77	123, 009 08	19, 603 08	309, 216 17
Chemicals ..... pounds..	88, 842	1, 352 64	1, 208 05	2, 249 58	1, 162 89	5, 973 16
Cotton .....do....	16, 846		2, 817 86			2, 817 86
Cotton goods .....yards..	997, 926	34, 889 72	50, 584 54	44, 858 00	30, 661 39	160, 993 65
Cow and calf hair ..pounds..	33, 978	2, 215 56	1, 340 29	585 26		4, 141 11
Elastic web..... yards..	6, 292		763 71	339 84	913 91	2, 017 46
Furniture				1, 136 08	487 39	1, 623 47
Grease, &c..... pounds..	1, 959, 243	5, 261 98	6, 584 98	7, 663 30	22, 346 34	41, 856 60
Hair cloths.....yards..	541, 753	15, 619 50	12, 921 10	12, 056 58	10, 537 17	51, 134 35
Hemp bagging .....do....	1, 509, 788	11, 455 72	8, 992 52	7, 832 91	15, 356 22	43, 637 37
Iron, steel, &c.....pounds..	839, 599	22, 859 33	24, 744 87	28, 288 92	30, 983 03	106, 876 15
Leather .....do....	91, 313	5, 951 85	7, 672 53	11, 025 24	11, 083 88	35, 733 50
Linen .....yards..	607				328 20	328 20
Machinery		99, 069 16	112, 708 62	112, 968 39	109, 740 02	434, 486 19
Miscellaneous		2, 246 03	2, 660 27	1, 857 60	934 10	7, 698 00
Mohair goat's hair..pounds..	408, 151	20, 221 63	5, 050 17	39, 208 01	57, 409 15	121, 889 76
Nails .....do....	751, 164	42, 020 12	34, 443 08	37, 139 31	25, 334 98	138, 937 49
Oil-cake .....do....	39, 586	4, 432 41				4, 432 41
Paper		153 93	306 21	1, 203 36	2, 144 69	3, 808 19
Pictures			1, 104 33	428 25	1, 435 57	2, 968 15
Reeds and healds			955 89			955 89
Shawls, &c	27, 249	10, 670 91	3, 846 85		5, 076 69	19, 594 45
Silk seals, plushes, &c.yards.	826, 223	274, 759 30	379, 171 34	387, 077 42	291, 462 32	1, 332, 470 38
Silk waste.....pounds..	247, 143	19, 456 49	3, 481 86	15, 833 42	15, 237 89	54, 009 66
Stuff goods.....yards..	39, 889, 830	1, 903, 870 08	1, 743, 383 02	1, 805, 910 98	1, 216, 618 81	7, 269, 782 89
Tape, braid, &c		1, 993 85	187 97	715 42	433 80	3, 331 04
Tapestry, damasks, &c.yds..	50, 154	5, 936 92	4, 284 53	8, 507 07	5, 080 38	23, 808 90
Waste (worsted) ...pounds..	1, 177, 934	138, 349 70	72, 471 63	93, 790 33	113, 187 77	417, 799 43
Wool.....do	7, 299, 264	191, 628 07	154, 784 35	732, 416 68	251, 731 27	1, 330, 560 37
Woolen goods.....yards..	437, 531	57, 542 50	71, 769 11	109, 964 48	100, 613 87	339, 889 96
Worsted coatings.....do....	4, 584, 190	1, 050, 279, 31	1, 040, 311 55	843, 877 99	919, 555, 45	3, 854, 024 30
Yarns:						
Worsted .....pounds..	2, 625, 587	616, 096 29	320, 172 55	262, 072 44	102, 711 95	1, 301, 053 23
Mohair.....do....	116, 926	28, 936 33	30, 320 39	37, 042 91	26, 209 67	122, 509 30
Other .....do....	606, 874	28, 838 92	22, 012 66	33, 889 23	43, 703 91	128, 444 72
Total		4, 7 0, 700 56	4, 189, 412 64	4, 815, 397 32	4, 102, 382 13	17, 877, 892 65
Total, 1885		2, 376, 021 34	2, 817, 004 74	3, 810, 104 55	4, 544, 413 74	13, 547, 544 37

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL,
United States Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bradford, Yorkshire, January 5, 1887.

BRISTOL.

Report of Consul Lathrop.

MATERIAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

There have been attempts of late to discover and to estimate the material wealth of the United Kingdom, and some interesting series of figures have been presented, the most accurate and trustworthy of which come from the treasury department with the imprimatur of authority. These are presented in Tables A, B, and C, but they must be received with caution as approximation, not as certainty, for the nature of the subject will not, under existing fiscal conditions, allow of absolute accuracy. Taxes are levied upon income, not upon capital; and values in these tables are obtained by capitalizing income, at what seems in some cases an arbitrary number of years' purchase. For instance, in Table A the income from land, as shown by the income tax returns for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1884, is set down at about $318,500,000 which is capitalized at twenty-five years' purchase. Many English land-owners would be glad to sell at twenty—not to speak of twenty-five—times their nominal rent income, and Irish land-owners are few indeed who would not accept twenty years' purchase. Again, many landlords while nominally maintaining their rents—which thus are entered in full in the assessment rolls—are forced to grant reductions each year of 20, 30, even 50 per cent., owing to agricultural depression. It is thus plain to be seen that the $8,000,000,000 given in Table A as the capital value of lands in the United Kingdom is many millions too high. The estimate in Table B of £1,000,000,000 ($4,866,500,000) as the value of movable property not yielding income (furniture, works of art, &c.), is simple guess-work, there being absolutely no data upon which to base a calculation; so also is the £300,000,000 ($1,459,950,000) set down in Table B as the value of farming stock and implements of husbandry, though there is obviously a better basis here for a calculation than in the case of furniture, &c. Despite these necessary uncertainties the tables are interesting and valuable.

Table A gives the total value of real property in the United Kingdom at $18,387,763,659, and Table B shows the total value of personal property at $27,412,000,000. The item of 2,600,000,000 in this latter table for fifteen years' purchase of one-fifth of the total income of the trades and professions is a flying shot which may not come within millions of dollars of the target.

The grand total of real and personal property in Great Britain is $45,800,000,000.

The figures presented in these tables as to investment in foreign properties are such as to excite high admiration for the splendid energy that has centered such enormous wealth in Britain. These figures, it should be remembered, are not, as are some in the tables, the result of refined speculations on the part of the treasury, but accurate returns from the income-tax gatherers, whose natural acumen is sharpened by a percentage on collections and whose persistence in ferreting incomes is such that little escapes them. Table B tells us that the income of the year from investments in foreign and colonial Government stock was $99,250,000; from investments in foreign and colonial private securities, $47,000,000; from foreign and colonial railways, $18,375,000,

and from foreign investments accruing to investor under other divisions of tax schedule, $146,000,000; total, $310,625,000.

Such a sum, added to freights, commissions, travelers expenditures, loans made by England, &c., will easily explain how each year is corrected the enormous apparent trade balance against England.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The returns upon which are founded the complicated calculations in these tables exhibit in an incomplete manner the sources of governmental revenues. I therefore present a full table, showing the revenue for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1886:

Source of revenue.	Amount.	Source of revenue.	Amount.
Customs	$96,488,095	Telegraph	$8,467,710
Excise	123,901,090	Crown lands	1,849,270
Stamps	56,402,735	Interest on advances	6,696,304
Land tax and house duty	14,064,185	Miscellaneous	14,638,432
Property and income tax	73,776,140		
Post-office	39,661,975	Total	435,945,936

The expenditures for the year for all purposes were $448,808,096, which it will be observed left a deficit of $12,862,160.

BRITISH TRADE DEPRESSION.

Trade during the year 1886 in the consular district of Bristol has moved in entire accord with general conditions; hence it is impossible to consider it independently in the first instance, and a wide preliminary survey must be made.

The long prevailing commercial gloom, though lightened during the latter months of 1886 by a few stray gleams here and there of returning activity and enlarging prices, has continued uninterruptedly throughout Great Britain. It is of interest to determine, if possible, the causes of this protracted depression, presenting, as it does, the unprecedented conditions in many branches, of undiminished, or even of increased production, with continually lowering and unremunerative prices.

The most widely operating cause of low prices and worthy to be mentioned first, on account of its general effect, not only on all the European nations but also on the United States, is the employment of gold alone as a measure of values. The adoption of the gold standard by Northern European nations, the suspension of silver coinage by the Latin nations, the resumption of specie payments in the United States, the sale of silver by the gold-adopting countries, all combined to unduly appreciate the value of gold as compared with its sister metal and with commodities. The result has been a long, slow, grinding adaptation to the new conditions, pressing unequally upon nations and upon individuals, and intensely aggravating a depression which in all probability would have occurred without a concurrent restriction of circulation by various nations, but which would have been, in all probability, by no means so severe. This subsidence of values has affected Great Britain quite as it has other nations, but being the richest of the European nations, and being so heavily a creditor of the world, she has felt the depression last, and thus, while continental countries have been driven to desperate exertions to improve and cheapen their manufactures and to find new and enlarge old markets, Great Britain has been asleep, and now when

the pressure is upon her as badly as upon the others she wakes to find Germans, French, and Belgians actively disputing markets which she thought hers by prescription.

Conservative Great Britain, monometallic for seventy years, and its masses inclined to regard the relation of gold and silver as of something more than human origin, and sacrilegious to meddle with, looking eagerly this way and that for some explanation for unremunerative prices, is at last willing to look into the question of bimetallism, and a royal commission has been duly appointed to inquire into the question of the currency. In the mean time great public interest is manifested in the question, and able double-standard men are propagating their views with activity and enthusiasm. If commercial depression continues as acute as at present for a year or two it will not be surprising to find a radical change in English opinion on this matter, and perhaps a disposition to associate with other nations for the maintenance of an international bimetallic standard.

Foreign competition has also contributed to English depression. The unification of the petty German states into a great nation, and the direction and concentration into single channels, by a master hand, of forces hitherto diffused, has exalted the German nation, *per saltum*, into a successful and dreaded competitor of England. The heavy tariff of Germany which, combined with prodigal bounties, has produced an illusory and ephemeral activity and prosperity, might have been expected to prevent the nation from being to any extent a competitor in foreign trade; but they can export, and export largely, independently of bounties, and their ability to so do is largely due to the fact that labor has not participated in the advantages of the tariff. In other words, while the prices of commodities have been augmented by the tariff the wages of labor have not increased; hence manufacturers can compete in foreign markets, and they receive, besides, signal aid in various ways from the state. The French and Belgians, without so much state aid, have also cut not only into England's foreign markets, but into her home trade as well. Sometimes this latter is a question of freight charges—rates to London from say Antwerp or Havre being less than from Manchester, for example.

Not only are wages actually lower on the Continent, but the hours of labor are longer, sixty-five, seventy, even seventy-two hours per week against fifty-four, fifty-six, and sixty. England is, however, not in all trades handicapped to the extent indicated by the money difference in wages. A quotation from the letter of the manager of a large works in Lower Germany to a brother ship-builder in England will illustrate my meaning:*

> I think that your men if they were to work here at our rates would stand about half-way between your and my figures. That is to say [comments the receiver of this letter] his men earn 5*s.* 6*d.* [per day] and our men 13*s.*, a difference of 7*s.* 6*d.* He would add 3*s.* 9*d.* to his men, which would be more than 50 per cent. added to his rate, so that he himself confesses that an English workman is 50 per cent. better than a German workman.

In some branches of manufacture the question of artistic skill and natural taste in the labor intervenes, and, particularly in France, is of assistance to the manufacturer in producing better and cheaper stuff than his English competitor. I find also, in examining the testimony of the various witnesses before the commission on depression in trade, that manufacturers charge, and advance striking instances as proof, that trade unionism has materially increased, in some branches, the cost of

* Testimony of Mr. Price before the Royal Commission on Depression in Trade.

production in England, by forbidding superior pay to superior merit, by preventing men from working overtime, &c. A large manufacturer in Cork, Ireland, employing both English and Irish, went so far as to say that artisans disposed to do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay were the exception, not the rule, and that he attributed their less productive labor to trades unionism "as much as anything else."

After monometallism and foreign competition as causes of depression comes overinvestment during the active years of the last decade in certain kinds of manufacturing plant, and the consequent inability to find a market for the now largely increased output. In some trades, notably ship-building, when the natural demand ceased, employers, to keep their men employed and their plant from deterioriation, constructed either on their own account or on unduly easy terms, the result being an abnormal production, continuing for a considerable period beyond the really active years, and resulting, in shipping for instance, in redundant tonnage, low freights, ruined owners, and hungry sailors.

Investment in manufactures is rendered almost too easy in Great Britain by the simplicity with which limited companies can be organized, and the ease with which minute rivulets of capital can be concentrated. No doubt undue multiplication of small and sometimes badly managed limited companies has contributed to the injury of commerce. There were registered in the United Kingdom in the year 1885, 1,482 companies with a nominal capital of $580,198,539, of which $77,087,817 was paid up. In April, 1886, there were believed to be 9,471 registered companies carrying on business, with a paid-up capital of $2,577,481,789. Since the "companies act" became operative in 1862 there have been 24,622 companies registered with a nominal capital of $13,769,457,949,* so that 15,151 companies have in less than twenty-four years died a natural death, and $11,191,976,160 of nominal capital have disappeared from the register. This death list might be considerably increased to the signal advantage of commerce by the addition of numerous moribund companies now struggling for existence. The following figures will show the principal purposes for which the companies registered in 1885 were organized:

Purpose of organization.	Capital.	Purpose of organization.	Capital.
Textile manufactures	$9,025,897	Engaging in foreign trade and commerce	$71,251,642
Metal manufactures	6,517,216	Mining	119,325,645
Manufactures other than textile or metal	49,229,076	Clubs	1,520,183
Banks, capitalists, and money lenders	83,197,684	Sundries	205,734,122
Ship-owners and builders	34,397,074	Total	580,198,539

Foreign tariffs have contributed much towards restricting the commerce of England. Not only have they actually limited her consuming area, but they have also, through the ease with which capital, skill, and machinery can be moved in these days, induced the transplanting of English manufactories. English manufacturers are now producing in the United States behind the shelter of the tariff, and there has also been some removal of plant to Germany. Since the German tariff was increased in 1879, five woolen factories from the neighborhood of Dewsbury † alone have been transplanted to Germany, though the testimony

* In 1869 a company was registered with a nominal capital of $486,650,000, of which only $960 was ever paid up.

† Dewsbury is in the heart of the manufacturing district of the north of England.

is that the "sanguine expectations of their owners have not been realized."

Great Britain is each year less a banker for the world and a central depot for the distribution of goods. Direct shipments from producer to consumer on the Continent now eliminate London more and more and deprive that center of large revenues in commissions and brokerage. Curiously enough, a combination of British vessels in the China trade discriminates in freights so seriously against London and in favor of Havre and Hamburg that a considerable trade is lost by London. The object of the discrimination is to cut out the German steamers.

Freight from China to London is 57*s.* 6*d.*; if the goods are forwarded on from London to Hamburg on a through bill of lading, the freight is only 40*s.* A considerable brokerage business has thus been lost to London, as continental consignees have been compelled by the differential rate to establish their depots in continental ports.

I have pointed out that the Continent is cutting out to some extent Great Britain in production. Let us see how the latter manages in distribution. Her own ministers and consuls shall tell us this. Though published, their several statements have never appeared grouped together, and I think they will gather additional weight and point from juxtaposition.

Sir Edward Thornton writes to his London chief, May 1, 1886:

For many years past, I have been painfully impressed, during my residence on the River Plate, Brazil, and the United States, with the conviction that English merchants are indeed being driven out of the field by Germans, but that the latter attain this superiority, not by protection from their authorities, but by their own unaided and independent energy, by the greater economy of their establishments, and by downright hard work on the part of both chiefs and subalterns.

Sir Spencer St. John, British minister to Mexico, says:

There can be no doubt, however, that up to the present time the English commercial community have shown the utmost apathy and indifference to the trade of this country and have left to the Germans, French, and Spaniards, the management of a commerce a fair share of which would fall to them if they would show the same qualities of thrift and industry which have distinguished their competitors. In the course of a very long experience, I have noted that the average English commercial man of the present day is unfit to compete with the thrifty and industrious German. The former is bent on the pursuit of pleasure, whilst the latter gives himself no leisure until the future is assured.

The consul at Leghorn says:

If a larger proportion of the requirements of consumers in this country is now supplied from Germany and Austria, I believe it may be traced in a great measure to the energy of their commercial travelers. There are also a considerable number of German houses here, in many instances started by young men who came here a few years back as employés. They are satisfied with small profits and live with the utmost thrift.

The consul at Boulogne says that foreign traders employ travelers to a far greater extent than British houses do; while the British official at Havre is surprised to find how seldom a commercial traveler comes there from England.

Mr. Consul Wrench, at Constantinople, says flatly that—

The main cause of the falling off in British trade rests with the merchants themselves, who, instead of imitating the example of the Germans (whose success they so much deprecate), think it unnecessary, from motives of economy or from indolence, to send agents or commercial travelers to foreign countries to advance their interests.

The consul at Cadiz writes that—

British merchants do not evince that amount of enterprise and self-reliance, nor do they appear to take that interest in the requirements of foreign markets, which is shown by their French, German, and Belgian competitors.

How striking is this unanimity of condemnation! How worthy of reflection by the manufacturers of the United States! The British merchant, Sir Edward Thornton tells us, is being supplanted on the Plate and in Brazil. Is it the American who is stepping into his shoes, who is profiting by what his own official calls his lack of enterprise and interest? Is it the American who is taking advantage, at his own doors, of the British apathy and indifference to Mexican trade which Sir Spencer St. John tells us exist? Is it the American whose energy, intrepidity, and thrift is the subject of unwilling praise from a chorus of British officials? On the contrary, his name is never mentioned. He stands by, apparently, with folded arms while the "thrifty" German fights with Britain for her trade.

The above review of the manufacturing and commercial interests of Great Britain is, I fear, more truthful than cheering, and it must be admitted that the prospect of the maintenance by this country of her commercial supremacy is not flattering. Even her magnificent shipping interests will be obliged to contend with enormous odds, not only in building and sailing bounties lavishly bestowed by Germany, France, and Italy, but also in the lesser cost with which these continental ships can be sailed, the difference being principally in wages. A large ship-owner has testified that a German vessel with which he was familiar, of 458 tons, cost $2,778 per year less to run than an English vessel of about the same size. A second comparison between a German vessel of 603 tons and a British vessel of 545 tons showed $1,776 in favor of the former. A British ship known to this ship-owner was transferred to the Danish flag and the saving on wages alone for the first year was $2,112, which being about 5 per cent. of the cost of the ship to the Dane, meant the difference between a bad and a lucrative investment.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

I have not heretofore alluded to farming interests, but that they and manufactures are mutually dependent in Great Britain is obvious; and their calamitous condition has been no insignificant factor in demoralizing the manufacturing interests.

The following table shows that in the decade ending with 1886 there had been an increase in Great Britain of permanent pasture to the extent of nearly 2,250,000 acres, and a decrease of wheat acreage of more than 1,000,000:

Description.	1875.	1886.	−Decrease. +Increase.
STOCK.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Wheat	3,342,481	2,285,905	−1,056,576
Barley or bere	2,509,701	2,241,164	− 268,537
Oats	2,664,009	3,081,596	+ 417,589
Rye	54,903	55,926	+ 1,023
Beans	564,181	391,186	− 172,995
Peas	316,375	214,388	− 101,987
Green crops	3,664,107	3,480,480	− 183,627
Flax	6,751	3,068	− 3,683
Hops	69,171	70,127	+ 956
Bare fallow	557,979	552,898	− 5,081
Rotation grasses and clover	4,354,071	4,689,200	+ 335,129
Permanent pasture	13,312,621	15,536,279	+2,222,656
LIVE STOCK.	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*
Horses	1,340,129	1,425,359	+ 85,230
Cattle	6,012,824	6,646,683	+ 633,759
Sheep	29,167,438	25,520,718	−3,646,720
Pigs	2,229,918	2,221,475	− 8,443

All economists calculate that in England and Wales alone there is $200,000,000 worth less of food annually produced than was produced ten years ago, and the production is certain to decrease further, for farm-land, to be worth tilling, must bring on an average $25 to the acre, and this it cannot do at present consuming values. Nor is there prospect that in the future crops can be profitably grown in competition with India, the United States, and other countries having a surplus. The result will each year be an increasing acreage of land untilled and left to grow grass for pasturage, with the result of deterioration of the land, of land-owners with diminished incomes, of farmers without farms, and of agricultural laborers without employment, and of traders and manufacturers without buyers. The farmers ask governmental aid in protecting them from the intolerable and irresistible foreign competition. One asks for protective duties on foreign grain, another asks for a duty on foreign manufactures, out of which shall be paid a bounty for rotating crops. But manufacturers dare not imperil their foreign markets by such momentous concessions.

BANKRUPTCY.

During the present century there have been enacted in Great Britain more than ten brankruptcy acts, the last of which, that of 1883, now having been on trial for three years, is worthy of attention. Said the master of the rolls in the case of Reed, Bowen & Co.:

> This act of Parliament was passed because it had been proved to the satisfaction of the legislature that a majority of creditors, however large, was not careful and was not to be trusted; on the contrary, was careless; that they practically dealt with bankruptcies to this effect; that they in their own judgment wrote off the debts as utterly bad, but that they agreed to terms which might give some possibility or an evanescent chance of their getting something out of the wreck, and it was because of the knowledge and prudent behavior of creditors with regard to insolvent debtors that this act of Parliament was passed, which takes away from the majority of creditors that power which they had too recklessly and carelessly used, and puts the controlling power into the hands of the court for the purpose of protecting themselves against their own recklessness; for preventing a majority of creditors from thus dealing so recklessly, not only with their own property, but with that of the minority of creditors, and for the purpose of enforcing, so far as the legislature could, a more careful and moral conduct on the part of persons who eventually become insolvent debtors.

In the act of 1849 officialism was the controlling idea, and the result of that act being eminently unsatisfactory the act of 1869 was a swing to the other extreme and a permission to the creditors to take the best care of themselves. This again proving unsatisfactory, the act of 1883 was introduced with a swing back toward officialism. But in the act of 1849 no governmental department was specially charged with the supervision of either the conduct of the debtor or the administration of estates, the officials all being attached to the court. Now, in the 1883 act the control of nearly all bankruptcy administration is removed from the courts to a department, and that department in the person of the official receiver is interjected into so much of bankruptcy business as still comes under the cognizance of the court.

The Board of Trade is made the guardian of creditors and the inspecting and restraining authority over trustees in bankruptcy and their accounts and the depository of their funds, which the Board lodges in the Bank of England to the credit of "the bankruptcy estate account." The Board appoints an official receiver for each bankruptcy district, who is also an officer of the court having bankruptcy jurisdiction, and who has multifarious duties in connection with bankrupts and their estates. This officer, when a bankruptcy petition is presented

to a court, is immediately appointed interim receiver of the debtor's property and protects it until more permanent arrangements are made. He also obtains full information as to the condition of the insolvent estate for the benefit of the creditors, and it is one of his most important duties to protect the interests of the general public by inquiring into, exposing, and providing for the punishment of fraudulent and reckless trading or culpable extravagance.

Creditors may deal with a debtor's estate by composition or arrangement; but they have only slight power with respect to discharge of debtor. This power is in the court, who may grant, refuse, suspend, or make conditional the discharge, not entirely at its discretion, however, but by the application of well-defined rules to the special cases. Creditors, however, have a voice in the question of debtors' discharge, and it is listened to by the court with whom the decision finally rests, but experience has shown that creditors are either supine or needlessly lenient and even sometimes amenable to improper influences; the act makes the report of the official receiver the chief guide for the judge.

It is quite recognized in the act of 1883 that creditors have rights in respect of the estates of their insolvent debtors,* but it says that these shall be subordinated to a higher law, namely, the interests of commercial morality and of the state in maintaining integrity. In framing the act of 1869 it was supposed that creditors would not lose sight of the greater result while taking care of their individual interests, but as it turned out they hopelessly failed in their duties, not only to the community, but to themselves and to each other, and by common consent the act of 1883 is admitted to be an immense improvement, not only in taking cognizance of the business conduct and course of trading of the debtor, but in supervising and partially controlling the administrators of all insolvent estates.

The very searching examination of the bankrupt as to the conduct of his business for a period long anterior to his failure, has been productive of good results. The creditors, the courts, and the world see placed before them an exact account of the way in which the bankrupt became embarrassed, and can trace his gradual decline through every step. If there has been fraudulent or reckless trading it is certain to come out; and the important provisions of the bill under which it is brought out have proved undoubtedly a deterrent to some extent to careless and dishonest trading.

The bankruptcy act of 1869 was operative throughout 1883. The figures for this year are "almost identical with the annual average of the fourteen years during which that act was in operation. Hence the comparison with 1883 is a comparison with average results under act of 1869."

Years.	No. of cases.	Estimated liabilities.	Estimated assets.	Estimated deficiency.	Percentage of assets to liabilities.
1883	8,535	$103,501,456	$29,138,383	$74,363,073	28.1
1885	4,333	43,982,400	15,052,819	28,929,580	34.2
Decrease	.....	59,519,056	14,085,563	45,433,493	†6.1

* In all estates over £300 worth of assets they appoint their own trustee and committee of inspection, whose actions and accounts are, however, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade.
† Increase.

This table shows that loss to creditors through bankruptcy in 1885 was less than the average loss of preceding years by forty-five millions. Indeed, the inspector-general of bankruptcy claims in his report fifty-five millions. Such a splendid result is solid in the main and is due partly to a firmer basis of trading, induced by long years of depression and weeding out, partly to the beneficent effects of the new bankruptcy law and partly to the fact that the uncertainties attendant upon the execution of a new and complicated law have induced a proportion of debtors and creditors to quietly compound without publicity. The stringent bankruptcy law in the background has, however, stimulated the debtor to a better settlement than would perhaps have been made under the old statute. The Manchester Guardian Society, for example, is instanced as receiving an average of 42 cents on the dollar on compositions accepted by them in 1884, as against an average of 26 cents for the five previous years.

But there is good reason to believe that the number of private arrangements have not been greatly increased by the act. Independent inquiries, through bankers, made by the Board of Trade, show that there has been a striking diminution in the number of insolvencies during the past year, and that there has been within the knowledge of the bankers—a class certain to be well informed—no increase of private arrangements. Similar testimony comes from great trading organizations, and we must therefore conclude that the notable diminution of loss to traders in 1885—$45,000,000—through bankruptcy, is a solid and bona fide improvement.

Not only does the table show this great decrease in losses, and a reduction of one-half in the number of cases, but it also shows that the assets averaged 34 per cent. of liabilities against 28 per cent. under the old act. The collection of assets has also been conducted at a considerably reduced cost, as the following table shows:

Percentage of costs, both under the bankruptcy and liquidation clauses of the act of 1869 *of closed cases realizing less than* £300, *as compared with the percentage of costs of similar estates wound up by official receiver under the act of* 1883.

Percentage to—	Under 1869 act—non-official administration.		Under 1883 act—official administration.	
	In bankruptcy.	In liquidation.	1884.	1885.
Gross assets	51.96	50.69	33.	35.98
Net assets	74.64	64.20	37.9	41.72

The cost of administration has thus been reduced by about one-third.

When it is remembered [says the inspector-general of bankruptcy] that under the present act, in addition to all the work done under the old, there is also the duty of investigating and reporting on the debtor's conduct, that the amplest guarantee is afforded to creditors for the due administration of the funds of an estate, by virtue of the security required from the trustees, the control of the funds, and the official audit of all accounts, that the information now afforded to creditors is of a much ampler character than that formerly given, and that the creditors have the advantage throughout the administration of supervision by a highly trained body of officers of large experience, acting entirely free from partial or interested motives, it will be seen that while the actual cost of administration has been greatly diminished, the services rendered in respect of such cost have been materially increased.

The following figures show the percentages of cost in cases where the estates realized over £300.

Act.	Estates realizing £300 and under £1,000.		Estates realizing between £1,000 and £5,000.	
	Percentage to gross assets.	Percentage to net assets.	Percentage to gross assets.	Percentage to net assets.
Under 1869 act (year 1882)	39.28	52.68	24.44	29.47
Under 1863 act (year 1885)	25.00	28.00	16.00	18.00

Analysis of costs showing under different heads the proportion per cent. of such costs to the gross assets realized in all estates wound up by official receivers during the years 1884 *and* 1885.

Items.	1884.	1885.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Board of Trade and court fees, including commission on realizations	13.62	14.16
Law costs (petition)	3.61	3.83
Law costs after receiving order	.92	1.74
Fees for keeping possession, &c	1.99	2.12
Special manager	.06	.03
Assistance to debtor in preparing statement	.30	.50
Auctioneer	5.13	5.25
Other taxed charges	.55	.79
Gazette notices	.82	.92
Incidentals	2.26	2.35
Totals	29.26	31.69

The total expenditure on account of bankruptcy proceedings for the year ending 31st March, 1886, was $842,736, while the receipts for the same period were $964,068, showing a surplus of $121,332.

A striking evidence of public confidence in the act is given in comparing the proportion of bankruptcies to schemes and compositions with a similar proportion under the old act.

It may be assumed [says the report], looking to the actual testimony of experience regarding the conduct of insolvent debtors, that under any really sound system of administration which takes that conduct into account, schemes of arrangement and compositions under which a debtor secures his discharge will be the exception and adjudications the rule.

The following table shows the above-mentioned proportions:

Percentage of adjudications, schemes of arrangement, and compositions to total cases.

Period.	Adjudications.	Schemes.	Compositions.
Old act.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Average of thirteen years from 1869 to 1882	11.86	53.25	34.89
Year 1883	12.23	53.43	34.34
New act.			
Year 1884	90.03	1.72	8.25
Year 1885	91.51	1.80	6.69

We see that under the new act 91½ per cent. of cases have been adjudications against 12 per cent. under the old act, a significant proof of public confidence in the honesty, celerity, accuracy, and comparative *inexpensiveness* of official administration.

The following table shows the average assets and liabilities per case in adjudications, schemes, and compositions:

Period.	Adjudications.			Schemes.			Compositions.		
	Assets.	Liabilities.	Percentage of assets to liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Percentage of assets to liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Percentage of assets to liabilities.
Old act.									
Average of 13 years, 1869–1882	$3,557	$21,091	17	$4,087	$11,421	35	$2,243	$7,703	29
Year, 1883	2,151	20,103	11	4,827	13,884	35	1,640	6,472	25
New act.									
Year, 1884	3,596	13,845	26	28,876	41,579	70	11,100	22,054	30
Year, 1885	2,963	9,202	32	32,933	46,640	51	4,934	13,314	37

The following table, which tells us of a loss to creditors in sixteen years through bankruptcy proceedings of $1,166,000,000, is a striking commentary on human frailty; for experience has shown that the great proportion of bankrupts are such from their own ignorance, recklessness, or want of principle.

Estimated annual loss arising to creditors in England and Wales through bankruptcy proceedings during the period from 1870 *to* 1885.

Year.	Assets.						Total liabilities.‡	Net estimated loss to creditors.
	Liquidation.	Bankruptcies.	Total.*	Amount after deduction of one-third for expense of realization.	Compositions.†	Total assets for dividends.		
1870	$10,877,556	$9,565,538	$20,443,094	$13,628,730	$5,746,134	$19,374,864	$84,951,710	$65,576,846
1871	11,943,899	2,699,788	14,643,687	9,762,457	5,833,507	15,595,964	68,904,086	53,308,122
1872	12,926,655	3,027,673	15,954,328	10,636,217	5,042,657	15,678,874	69,529,719	53,850,845
1873	19,634,152	3,284,999	22,919,151	15,279,432	5,978,695	21,258,127	93,362,887	72,104,760
1874	16,847,302	2,362,418	19,209,720	12,806,481	7,224,368	20,030,849	97,995,104	77,964,255
1875	22,378,468	4,675,514	27,053,982	18,035,988	8,630,986	26,666,974	124,259,478	97,592,504
1876	18,974,770	2,522,564	21,497,334	14,331,555	8,506,865	22,838,420	101,580,152	78,741,732
1877	19,544,462	2,368,184	21,912,646	14,608,430	7,233,570	21,842,000	94,798,724	72,956,724
1878	26,441,504	9,639,227	36,080,731	24,053,819	7,976,053	32,029,872	145,867,205	113,837,333
1879	35,564,377	2,777,374	38,341,751	25,561,169	11,265,485	36,826,654	144,428,925	107,602,271
1880	16,244,089	1,639,703	17,883,792	11,922,529	4,996,076	16,918,605	78,781,996	61,863,391
1881	17,425,661	1,555,883	18,981,544	12,654,365	4,820,010	17,474,375	86,036,532	68,562,157
1882	19,030,000	1,949,062	20,929,062	13,986,043	5,752,227	19,738,270	92,989,373	73,251,103
1883	22,064,881	2,248,921	24,313,802	16,200,292	4,824,579	21,033,781	103,501,455	82,462,674
1884	4,532,944	10,667,421	15,200,365	10,133,580	4,830,142	14,963,722	68,082,308	53,118,586
1885	1,866,809	11,755,604	13,622,413	9,081,609	1,430,405	10,512,014	43,982,399	33,470,385
Total	276,297,529	72,739,873	349,037,402	232,691,606	100,091,759	332,783,365	1,499,052,053	1,166,268,68

* Estimated amounts. † Actual amounts. ‡ Partly estimated and partly actual amounts.

Though the new act is not without defects, which will probably be corrected by the legislature as time shall disclose them more fully, it is a natural evolution through numberless statutes from the simple beginning of Henry VIII, and is a vast improvement upon its progenitors. One cannot regard with favor the extreme tendency towards centralization existing now in Britain, nor can one sympathize with the demand so generally made that Government shall attempt a solution of every social problem; but a stringent control of bankruptcy matters is pecu-

liarly within the province of the supreme authority of the state, and is essential to the healthy development of commerce and commercial morality. In exercising this power the British Government has produced a bankruptcy law highly beneficent in its effects, and worthy the most careful study and attention of other nations.

SUGAR.

The beet crop of the world in 1870 reached 942,000 tons, while in 1884–'85 it had increased to 2,545,000 tons. The cane crop in 1870 was 1,661,000, while in 1884 it reached 2,260,000 tons. Thus in 1870 the beet industry produced 37 per cent. of the total supply, while in 1884–'85 it produced 53 per cent.

The consumption of sugar in the United States and Europe has risen from 2,600,000 tons in 1880 to 3,700,000 in 1885; but production, fostered and stimulated by the continental bounties on beet-root growing, has outstripped consumption.

The proportion of bounty-fed and non-bounty-fed sugar in the consumption of the United Kingdom has risen from 5 per cent. in 1863 to 26 per cent. in 1873, to 37 per cent. in 1878, and to 55 per cent. in 1885.

Bounties have been largest in Germany and Russia. During the first nine months of 1886 Great Britain imported from Germany nearly 4,000,000 cwt. of raw sugar, and 1,250,000 cwt. of refined sugar not one pound of which would have been imported, nor would the beets that made the sugar have been grown, perhaps, if natural laws had been allowed to govern the competition between cane and beet sugars; but under the fertilizing effects of the bounty the German crop has increased from 412,000 tons of roots in 1879–'80 to 2,500,000 in 1884–'85. The bounty amounts to about $9.70 per ton of sugar, but it is difficult to say exactly what it is, owing to the indirect method of figuring it, the method pursued being to levy a duty or tax upon the growth of beet-root, and then upon its manufacture into sugar to repay the tax upon the assumed or estimated number of tons of beet that were employed. In practice this estimate is always too high; in other words, the saccharine matter in the root is much underestimated, and hence the receipt of a drawback on numbers of acres of beets never grown. The method is analogous to that until very lately in existence in the United States for paying a veiled bounty to refiners, and, though commending itself to France so strongly that it has lately adopted the same system, our consul-general at Berlin in a late able report tells us that it is so unsatisfactory in its results to the Germans that strenuous efforts will be made to alter it.

The import of refined sugar from Russia sprung from almost nothing in 1875 to 800,000 cwt. in the first nine months of 1876. Under the influence of a heavy protective duty the beet crop rose from 275,000 tons in 1879–'80 to 370,000 tons in 1884–'85, and to 500,000 in 1885–'86, and there was an enormous accumulation of refined sugar for which there was no home market; hence in the spring of 1875 the Russian Government surprised the refiners of the world by announcing the unprecedented and extravagant bounty upon refined-sugar exports of $1.50 per cwt., which was afterward reduced to $1.20. The measure was not intended to be permanent. The Russian minister of finance is reported to have declared in April, 1886, that the then existing bounties had had the desired effect of freeing the Russian market from the accumulated stocks, and that it was not the intention of the Government "to supply foreign consumers with cheap sugar at the cost of the Russian state and of Russian consumers." I have in vain sought

for information as to whether this bounty still exists, but it is believed in England that it does, though the accumulated stock having been got rid of it does not stimulate exports as formerly.

The import of refined sugar from France during the first nine months of 1886 was less than 500,000 tons This nation, the first to adopt, more than twenty-five years ago, the sugar-bounty policy, stimulated production to a maximum of 465,000 tons of beet-roots in 1875. In this year reductions were made in the amount of bounty, and again in 1880, and production fell off to about 300,000 tons. But in 1884 a heavy bounty was again granted to certain classes of sugars to enable them to compete with what is known as moist sugar in England. Naturally the makers of loaf-sugar also demanded state aid, with the result of the introduction this year of the German system so well worked as to produce enormous bounty. The effect of this new legislation has just been felt in this country. Fine French crystals are selling for about $3.50 per cwt. It is this irruption of French sugar which has so suddenly supplanted the American granulated since November, 1886, though the simultaneous lowering of the American drawback was also a factor, though I suspect not quite so important a one.

The import of refined sugar from Holland and Belgium—all bounty-fed—amounted during the first nine months of 1886 to nearly 1,000,000 cwt.

The imports of refined sugar from the United States were, in 1883, 6,254 tons. In that year a rate of drawback was established that amounted to so considerable a bounty that in 1884 the import sprang up to 52,113 tons and in 1885 to 114,930 tons, and during the first eleven months of 1887 to 1,418,110 cwt. (70,900 tons). The secretary of the British Sugar Refiners' Committee said in April, 1886:

> I am in a position to state that it—the sugar bounty in America—is exactly £2 ($9.70) per ton or 2s. (48 cents) per cwt.; that is the legal bounty.

How he got into a position that enabled him to state what the American Government and many individuals were endeavoring in vain to discover, I am unable to say; but from his statement and those of others, it may be said that the general idea in England is that the American bounty amounted to between $7.40 and $9.70 per ton. The Russian, German, and American bounties have been what the English refiners particularly feared during the past year. They could cope, they said, with the French, Dutch and Austrian, but they find they cannot cope with the new French bounty. The reduction of the United States drawback, which went into effect on November 1, 1886, on refined sugar, from $2.82 per pound to $2.60 was simultaneous with a large import from France of absurdly cheap crystals (the effect of increased bounties) so that the American granulated has been driven from the British market during the last month of 1886, and was seriously interfered with during a considerable portion of the year, the import being reduced by more than 35,000 tons.

Even if in future relieved of the extraordinary competition of the French bounty, I cannot see that the United States can compete in this market, except that the new drawback amounts to a bounty, or that plethora of stock will force the refiners to throw some on this market regardless of returns. We have seen that in Russia in 1875, and in France in 1886, when the home market became blocked, the Government interposed and paid the refiners largely that they might ship abroad. In Germany last year the refiners voluntarily limited production, or there, too, would have been observed an enormous overplus

which refiners would in a probability have asked the state to help them unload. The fact is, the continental sugar industry has become a confirmed parasite of the state and is helpless, enfeebled, and doomed to die if the support be removed. The United States refiners cannot compete in Europe unless they, too, are subsidized by the Government.

It is worthy of attention that the English refiners are not only handicapped by the actual cheapness of foreign refined sugar, but also by the uncertainty that attends the action of foreign Governments. The enormous bounty of Russia came without notice, and is said to have reduced the values of fine sugars 75 cents per cwt. The bounty lately introduced by France has cut prices severely. If the refiners are stimulated to economy in processes and to improvements in machinery, to meet the foreign competition, they no sooner go earnestly to work than they are disconcerted by some unexpected foreign action. So they are all thoroughly discouraged, and one by one are closing their refineries. In this connection it is worthy of note that the receipts of unrefined sugar in Great Britain for eleven months of 1886 from the Continent, as compared with corresponding period of 1885, show a falling off of 67,413 tons, while the corresponding figures with respect to refined sugars show an increase of 64,000 tons. A volume could not show more clearly than do these figures the disadvantages under which English refiners work.

Again and again have they petitioned the Government for aid. Again and again have they pointed out that not only were large refining interests ruined in England and thousands of men driven out of employment, but that large cane plantations in the colonies, particularly in the West Indies, were going out of cultivation, that their owners were being ruined, and that their laboring population were reduced almost to starvation. But the answer of the Government has always been that if foreign Governments were guilty of the economic folly of providing cheap sugar for England, that England would not balk their aims by interposing a countervailing duty. But this answer has been esteemed by failing refiners and ruined planters as poor consolation; and the people who have had the benefit of the cheap sugar, I think, so far as I can judge, agree with them, and would willingly sacrifice a penny or two a pound on sugar, and, in this particular instance, their robust free-trade principles, in order to maintain their domestic and colonial sugar interests.

EXPORTS.

The general export trade from this consular district for the past year needs no special comment, as its condition remains about as last year. The experience of a large firm of galvanized-iron manufacturers, in shipping their product hence to Australia, is worthy of note, however. It appears that an Australian freight ring of great power exists in London, and that the Bristol firm, in order to be able to ship at all, were forced to sign an agreement binding itself to ship only by ring ships.

On several occasions opposition vessels to those of the ring were put on, and then the rates suddenly dropped from 20*s.* or 25*s.* a ton to 10*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* These sudden and excessive falls and rises of freight are due entirely to the existence of the ring, no such feature having existed prior to its formation.

Finally the Bristol firm took advantage of an advantageous opposition offer, and loaded a cargo from Bristol to Melbourne and Sydney with the result that the ring refused to carry their goods any more except at a prohibitive rate. "The consequence is," say this firm, "we must either submit to the dictation of the ring or combine with others to oppose. The combination is most injurious to artisans, merchants,

manufacturers, ship-owners, and Australian colonists. It is also a potent cause of depression in trade by unduly weighting English manufactures with rates of freight in excess of what foreign manufactures pay to our own colonies."

The exports from this consular district to the United States show an increase of $50,000 in value for the year ending September 30, 1886 (Tables D and E). The decrease in exportation of tin-plates ($109,000) is nominal not real, owing to the circumstance that these shipments, though still leaving Bristol, are declared at other consulates, mostly at London. The increase of $7,000 in the value of Bath bricks shipped is due to enlarged production, a new company having been organized to handle the peculiar scouring-sand of the Parrett River bed. The new export of $63,000 worth of woolen yarns is due to the enterprise of a single firm who inaugurated a trade by sending a traveler to the States. The shipment of waste-lead fumes is a new export of lead fumes, which are secured by a patent process, instead of, as is often the case, being lost. The product is cheaper than zinc fumes, and to some extent is capable of taking the place of the latter in manufacturing. The export of wool from this district is due to the great demand in the States, which induced American buyers to scour this country thoroughly for small lots.

IMPORTS.

The import trade of Bristol is largely made up of provisions. In this connection I wish to draw special attention to the way in which Canadian cheese has supplanted the United States product. The Canadian cheese is imported each year in increasing quantities in the Bristol district, and finds each year increasing favor, both with dealers and consumers. While the import of all foreign cheeses fell off in Liverpool in 1886 by 250,000 boxes, the import in Bristol from Montreal increased by 12,000 boxes—total for year 201,000 boxes—and the receipts from New York fell off considerably. Great Britain manufactures each year 135,000 tons—and good cheese, too—valued at about $35,000,000. Now, the very prince of English cheese is held to be the Cheddar, made in Somerset; and yet Canadian cheese made on the Cheddar principle has actually, right here in Somerset, where I write, been sold for a penny a pound more than a cheese actually made in Cheddar Valley.

There is a hot controversy now raging in the English papers as to whether Cheddar cheese is the result of particular herbage and pasturage, or of a particular mode of manipulating the milk; and I think that all but Somersetshire men are pretty well agreed that this toothsome cheese is the result of superior methods rather than of special grasses. And the Canadians have gone on improving until they have surpassed their teachers; but the United States do not appear to have proportionately advanced, or if they have they consume their best makes at home. A large dealer and importer writes:

> I import largely of Canadian cheese. I find it preferable to States cheese. It is finer in flavor and arrives here in much better and cooler condition (which is a very important matter during the summer months). It also maintains its mild flavor much longer than States cheese.

My correspondent attributes the inferiority of the American cheese to Canadian to climatic conditions not so favorable; but whether he is right I am not able to say. I can only point out in what ways our American products are held to be lacking, leaving it to those who manufacture at home to seek out the causes and supply deficiencies.

The import of both Canadian and States butter has fallen off somewhat during the past year, owing principally to the fact that butterine made on the continent has been more acceptable to the palates of those who sought a cheap butter than the real article, if it had become, as it sometime does, stale. But here, again, we find the falling off largely with the States butter.

I am indebted to Mr. Symes, our vice-consul at this port, for the following report on American bacon. The recommendations therein contained are worthy of careful attention, as Mr. Symes has a large practical knowledge of this trade.

The consumption of American bacon in this district during the past year or season has been somewhat limited, the much more extensive breeding and feeding of hogs both in Ireland and England being the cause, as was the case last year, of all the markets being well supplied with what is described here as home-cured meat, which as a rule is preferred by the English public. As long as feeding stuffs are so plentiful and obtainable at such low range of values, as now for some time has been current, this state of things is certain to continue in Great Britain and Ireland.

Complaints have been made this year that the American packers have gone to the other extreme in respect to salting their meats, and whereas before this present season the article was objected to because it was too heavily salted, it is now losing favor and values are often somewhat depreciated, because there is not sufficient salt used either in the curing or the packing.

Singed and scalded long sides, Cumberland cut and bellies, have no doubt been shipped insufficiently cured and insufficiently salted to stand all the risks of the voyage of importation, consequently much bacon that no doubt when it left the packers' hands was apparently good and handsomely packed, has, on its arrival in the English markets, become more or less out of condition, and disappointing to the importer. On the other hand it must be admitted that some sorts, for instance, long clear backs, singed Staffordshire and hams have been well cut, well packed, and found more favor than ever. The condition and appearance of these meats have certainly on their arrival been more tempting to buyers, and all that could reasonably be desired, giving, to say the least, general satisfaction and meeting a good and fairly ready sale.

The system of packing bacon in borax is losing favor; in fact, there is a growing objection to this style of packing, as the meat will not keep good, and invariably if the importer cannot place it immediately on its arrival for prompt and quick sale he suffers loss by deterioration, &c.

The demand for American bacon will not continue at all on a large scale unless more care than ever is bestowed, (1) in the cut—the pieces of the hog must be neatly cut and trimmed uniform in size and evenly cured; (2) in the cure—the cure must be complete so that the meat cannot become tainted; (3) in the packing—salt is necessary not only to keep the meat clean but to prevent injury from heat and other causes whilst in transit *en voyage.*

Bacon packed in salt seems to stand the voyage much the best, and on arrival the turnout is always better than when otherwise packed; indeed it is usually preferred and desired that most of the various cuts be carefully and lightly salted in the cure and in the packing.

Refined lard has found an increased consumption, and the business in that article, although it is stated not very profitable, has been fairly satisfactory.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum was imported into the United Kingdom in 1886 to the extent of 1,250,000 barrels, of which 120,000 came to Bristol. Last year the Russian opposition menaced our English market, but during 1886 the Baku product has been out of the field, though to keep it out prices ranged unusually low during the year, though in December they recovered to 14 cents per gallon. It seems from what I can hear within the limits of my district, that the question as to whether it shall be Russian or American petroleum is entirely or almost entirely a question as to price. Though the oils appear to differ somewhat in their attributes, yet what one lacks in one respect appears to be compensated by some advantage in another respect. We have the control of the trade and a reputation for our brands, and the Russians must give decided advantage as to price to overcome these; and it is doubtful if they could do this, with the wasteful methods in vogue at Batoum, even if the American refiners were supine during the contest, which is rather far from likely. Russian petroleum would probably not have been seen on the British market in 1885 had it not been for the continued complaints from consumers as to the quality of the American oil. When the quality improved, the Russian oil was driven out of the market. A large dealer writes me:

In consequence of the American refiners having reverted to the satisfactory standard of quality which they formerly shipped, and which gave satisfaction in this market, the demand here for Russian has become very small and this will no doubt continue as long as the quality of American is maintained.

Another very large firm of importers do not, I regret to say, speak so well of the quality of the oil, and they specify one cargo, "shipped under what are considered the most favorable climatic conditions, viz, in June," in regard to which "much fault was found."

The petroleum tested during the year ending May 31, 1886, by the British Petroleum Association was almost entirely American. About 2,000 samples flashed under 77°, while 914 flashed at or above 77°. Of the high test the greatest number flashed about 107°. As to color, 57.6 per cent. were graded as standard white, 27.4 as prime white, 3.5 as superfine white, and 6.6 as water white. About 5 per cent. were inferior to standard white in color, but the inferior stuff was usually so distributed as to be within the proportion, and only about 15,000 barrels out of 582,000 were certified as unavailable for tendering on contract.

There seems to be imminent a change in methods of conveyance, and tank-steamers will probably be more and more used. A considerable number are already in use by the Russians. Their employment will probably considerably reduce the cost of carriage notwithstanding that they must return in ballast. Their introduction has met with disfavor in New York amongst a class whose labor in some degree they supplant, but the objections to them would apply to any new mechanism that saved labor, and it is to be hoped that if they are found to be a real advantage, their introduction will not be delayed even though it involve a considerable change in present procedure. The explosion at Liverpool within the past few days of a tank-steamer will probably be used throughout the world as a powerful argument against the system, but gross carelessness existed here, and with reasonable precaution the accident would never have happened.

LEATHER.

Messrs. Dove & Wilcox, large importers and dealers, write:

So far as the British leather trade is concerned we must characterize the past year as one marked by no special features. A large volume of business has been done at

prices which have fluctuated only a little, but which have in the net result left us on a level some 5 per cent. lower than occupied twelve months ago. On the whole the business done has been sound and healthy, and our factors and merchants have not to mourn over any large deductions from their profits caused by the failure of their correspondents. In American leather it gives us pleasure to record a very considerable augmentation of the trade of this port. Other houses have shared in this development, and, speaking for ourselves, we find that during the nine or ten months of 1886 already elapsed we have already imported 30 per cent. more weight of American produce than we did during the whole of 1885, and for it all we have had a ready market. The traffic has obtained indeed a firm foothold here, and exists on such a basis as promises to secure its permanency. A healthier specimen of trade and commerce it would not be easy to discover.

The comments of this firm on the increase of the American leather trade are of the same tenor as the information I have received from Davies & Co. and other large factors. It is a pleasure in these days of depression and gloom to be able to record such satisfactory conditions obtaining in our American export leather trade.

NAVIGATION.

Tables F and G show the navigation and import returns of Bristol for the year 1886. I have dealt so fully in previous reports with the general trade conditions existing at Bristol that it is unnecessary for me here to go into them at any length, though I must not omit to mention the important operations that have been carried on by the city government to improve the navigation of the Avon. The effect of the extensive work of the city will not be entirely perceptible for another year to come, but at the expiration of this period the depth of the river from the Bristol docks to its junction with the Bristol Channel will practically be increased by 3 feet, thus opening the river to vessels drawing 27.6 feet; a signal improvement, and one that will probably result in the discharge at Bristol of many cargoes that are now discharged at some inconvenience at the city's docks at the mouth of the Avon.

In concluding, I wish to express my appreciation of the courtesy of Mr. F. B. Gridlestone, the secretary and general manager of the Bristol docks, who is always most kind in extending what information I may desire relative to his department.

LORIN A. LATHROP,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bristol, January 7, 1887.

TABLE A.—*Value of real property in the United Kingdom, calculated by reference to the assessments to income tax for the year* 1883–'84.

Description.	Income.	No. of years' purchase.	Capital value.
Lands	$318, 473, 493	25	$7, 961, 837, 325
Messuages and tenements	618, 288, 825	16	9, 892, 621, 200
Other profits from land (manors, fines, &c.)	4, 151, 124	25	103, 778, 112
Quarries	4, 443, 114	7	31, 101, 801
Mines (one-half)	17, 188, 478	7	120, 353, 411
Water-works (one-fifth)	2, 929, 633	20	58, 592, 660
Canals, &c. (one-fifth)	8, 190, 319	20	163, 806, 380
Fishings	2, 783, 638	20	55, 672, 760
Total value of real property in United Kingdom			18, 387, 763, 659

TABLE B.—*Value of personal property in the United Kingdom, calculated, so far as is possible, by reference to the assessments to income tax for the year* 1883–'84.

Description.	Income.	No. of years' purchase.	Capital value.
Farming stock and implements of husbandry	.....	.....	$1,459,950,000
Funded and unfunded debt, metropolitan and municipal stocks, excluding those portions held for public or charitable purposes (partly estimated)	.....	.....	3,696,462,004
Indian, colonial, and foreign Government funds	$99,203,602	25	2,480,090,050
Mines (one-half)	17,188,478	7	120,319,346
Iron-works	14,653,031	4	58,612,124
Gas-works	23,743,653	20	474,873,060
Water-works (four-fifths)	11,713,665	20	234,273,300
Canals, &c. (one-half)	8,185,453	20	163,709,060
Public companies (other than companies carrying on concerns specifically described)	165,144,677	15	2,477,170,145
Foreign and colonial securities	47,039,589	15	705,593,835
Railways in United Kingdom	160,852,424	25	4,021,310,600
Railways out of United Kingdom	18,385,637	20	367,712,740
Mortgages and other loans on the security of the rates	24,424,963	25	610,624,075
Other profits	6,355,649	20	127,112,980
Trades and professions (one-fifth of total income of 180 millions, sterling)	175,194,000	15	2,627,910,000
Total under income tax	.....	.....	19,625,722,319
Income of non-income-tax paying classes derived from capital	291,990,000	5	1,459,950,000
Foreign investments not in Schedule C or D	145,995,000	10	1,459,950,000
Movable property not yielding income, *e.g.*, furniture of houses, works of art, &c	.....	.....	4,866,500,000
Total value of personal property in the United Kingdom	.....	.....	27,412,123,319

TABLE C.—*Return of Imperial taxation exclusively borne by real and by realized personal property, respectively.*

Amount of taxes exclusively borne by real property.			
Income tax, at the rate of 5*d.* (10 cents) in the £, or a little over 2 per cent.	.....	$18,589,160	Duty charged 1883–'84.
Probate and legacy duty (portion of)	$4,136,525	.....	Based on actual receipts for 1883–'84.
Succession duty (portion of)	3,309,220	.....	
Total death duties	.....	7,445,745	
Land tax (Great Britain)	.....	5,161,040	
Inhabited house duty (Great Britain)	.....	9,934,380	Duty charged 1883–'84.
Total taxation 1883–'84	.....	41,080,325	
Amount of taxes exclusively borne by realized personal property.			
Income tax, at the rate of 5*d.* (10 cents) in the, £ or a little over 2 per cent.	.....	18,722,355	Duty charged 1883–'84.
Probate and legacy duty (portion of)	27,782,848	.....	Based on actual receipts for 1883–'84.
Succession duty (portion)	778,640	.....	
Total death duties	.....	28,561,488	
Total taxation 1883–'84	.....	47,283,843	

TABLE D.—*Declared exports from the consular district of Bristol to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.*

Articles.	For the quarters ending—				Total for the year.	Total for previous year.	+ Increase. − Decrease.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.			
Bath bricks	$4,262			$4,682	$8,944	$1,948	+$6,996
Books	1,831	$1,765		2,065	5,661	2,873	+2,788
Chemicals	15,887	11,469	$4,945	10,676	42,977	42,976	+1
Chocolate and cocoa	21,835	9,752	7,372	4,801	43,760	39,227	+4,533
Floor-cloth	3,504	1,391	3,411	1,949	10,255	8,854	+1,401
Gloves	2,566				2,566		+2,566
Glue	4,514	1,790	2,704	3,588	12,596	12,187	+409
Glycerine		4,544			4,544		+4,544
Green fruit		2,406			2,406		+2,406
Hemp tow			1,264		1,264		+1,264
Machinery				1,026	1,026		+1,026
Mineral waters			1,985	272	2,257		+2,257
Paper stock		2,041	1,429		3,470	8,420	−4,950
Sausage-cases	2,187	1,425	1,670	2,067	7,349		+7,349
Scrap-iron		2,459			1,459		+2,459
Stoneware		413	82	567	2,062		+1,062
Tin-plates	140,789				140,789	250,474	−109,685
Tin and type metal		14,590	25,148	14,025	53,763	6,050	+47,713
Twines and netting		865	1,207		2,072		+2,072
Waste-lead fumes			4,178	10,840	15,018		+15,018
Wool				13,600	13,600		+13,600
Wool cloths	2,000	1,215	5,364	5,894	14,473	5,875	+8,598
Yarns	13,797	16,106	19,822	13,706	63,431		+63,431
Sundries	4,767	1,078	545	1,863	8,253	20,771	−12,518
Total	217,939	73,309	81,126	91,621	463,995	399,655	191,488
Total previous year	48,139	84,808	124,269	142,439	399,655		
Increase	169,800				64,340		
Decrease		11,499	43,143	50,818			127,153

TABLE E.—*Declared exports from the consular agency at Gloucester to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.*

Articles.	For the quarters ending—				Total for the year.	Total previous year.	+ Increase. − Decrease.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.			
Books, music, and pictures	$324			$390	$714	$363	+$351
China and hardware		$145			145		+145
Machinery and ironwork	1,905	1,998	$706	2,644	7,253	3,219	+4,034
Rose trees, shrubs, and garden plants	3,480	899	78		4,457	4,517	−60
Salt						1,343	−1,343
Tesselated tiles, &c						15	−15
Tin-plates, &c	12,637	30,410	22,756	9,057	74,860	95,460	−20,600
Woolen cloths	15,814	8,154	5,255	11,754	40,977	46,622	−5,645
Sundries	5,324	1,251	2,446	3,315	12,336	3,387	+8,949
Total	39,484	42,857	31,241	27,160	140,742	154,926	+13,479
Total previous year	39,074	44,521	26,459	44,872	154,926		
Increase	410		4,782				
Decrease		1,664		17,712	14,184		27,663

RECAPITULATION.

Total from this consular district, 1886	257,423	116,166	112,367	118,781	604,737	554,581	204,972
Total from this consular district, 1885	87,213	129,329	150,728	187,311	554,581		
Total increase, 1886	170,210				50,156		
Decrease		13,163	38,361	68,530			154,816

TABLE F.—*Tonnage of vessels arrived with cargoes from foreign ports during the year ending December* 31, 1886.

Ports.	Tonnage.
Bristol	345,847
Avonmouth	163,486
Portishead	71,784
Total	581,117

TABLE G.—*Principal imports from foreign ports during the year ending December* 31, 1886

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Grain ... quarters	2,256,946	Flour ... tons	29,807
Foreign animals:		Oil cake ... do	39,731
Oxen	9,832	Petroleum ... do	16,283
Sheep	11,943	Sugar ... do	55,010
Bacon and hams ... tons	4,384	Timber and deals ... loads	93,517
Cheese ... do	8,225		

FALMOUTH.

Report of Consul Fox on the trade navigation and commerce of the consular district of Falmouth, England, for the year ended September 30, 1886.

THE PILCHARD FISHERY.

The quantity of pilchards cured during the season 1885–'86 amounted to about 17,000 hogsheads. The quantity exported was 15,819 hogsheads, and about 2,500 to 3,000 hogsheads remained in pickle over the season.

The following copy of the annual circular, published by Messrs. G. C. Fox & Co., of this town, shows the ports to which the fish were exported, and the prices realized by the curers of them.

The exports during the past season, including some 1,500 hogsheads kept on this side from the previous season, show a total of 15,819 hogsheads as per list below.

Prices to curers fluctuated mainly between $14.60 and $7.30. For some choice early parcels better prices were paid, and in other instances curers who delayed selling had to compete with later and better quality fish, and had consequently to make concessions in price.

The drift nets are credited with about three-fourths of the catch, and the seines with one-fourth.

A brisk demand continued in Italy during Lent, being encouraged by low prices, and we understand that only 300 to 400 hogsheads remain in stock in Italy, some of which are 1884–'85 fish. On this side there are 2,500 to 3,000 hogsheads being kept over season in pickle. It is only within the last few years that this practice has been resorted to in Cornwall.

Pilchard shipments, season 1885–'86.

Date.	Steamers.	Loading ports.	Genoa.	Leghorn.	Naples.	Bari.	Venice.	Total.
1885.			*Hhds.*	*Hhds.*	*Hhds.*	*Hhds.*	*Hhds.*	*Hhds.*
Aug. 24.	Via London	Penzance	114					114
Sept. 7.	....do	....do	131					131
9.	....do	Plymouth	54					54
9.	Via Liverpool	....do	99					99
18.	....do	....do	147					147
21.	....do	....do	51					51
21.	....do	Falmouth	58					58
27.	Palmyra	Penzance	646½		156			802½
Oct. 5.	Via Liverpool	Plymouth	83					83
7.	....do	Penzance				51½		51½
14.	Fenella	....do	328		87½			415½
14.	Via Liverpool	Plymouth	130					130
19.	....do	do	21					21
19.	....do	Falmouth	32½					32½
28.	Roxana	Penzance	780	40	195			1,015
Nov. 3.	Via Liverpool	Falmouth	4					4
5.	Via London	Plymouth	102					102
9.	Adria	Penzance	544½	35	298½			878
18.	Via Liverpool	....do				200		200
18.	....do	Plymouth	133					133
19.	Via London	....do	77					77
23.	Mazeppa	Penzance	925½	100	316½			1,342
Dec. 7.	Mand	Plymouth	558½	70				628½
8.	Palmyra	Penzance	641	341	325			1,307
14.	Via Liverpool	Falmouth		50				50
16.	....do	Penzance		50				50
19.	....do	Plymouth	45	40				85
21.	....do	Falmouth		100				100
22.	Ravendale	Plymouth	1,081	60				1,141
22.	Vanessa	Penzance	971½	260	731			1,962½
22.	Via Liverpool	....do					50	50
28.	....do	Falmouth			15	20	50	85
28.	....do	Plymouth	203½					203½
1886.								
Jan. 6.	Morocco	....do	802½					802½
9.	Adria	Penzance	945½	349	712			2,006½
11.	Via Liverpool	Falmouth	50	25				75
11.	....do	Plymouth	29					29
25.	Roxana	Penzance	730½	135	178½			1,044
25.	Via Liverpool	Falmouth		13½				13½
Feb. 8.	....do	Plymouth		8				8
8.	Camilla	Penzance	120	30	87			237
			10,639	1,706½	3,102	271½	100	15,819

THE PRODUCE OF CORNISH MINES.

The mining industries of Cornwall (with the expection of copper mines) have been in a much less depressed condition than they were in the previous year.

The following statistics will show what was the produce of the various mines during the year 1885, no later accounts having been published, viz:

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.
	Tons.	*cwt.*	
Arsenic (crude and refined) and arsenical pyrites	4,633	13	$133,823 38
Dressed copper ore*	19,734	00	248,731 68
Lead ore	241	00	9,736 86
Nickel	600	00	1,771 40
Tin ore, dressed:			
From mines	12,883	18	2,963,031 78
From open works	93	15½	21,626 72
From fore shores	1,395	15	226,810 16
China-clay, and china-stone, fire clay, potter's clay, &c	312,413	00	1,140,269 61
Slate, and slate slabs	11,662	00	103,982 50
Zinc ores	1,031	00	8,818 09
Wolfram	374	00	23,354 33

* Amount of metal produced by smelting being 1,578 tons.

FALMOUTH AS A PORT OF CALL.

The returns of vessels of all nations arriving during the year 1885 (exclusive of coasters and ships of war) were as follows, viz:

Flag.	No. of vessels.	Tons registered.	Flag.	No. of vessels.	Tons registered.
English	917	650,180	Spanish	17	6,705
German	270	128,863	Russian	10	3,756
Norwegian	217	94,631	Belgian	5	2,946
Italian	169	94,820	Uruguayan	2	1,288
Swedish	82	37,598	Brazilian	2	284
Danish	75	17,091	Ottoman	1	1,190
French	61	37,167	Portuguese	1	359
Dutch	42	12,518	Buenos Ayres	1	110
Austrian	38	18,378			
Greek	22	15,178	Total	1,949	1,143,962
American	17	20,951			

The number of such arrivals in 1884 was 1,945, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,192,259. This return, therefore, shows an increase of 4 in the number of vessels, and a decrease of 48,297 in the aggregate tonnage. The number of American vessels calling at Falmouth was 17, with an aggregate tonnage of 20,951, whilst in 1884 the number was 18, having an aggregate tonnage of 21,529, indicating a decrease, as compared with 1884, of 1 in the number of arrivals, and 578 in the tonnage.

Imports from the United States.

Vessel.	Tons registered.	From—	Cargo.	Flag.
Oakdene	1,086	Newport News	Maize	English.
West York	689	Portland, Oreg.	Wheat	Do.
City of York	1,195	San Francisco	Flour	Do.
Nina Seconda	541	Philadelphia	Maize	Italian.
Enchantress	577	Mobile	Timber	English.
Lucille	276	Bull River	Phosphate	Do.
Total	4,364			

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Falmouth to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	
China-clay, and china-stone	$13,689 53	$11,034 37	$6,237 77	$4,335 51	$35,297 18
Arsenic	11,863 65	3,524 18	3,384 21	4,978 91	23,745 95
Total	25,553 18	14,558 55	9,621 98	9,309 42	59,043 13
Total for preceding year	18,261 58	39,163 38	15,998 71	25,231 87	98,655 54
Increase	7,291 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	24,604 83	6,376 73	15,922 45	39,612 41

In 1884–'85 the number of such importing vessels was 5, with an aggregate registered tonnage of 3,853.

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES.

Complete statistics relating to such imports can only be obtained from the customs by payment, and the only particulars I have the means of giving in respect of this branch of commerce are the following. I have means of supplying any particular of a like character as regards such imports in other ports within my consulate:

Articles.	Whence imported.	No. of vessels.
Tin ore, bones, onions, guano, pitwood, potatoes, plaster of paris, and bark.	France	13
Timber	Sweden	9
Do	Norway	8
Oxen, 49 cargoes; pyrites, 4; bones, 1	Spain	54
Timber	Russia	3
Maize and barley	Roumania	5
Guano, sugar, and bark	Belgium	6
Potatoes	Germany	3
Nitrate and guano	Peru	2
Timber	Canada	1
Bones	Argentine Republic	1
Phosphate	Hayti	1
		106

The number of such importing vessels in 1884 was 104.

THE HARVEST.

In this district the harvest is very nearly completed, and with the exception of barley, which is below the average in quantity, the grain crops are good in quantity and quality, but the prices are still extremely low. The green crops promise to be abundant.

HOWARD FOX,
Consul.

HULL.

Report of Consul Moore.

The trade of Hull during the year has shown some remarkable vicissitudes, but the trade of the port as illustrated by the number and tonnage of the ships which have frequented it during the year has after all, not been so bad as was at one time expected. In the year 1885 the trade of Hull showed remarkable progress, and the tonnage which entered its docks from abroad was over 100,000 tons in excess of any preceding year. But, just as the year closed, this vast tonnage showed signs of falling off, and when January of the present year set in a complete collapse occurred. Month after month this decrease continued, until at one period it nearly reached 100,000 tons. Then a change for the better commenced, and the tonnage of the port showed a gradual improvement until the great decrease had been nearly all rubbed off, and, in fact, the sailing tonnage of 1886 has now exceeded that of 1885. The following figures show the exact position of affairs.

INWARD TONNAGE.

The tonnage entering the port of Hull from January 1 to December 24, in 1885 and 1886, stands as follows:

Class.	1885.		1886.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamers	2,213	1,432,708	2,176	1,402,325
Sailing vessels	703	270,324	652	278,417
Total	2,916	1,703,032	2,828	1,680,742

One pleasing feature in connection with the trade of the port is the steady increase in the large class of vessels visiting Hull, no less than six sailing vessels and twenty-five steamers above 2,000 tons register having arrived here with cargoes. In 1885, of the vessels which came to Hull from abroad, only thirteen steamers and two sailing vessels were above 2,000 tons register, and in 1884 only two of the vessels that arrived at Hull were above that tonnage.

The following table classifies the tonnage of the vessels, both steam and sail, which arrived at Hull from abroad in 1886, compared with the total of both classes of vessels in 1885:

Tonnage.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total 1885.	Total 1886.	Tonnage.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total 1885.	Total 1886.
Under 100 tons	3	71	74	99	1,600 to 1,700 tons	6	10	16	18
100 to 200 tons	30	130	160	155	1,700 to 1,800 tons	18	3	21	21
200 to 300 tons	256	152	408	410	1,800 to 1,900 tons	10	3	13	17
300 to 400 tons	447	107	562	591	1,900 to 2,000 tons	15	4	19	26
400 to 500 tons	234	56	290	319	2,000 to 2,100 tons	9	4	13	2
500 to 600 tons	223	25	246	268	2,100 to 2,200 tons	1	2	3	2
600 to 700 tons	249	8	252	200	2,200 to 2,300 tons	1	.....	1	2
700 to 800 tons	139	13	151	163	2,300 to 2,400 tons	.....	.....	7	1
800 to 900 tons	106	8	113	98	2,400 to 2,500 tons	7	.....	7	7
900 to 1,000 tons	118	6	124	130	2,500 to 2,600 tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000 to 1,100 tons	115	9	124	109	2,600 to 2,700 tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,100 to 1,200 tons	61	8	69	99	2,700 to 2,800 tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,200 to 1,300 tons	83	4	87	87	2,800 to 2,900 tons	7	.....	.....	1
1,300 to 1,400 tons	18	6	24	18					
1,400 to 1,500 tons	24	10	34	27	Total	2,176	652	2,828	2,939
1,500 to 1,600 tons	5	8	13	9					

The average of the vessels arriving in Hull in 1885 was 584 tons, which in 1886 had risen to 594 tons, an increase of 10 tons.

OUTWARD TONNAGE.

Of the vessels which arrived at Hull from abroad in 1885, only 77.954 per cent. left Hull for foreign ports, but in 1886 this percentage had increased 78.999 per cent., or an increase of 1.045 per cent.—a small increase, it is true, but an encouraging sign.

On December 24, 1885, the ships that had left Hull for foreign ports during the year consisted of 2,394 vessels of 1,329,586 tons. In 1886, on the same date, the return stood at 2,358 vessels of 1,327,612 tons, or an increase of only 26 tons. This small increase, however, would have been materially improved had another tide been taken into account.

The remarks made respecting the decline in the inward tonnage also apply to the outward tonnage. This showed a great decrease in the earlier months of the year, but, as 1886 grew older, the decrease was gradually reduced, until, as shown above, there is now a slight increase in the outward tonnage.

The following figures show the fall and rise of the outward tonnage of Hull during 1886, the figures representing the total outward tonnage of Hull in 1885 and 1886 at the conclusion of each month, and the decrease in 1886:

Months.	1885.	1886.	Decrease.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
January 31	92, 688	83, 419	4, 269
February 28	175, 024	158, 605	16, 419
March 31	277, 600	238, 444	39, 156
April 30	384, 260	340, 680	43, 580
May 31	487, 300	467, 147	20, 153
June 30	605, 330	582, 144	23, 186
July 31	732, 147	719, 662	12, 485
August 31	868, 153	863, 365	4, 788
September 30	1, 002, 624	990, 769	11, 855
October 31	1, 134, 653	1, 129, 228	5, 425
November 30	1, 248, 000	1, 245, 972	2, 028
December 24	1, 327, 586	1, 327, 612	.....

The decrease in the outward tonnage shows no comparison with the decrease in the inward tonnage, for whereas the former reached 90,000 tons, the latter never exceeded half that amount.

Total foreign and coastwise tonnage.

Description.	Vessels inward.				Vessels outward.			
	1885.		1886.		1885.		1886.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Foreign	2, 917	1, 703, 032	2, 826	1, 680, 742	2, 394	1, 327, 586	2, 358	1, 329, 612
Coastwise	1, 585	350, 527	1, 538	336, 526	2, 099	705, 260	1, 572	682, 220
Total	4, 501	2, 053, 559	4, 364	2, 017, 268	4, 493	2, 032, 846	3, 930	2, 009, 832

The trade of Hull extends to nearly every country of the world, China, Japan, the islands east of the Indian Ocean, and Patagonia alone excepted. In examining the work of the port for the year with various countries of the world, a commencement should be made with the White Sea. From the ports in this dreary part of the world we have had a fair amount of arrivals, viz, inward, 29 vessels, 12,121 tons; outward, 1 vessel, 545 tons. We have nothing to send to this sea, the vessel which sailed being in ballast. The imports consisted of linseed, tar, and timber.

NORWAY.

The trade of Hull with the Scandinavian countries has always been most extensive. To and from Norwaya considerable amount of tonnage has passed, as under: Inward, 274vessels, 140,586 tons; outward, 261 vessels, 131,722 tons.

In consequence of the Norwegians adopting a method of preserving herrings, large numbers of small vessels now find their way to Hull

from Scandinavia with full cargoes of this product. Our export of coal and seed oils to Norway was as follows: Coal 23,900 tons, linseed oil 29,805 cwt., cotton oil 1,030 cwt.

SWEDEN.

From this country we receive large quantities of pig, bar, and other manufactured iron, and wood, chiefly deals, although many pit-props are also sent us. Vessels inward 313, bringing 177,142 tons; outward, 282 vessels, 147,111 tons. At one time a vast amount of bacon was imported into Hull for Sweden by the Wilson line steamers to America, but now that that firm have established a line which trades between Gothenburg, Stettin, Copenhagen, and New York direct, some of this trade has been diverted. Exports as under: Coal 122,301 tons, linseed oil 13,149 cwt., and cotton oil 5,992 cwt.

RUSSIAN BALTIC PORTS.

The arrivals and departures have been: Inward, 242 vessels, 176,032 tons; outward, 251 vessels, 197,001 tons. The export of coal and oil to Russian Baltic ports was: Coal 138,786 tons, linseed oil 6,041 cwt.

GERMANY.

The ports we deal with in Germany are comparatively few, but the trade we do with them is very large. The particulars of our German trade are: Inward, 420 vessels, 271,482 tons; outward, 437 vessels, 266,838 tons. Nearly all our trade with Germany is done through the five ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin, Königsberg, and Dantzic. Some of the vessels included in the arrivals were new fishing vessels for Hull. The ships from Emden and Leer were loaded with materials for paper-making. The vessels outward to Stralsund were generally loaded with oil. We once did a great trade with Lubec, but since the consolidation of the German Empire its glory seems to have departed, and it is now no more use, at least so far as Hull is concerned, than the dead towns of the Zuyder Zee.

German ports have received our coal and oil to the following extent:

Port.	Coal.	Linseed oil.	Cotton oil.
	Tons.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Burg	297	.....	.....
Dantzic	5,988	608	535
Bremen	2,884	13,276	6,371
Flensburg	36	1,150	.....
Fairwater	10,557	.....	.....
Königsberg	178	33	1,158
Kiel	242	.....	.....
Hamburg	84,376	65,039	37,956
Stralsund	2,026	32,104	.....
Stettin	24,584	3,840	7,924
Rostock	733	2,593	100
Total	131,901	118,542	54,038

It will therefore be seen that our exports in this respect to Germany have been exceedingly large, and if every country had as much a few more oil mills would be running in Hull than there are to-day.

DENMARK.

Denmark has sent us a considerable quantity of barley and sent out in a large number of small vessels from very small ports. The quantity of barley imported was about 9,000 tons, which was brought in 57

vessels, 7,174 tons register. These vessels were from 18 ports, the largest amount of tonnage received from one place being 1,237 tons.

Vessels to the number of 72 left Hull for 18 ports in Denmark, their tonnage being 21,361 tons. Excepting those that called in at Copenhagen to discharge general cargoes, they were all coal laden. To Copenhagen we sent 29,248 tons of coal, 8,444 cwt. of linseed oil, and 1,337 cwt. of cotton oil. The principal Danish ports to which we sent coal were to Svendborg, 2,005 tons, Nykjobing, 1,152 tons, and Ronne, 2,131 tons, the total quantity shipped being 39,886 tons.

HOLLAND.

The ports of Holland are generally much like Hull, in that they are chiefly places of transit, the goods which they bring to us being principally other than Dutch produce. Five steamers arrive at Hull every week from Rotterdam, two from Harlingen, and two from Amsterdam, the amount of produce that they bring being very large, butter, cheese, and fruit predominating. The tonnage returns vary very little from year to year.

Port.	Vessels inward.		Vessels outward.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Amsterdam	120	44,891	124	43,650
Harlingen	104	28,211	102	27,517
Rotterdam	(*)	92,725	251	85,549
Groningen	(*)	285	.....	.....
Hoogesand	(*)	70	.....	.....
Total	499	166,182	477	156,716

* Figures blurred.

Our coal and oil exports have been as follows:

Port.	Coal.	Linseed oil.	Cotton oil.
	Tons.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Amsterdam	10,696	812	3,257
Harlingen	10,452	100	.....
Rotterdam	6,569	17,092	41,762
Total	27,717	18,004	45,019

BELGIUM.

The trade between Hull and Belgium is chiefly confined to the two ports of Antwerp and Ghent, although we occasionally have vessels from other Belgian ports. There is nothing to be noted in this trade, save the ever increasing imports of Belgian iron. The returns are as follows:

Port.	Vessels inward.		Vessels outward.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Antwerp	107	41,949	110	46,412
Ghent	64	18,964	64	18,869
Ostend	3	993	.....	.....
Bruges	1	72	.....	.....
Brussels	1	96	.....	.....
Lorraine	1	80	.....	.....
Terneuzen	1	235	.....	.....
Total	178	62,389	174	65,281

To Ghent we have shipped 15,660 tons of coal, and to Antwerp 4,930 tons; total, 20,590 tons. We have also sent to Antwerp 1,893 cwt. of linseed oil and 30,400 cotton oil, and to Ghent 220 cwt. cotton oil.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

From Jersey we are now getting a large quantity of potatoes, which are brought to Hull in the Wilson steamers, which trade there in the season. This year these vessels brought 104,646 cwt. of potatoes. We have also had from Jersey a cargo of 300 tons of stone, and from Guernsey a cargo of granite. The arrivals and departures were as follows:

Island.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Jersey	25	7,316	32	7,707
Guernsey	1	140	3	160
Total	26	7,456	35	7,867

Our coal export has been, to Jersey, 3,067 tons, and to Guernsey, 645 tons.

FRANCE.

Our trade with France may be said to be limited to the four ports of Dunkirk, Bordeaux, Rouen, and Marseilles. It may be interesting to know that of the 16,000,000 eggs imported into Hull during the present year not a few came from Russia.

We have had vessels to or from French ports as follows: Inward, 153 vessels, 47,743 tons; outward, 147 vessels, 41,232 tons.

Our coal and oil exports were: Coal, 18,741 tons; linseed oil, 763 cwt.; cotton oil, 4,494 cwt.

PORTUGAL.

As is well known, the mail steamers of the Portuguese Government trading between Lisbon and the African possessions of that country come on to Hull with cargo and to refit. They also bring to Hull African produce, such as elephants' teeth and other valuable articles. From Portugal we also receive large quantities of locust beans. Excepting the steamers, all the vessels which come to Hull from Portugal are loaded with locust beans. During the present year a new trade has sprung up between Lisbon and Hull, a line of steamers which also run into some south of England port, having commenced to bring onions and cattle from Lisbon to Hull, leaving here for Hamburg with wine. This has materially increased the inward tonnage from Portugal this year.

The following shows our trade with Portugal: Vessels 46, tons 24,568; import of locust beans, 4,637 tons.

Outward we have had 12 mail steamers, 16,361 tons, to Lisbon, our export of coal being practically *nil*. We have sent to Lisbon 890 cwt. of linseed oil.

SPAIN.

From Spain we receive large quantities of ore, wine, oil, onions, and oranges. Inward, vessels 60, tons 38,550; outward, vessels 13, tons 5,673. Our exports of coal have been to Tarragona 715 tons and to Cadiz 704 tons.

Our imports from Spain were as follows:

Grapes	barrels	13,065
Oranges	bushels	359,317
Ore	tons	20,458
Onions	cases	7,244
Oil	barrels	1,670

GIBRALTAR.

To Gibraltar we have sent 3 ships, of 1,663 tons, which took out 3,003 tons of coal.

ITALY, SICILY, AND CANDIA.

The steamers trading to the various Italian ports from Hull have brought us nearly all the goods we have received from the west coast of Italy, whilst the Wilson line to Trieste have similarly brought all our goods from the east coast. The latter line also call at the various ports in Sicily.

Our arrivals and departures have been: inward, vessels 25, tons 16,260; outward, vessels 18, tons 12,478.

Our exports of coal and seed oils to these places have been, linseed 1,445, cotton 4,709, coal 7,472.

MALTA.

To Malta only 2 vessels, of 2,033 tons, have sailed direct, but our export of coal reached the total of 5,409 tons. We also sent 201 cwt. of linseed oil.

AUSTRIA.

The only ports with which we do much business are Trieste and Fiume. Our trade is strictly confined to the Wilson line of Trieste traders. The inward ships have been 19, of 18,089 tons, and the outward 17, of 16,265 tons. We have sent to Fiume 364 cwt. linseed oil and 1,033 cwt. cotton oil, and to Trieste 706 cwt. of the former and 16,001 cwt. of the latter commodity. We sent out to Trieste only 10 tons of coal, and to Fiume 247 tons.

GREECE.

From Greece we receive valonia and currants, the relative quantity of which has been, valonia 803 tons, currants 7,112 cwt. Vessels 7, tons 1,059.

TURKEY AND CYPRUS.

We have had nothing from any port in Turkey in Europe, but from Cyprus we have had four vessels (3,921 tons), which have brought 2,450 tons of locust beans. This is a great falling off when compared with last year. From Smyrna we have had 11 vessels (9,530 tons), which brought 1,689 tons of cotton seed, 3,636 tons valonia, 1,072 tons of barley, 1,062 tons of beans, and 6,000 boxes of raisins.

Outward we have sent 4 ships (4,744 tons) to Constantinople, 1 vessel (669 tons), the cargoes consisting of coals, linseed oil, cotton oil, &c.

EGYPT.

Last year 87 steamers, 96,870 tons register, and loaded with 170,500 tons of produce, came to Hull from Egypt. This year the arrivals numbered only 60 steamers, 71,326 tons register.

The import has been:

	Tons.
Cotton seed	104,022
Beans	16,122
Wheat	1,000

And small quantities of onions, oranges, gum, cotton, bones, &c. From Hull 7 vessels, of 8.026 tons, have sailed to Alexandria, taking out coal, linseed oil, and cotton oil.

THE BLACK SEA.

During the year we have had our first cargo of petroleum from the Black Sea. There have arrived 60 vessels, 73,819 tons, bringing 6,076 tons wheat, 76.995 quarters rape seed, 27,605 tons barley, and 51,428 tons maize.

From Taganrog and Odessa we have also received vast quantities of wool and oats, and various kinds of seed and other produce have come in vast quantities from Odessa and other places. Last year the inward tonnage from the Black Sea ports reached 89,000 tons.

ALGERIA AND MOROCCO.

The arrivals and goods brought have been 22 vessels, 4,867 tons, bringing 1,500 tons barley, 4,954 tons beans, and 120 tons grass. This shows a very large increase over last year.

INDIA.

Hull's trade with India as a total shows very little alteration when compared with last year. There is a slight improvement, but only a slight one, of about 8 per cent., the total tonnage being 108,686 tons this year as against 100,076 tons last year. Calcutta has shown a considerable increase in tonnage, but it has been at the expense of Bombay. The most notable feature of the trade of the year has been the importation into Hull of large quantities of castor oil, first from Calcutta and from Bombay. The details are, 69 vessels, 108,686 tons, in 1886, as against 67 vessels and 100,076 tons in 1885. Messrs. Wilson still continue to send steamers regularly to Bombay, and of the 37 arrivals from that port during the year 16 were Wilson liners. To Bombay we have sent 2,564 cwt. of linseed oil and 80 cwt. of cotton-seed oil.

MAURITIUS.

One vessel of 775 tons sailed from Hull to the Mauritius, taking out 1,028 tons of coal.

AUSTRALIA.

Last year five cargoes of wheat came from Australia and New Zealand. Outward we have shipped several cargoes of rails. We have also shipped to Melbourne 248 tons of coal and 376 cwt. linseed oil to Sydney. The inward return is, 12 vessels, 15,909 tons.

UNITED STATES PACIFIC PORTS.

This trade continues to increase. San Francisco has declined, but Portland has risen during the year, as the following table will show:

Ports.	1886.		1885.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
San Francisco	34	54,679	40	57,419
Portland	21	24,417	8	8,970
Total	55	79,096	48	66,389

In 1884 the tonnage was 43,824 tons. The import of wheat from these two ports during 1886 was just under 120,000 tons.

Our export has been to San Francisco 4,267 tons of coal, and to Wilmington 8,186. In addition to the vessels which took out full cargoes, several were partly loaded at Hull; thus the outward tonnage is much larger than the cargoes taken would indicate. The figures are: to San Francisco, 6 vessels, 10,070 tons; Wilmington, 4 vessels, 5,623 tons; total, 10 vessels, 15,693 tons.

CHILI.

The arrivals have been as follows: 11 vessels, 8,700 tons, with 1,650 tons nitrate, 851 tons guano, and 10,696 tons wheat. The tonnage of the vessels arriving last year was 10,200 tons. Outward, we have sent 330 tons of coal to Valparaiso.

THE RIVER PLATE.

The arrivals from the countries bordering on the River Plate have been: 11 vessels, 6,044 tons linseed, 39,022 quarters and 535 tons bone-ash. Outward, the figures are, 7 vessels, 3,950 tons, with 3,716 tons coal.

BRAZIL.

This year the arrivals from Brazil have been pretty numerous, although the vessels have been but small. The traffic, however, is much larger than last year, 13 vessels, 3,522 tons, with 3,520 tons cotton seed. Last year, 4 vessels, 697 tons with 950 tons cotton seed. Increase, 9 vessels, 2,825 tons, with 2,570 tons cotton seed.

GUIANA, WEST INDIES, AND MEXICO.

From the ports bordering on the Gulf of Mexico (exclusively those of the United States) we have had the following: 6 vessels, 1,525 tons, with 730 tons phosphate, and 1,258 tons mahogany. Last year the import of mahogany was 963 tons.

UNITED STATES.

Our arrivals from and departures to the United States have been as follows:

Port.	Vessels inward.		Vessels outward.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Apalachicola	1	350		
Baltimore	5	6,853	1	1,359
Brunswick	2	727		
Bull River	1	1,289		
Charleston	1	391		
Coosaw	1	1,118		
Darien	1	522		
Galveston	6	2,577	3	3,358
Mobile	1	440		
New Orleans	1	1,381		
Newport News	1	1,111		
New York	55	104,142	55	109,237
Pensacola	9	8,862		
Philadelphia	7	6,371	7	6,330
Port Royal	4	4,908		
Savannah	2	1,094	2	2,471
Wilmington	4	1,769	2	759
Doboy			1	572
Total	102	143,351	71	124,075

Our importations from American Atlantic ports have included:

Articles.		Quantity.	Whence imported.
Wheat	tons	19,541	New York.
Wheat	do	6,668	Baltimore.
Wheat	do	1,881	Newport News.
Wheat	do	2,400	Philadelphia.
Maize	do	4,381	Baltimore.
Oats	do	813	New York.
Bacon	do	28,000	Do.
Lard	do	3,600	Do.
Cotton	do	10,040	Do.
Oil	barrels	41,594	Do.
Oil	do	29,450	Philadelphia.
Oil cake	tons	3,295	New York.
Oil cake	do	3,600	Galveston.
Cotton seed	do	1,000	New Orleans.
Phosphate rock	do	2,292	Coosaw.
Phosphate rock	do	2,590	Bull River.
Phosphate rock	do	5,955	Port Royal.
Turpentine and resin	do	1,885	Wilmington.
Turpentine and resin	do	404	Charleston.
Turpentine and resin	do	1,015	Savannah.
Turpentine and resin	do	783	Brunswick.
Wood	loads	10,720	Pensacola.
Wood	do	651	Darien.
Wood	do	563	Mobile.
Wood	do	427	Apalachicola.
Maize	tons	26,990	New York.

Very little cargo, save transshipments, goes from Hull to America, but New York has taken 3,972 tons of coal, and Galveston 380 tons. To Boston 322 cwt. linseed oil was shipped, and 50 cwt. to New York.

CANADA.

Our imports from Canada get smaller and smaller every year, and we have to record this year the following: Seven vessels, 5,856 tons, with 1,263 tons maize, 7,190 loads wood, 1,104 tons peas, and 1,180 cases extract of bark. Outward we have sent one vessel, 1,137 tons, to Quebec, and one vessel, 303 tons, to Miramichi. They took out 400 tons of coal to Quebec and 104 to Miramichi.

AZORES.

Like Canada, our transactions with the Azores get less every year. In 1885 we had five cargoes of oranges from these islands. This year they have been reduced to three. These vessels were of the aggregate of 1,993 tons, and they brought 42,896 bushels of oranges and some pineapples.

FOREIGN CATTLE.

The following is a table showing the number of animals landed at the Citadel Site depot, at Hull, for the year 1886:

Quarters ending—	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.	Sheep passed after slaughter.	Sheep condemned.	Pigs condemned.
March 31	162	663	20,239	17	21,081	8	1	.....
June 30	196	4,826	32,900	1,101	39,023	1	.....	2
September 30	1,116	1,703	2,427	1,107	6,353	.....	.....	2
December 31	163	299	5,542	392	6,396	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,637	7,491	61,108	2,617	72,853	9	1	4

Of the above number 1,065 beasts were from New York; the remaining number of beasts, calves, and pigs, from Harlingen; sheep

from Hamburg. Those landed dead were suffocated. They were free from contagious disease and condemned by local authority as unfit for human food.

LEOPOLD MOORE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hull, England, December 31, 1886.

Nationality of ships arriving at the port of Hull between September 30, 1885, *and September* 30, 1886.

Country.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Country.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	2,090	1,337,317	Holland	10	1,515
Germany	217	106,974	France	5	1,143
Norway	183	66,487	America	4	6,975
Sweden	136	46,154	Greece	1	948
Denmark	135	44,825	Belgium	2	89
Russia	60	27,180			
Portugal	12	16,350	Total	2,865	1,661,262
Italy	10	5,305			

Return of ships arriving at and departing from the port of Hull between September 30, 1885, *and September* 30, 1886.

Country.	Inward.				Outward.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Algeria	1	713						
Argentine Republic	2	1,949	12	5,117	1	1,113	6	2,372
Australia							11	15,832
Austria	19	18,637			18	17,591		
Azores	3	2,252						
Belgium	183	66,679	8	855	184	66,698	4	5,168
Brazil	1	842	12	2,680	1	887	3	1,236
Canada	2	2,292	8	5,926			2	1,440
Candia			3	976				
Channel Islands	24	7,224	1	132	22	7,089	11	1,044
Chili			14	11,502			2	1,229
Cyprus			4	2,520			1	414
Denmark	9	5,077	55	6,051	17	12,163	57	10,205
Egypt	65	75,367			8	9,074		
France	157	51,249	7	1,177	139	41,015	13	1,445
Germany	380	250,053	36	7,222	370	245,307	54	13,634
Gibraltar					1	298	1	156
Greece	1	300	5	759				
Guiana, British							2	824
Holland	517	176,834	6	455	523	167,474	1	147
India	59	90,651	8	10,971	19	29,745		
Italy	16	10,850	3	512	10	7,284	3	1,516
Japan					1	1,774		
Malta					2	2,033		
Mauritius							1	775
Mexico			4	1,118			1	307
Morocco			16	2,430				
Newfoundland							1	158
Norway	137	106,055	129	39,425	119	93,774	97	33,513
Peru			1	412				
Portugal	19	18,429	20	3,961	12	16,358		
Russia:								
Baltic	175	139,338	82	26,353	214	182,445	36	11,404
Black Sea	47	55,298			19	23,379		
White Sea	7	4,292	14	4,087	1	545		
Sicily	3	3,251						
Spain	70	38,535	1	210	6	2,045		
Sweden	218	144,123	137	33,045	163	126,098	141	33,949
Turkey in Asia	11	10,398	1	156				
Turkey in Europe					4	4,259		
United States:								
Atlantic	63	117,115	39	35,093	52	103,519	21	19,364
Pacific			47	69,524			8	11,024
Uruguay			1	363			1	792
West Indies			2	407				
Total	2,189	1,397,303	676	263,459	1,905	1,160,967	478	173,447

LEEDS.

Report by Consul Wigfall.

In presenting the consolidation of the exports declared from the Leeds consular district to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1886, I beg leave to submit the following remarks.

It may be premised that the turn of the commercial tide which set in during the early or mid summer of 1885 in the United States has now begun to make its influence felt in Great Britain.

One of the first and most decided indications of underlying vitality which has thus far become manifest is the rise in the price of wool, and, by reason of the important proportion borne by the woolen and worsted trades to the general industries of the Leeds district, the renewed activity in this raw material has to an especial degree shown its effects here. Renewal of confidence is perhaps the most marked result as yet; but even that is much. Manufacturers are still working on old contracts. Advanced prices are not very easy to obtain; but a firmer feeling is present, particularly in the better class of goods, and while the advance in wool has been too violent to render some reaction improbable, it is reasonable to predict that the intense depression of recent years is unlikely soon to return.

The coal trade shows a better tone, and the output from the pits has a tendency to increase.

Slight indications of hardening in the price of pig-iron are reported from some of the British markets, though no decided demand for the finished product has yet appeared, and engineering firms are said still to be short of work.

Larger transactions in leather are mentioned.

The brick works are reported to be fairly employed. The corn trade remains dull, with dealings restricted and prices not very satisfactory to sellers. Wholesale clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, are all somewhat quiet; and, while chemicals are called dearer, it may be said of general business in the district that the attitude is one of expectation rather than as yet of actual realization.

For the commercial year ending September 30, 1886, the number of invoices declared at the Leeds office was 1,492, against 1,089 for the same period in 1885; being an increase this year of 403 invoices, or 37 per cent. The declared values for the same time were $1,848,313.17 in 1886, against $1,297,645.10 in 1885; showing an increase this year of $550,668.07, or 42½ per cent. in declared values.

A like increase has been shown at the Huddersfield consular agency, where the number of invoices declared from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885, was 1,684, against 2,101 this year, or an increase of 417—about 25 per cent. In declared values at Huddersfield, which this year are $3,331,193.18, against $2,586,400.89 last year, an increase is exhibited of $744,792.29, or about 29 per cent. for 1886 over 1885.

For the whole consular district a total of 3,593 invoices declared gives a declared value of $5,179,506.35; being an increase in number of invoices of 29½ per cent., and in declared value of 33⅓ per cent.; thus indicating not only an advance in the number of transactions, but an appreciation as well in the average amount of each; this latter being for this year $1,441.55 of value for each invoice declared, against $1,400.67 for each one last year.

Comparing the successive quarters, the increase will be seen to have occurred as follows in amount of values and percentage of increase:

Period.	Amount.	Increase.
		Per cent.
December quarter	$206, 385 14	23½
March quarter	334, 346 69	36
June quarter	372, 245 25	44
September quarter	382, 483 28	31
Total	1, 295, 460 36	33½

F. H. WIGFALL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leeds, England, October 11, 1886.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Leeds to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
Worsteds	$404, 713 02	$455, 058 99	$276, 443 71	$375, 270 14	$1, 511, 485 86
Woolens	246, 496 37	283, 175 17	327, 349 49	298, 854 02	1, 155, 875 05
Woolens and cotton	4, 412 31	5, 540 40	7, 929 62	10, 794 00	28, 676 33
Unions	13, 685 67	15, 648 61	13, 228 87	13, 205 86	55, 769 01
Unions and worsteds	567 98	3, 653 06	.....	.....	4, 221 04
Unions and woolens	1, 657 46	6, 321 89	1, 138 01	851 64	9, 969 00
Woolens and worsteds	8, 528 68	50, 110 28	20, 585 71	38, 609 31	117, 833 98
Worsteds, woolens, and unions	.....	.....	6, 675 75	1, 303 65	7, 979 40
Silk and worsted	624 37	.....	.....	.....	624 37
Silk and cotton	98, 013 75	86, 335 71	204, 490 27	251, 942 79	640, 782 52
Mohair and cotton	11, 333 79	16, 485 10	.....	63, 666 20	91, 485 09
Mohair, silk, and cotton	18, 067 50	307 76	40, 730 80	45, 061 77	104, 187 33
Mohair yarn	1, 409 88	2, 146 43	.....	.....	3, 556 31
Hair and wool, &c	33, 782 85	34, 136 89	36, 721 40	51, 343 50	155, 984 64
Cottons	5, 657 09	6, 986 64	10, 590 75	16, 413 35	39, 597 83
Cotton velvets	2, 212 75	15, 185 72	5, 800 60	1, 890 91	25, 089 98
Cotton, sewing	17, 296 29	13, 851 02	16, 807 56	13, 405 85	61, 360 72
Fustians and stuffs	18, 309 86	14, 555 11	10, 900 02	17, 299 22	61, 064 21
Shawls	1, 322 00	11, 485 97	1, 415 72	27, 154 31	41, 378 00
Linens, twines, &c	50, 422 27	90, 544 91	92, 469 63	99, 592 93	333, 029 74
Stationery, paper, &c	6, 648 05	10, 774 55	.....	5, 134 54	22, 557 14
Earthenware, &c	6, 371 95	8, 825 34	19, 709 99	13, 292 65	48, 199 93
Metals, machinery, &c	27, 287 97	34, 199 56	53, 754 64	110, 009 14	225, 251 31
Chemicals and dye-stuffs, &c	42, 290 44	39, 439 59	20, 944 65	33, 745 92	136, 420 60
Confectionery, &c	5, 795 11	4, 065 67	7, 161 38	2, 200 77	19, 222 93
Teasels	139 62	.....	249 16	231 40	620 18
Down clothing	250 99	.....	.....	2, 347 80	2, 598 79
Furs and skins, &c	27, 040 93	34, 310 22	19, 829 16	8, 797 80	89, 978 11
Grease, oil, &c	18, 731 80	3, 046 11	1, 983 59	1, 879 64	25, 641 14
Leather, &c	2, 820 04	9, 331 90	14, 645 63	12, 119 17	38, 916 74
Sundries	4, 653 05	204 43	1, 818 31	149 97	6, 225 76
Sheep casings	.....	1, 485 30	993 58	3, 068 75	5, 547 63
Worsted yarn	.....	5, 115 18	.....	.....	5, 115 18
Chinese goods	.....	960 92	.....	.....	960 92
Grindstones, &c	.....	488 79	.....	218 91	707 70
Yarns, &c	.....	.....	4, 414 58	975 25	5, 389 83
Flax, &c	.....	.....	.....	96, 202 05	96, 202 05
Total	1, 079, 963 84	1, 263, 727 22	1, 218, 782 08	1, 617, 033 21	5, 179, 506 35
Total for preceding year	873, 578 70	929, 380 53	846, 536 83	1, 234, 549 93	3, 884, 045 99
Increase	206, 385 14	334, 346 69	372, 245 25	382, 483 28	1, 295, 460 36

LIVERPOOL.

Report by Consul Russell.

I transmit herewith the annual commercial report for the year 1885, accompanied by eleven tables of statistics relating to the navigation, commerce, &c., of this port. The totals and comparisons in the report refer to Liverpool only.

IMPORTS.

The value of foreign and colonial imports amounted to $461,272,655, which was a decrease $49,887,379 as compared with 1884.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Wheat.—The import of wheat was 17,419,874 cwt., which was an increase of 4,566,191 cwt., compared with 1884. At the opening of the year average California was selling at $1.82 per 100 pounds, falling to $1.64 in February. In April again selling at $1.82 to $1.94, falling again in May to $1.70, which proved to be the average price during the year. American winter wheat at the opening of the year was selling at $1.76 per 100 pounds. In April it reached $2, which was the highest price during the year. The price for the remainder ruling from $1.70 to $1.82.

The following table shows the comparison of American and Indian wheat, which ruled at this market during the year 1885:

Description.	Price at the opening of the year.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Price at the close of the year.
Average Californian	$1 82	$1 88 to 1 94	$1 64 to 1 70	$1 70 to 1 76
American winter	1 76	2 00	1 70	1 70 to 1 76
No. 1 White Bombay	1 76	1 88	1 58	1 58
White Kurrachee	$1 58 to 1 64	1 82	1 46	1 52
Red Kurrachee	1 52	1 76 to 1 82	1 39	1 46

Maize or Indian corn.—The imports of maize or Indian corn amounted to 8,653,919 cwt., which was an increase of 1,451,034 cwt. as compared with 1884. The year opened with maize selling at $1.21 per 100 pounds, falling in February to $1.03, rising in March and April until it reached $1.27, which was the highest price during the year.

There was very little variation in price during the remainder of the year, and ranged from $1.09 to $1.15 per 100 pounds.

Bacon.—In the early months of 1885 bacon fairly maintained its value, but as April and May passed over prices began to decline. At no time during the year has an active, healthy demand been experienced, and prices have apparently dragged or drooped from week to week, without marking at any time such a fall as would stir up trade. And yet, while this was the character of the bacon trade, low prices were having their usual effect, and the total quantity taken for consumption shows an increase of 89,450 boxes, or nearly 20 per cent. over that taken in 1884.

The price at the beginning of the year was $7.29 to $9.73, and at the close of the year $6.07 to $9.24.

Hams.—Hams in the early part of the year brought fairly remunerative prices, but the autumn demand proved small and the year ended

with heavy losses to all interested in the article. The price at the beginning of the year was $13.38 and at the close $10.21.

Lard.—The demand for consumption in this article has been good, though at no time active. In January the value was $8.99, in June $8.26, and at the close of the year $7.78. The import was 613,212 cwt. as against 511,765 cwt. in 1884.

Cheese.—The year opened at $15.32 per cwt., fine factories gradually falling to $14.11, in April reacting to $15.08, but meantime these high prices had checked demand and holders found themselves with heavy stocks of overkept parcels and the new season just upon them. A rush to realize ensued, and in the course of five or six weeks prices fell nearly 50 per cent. In October $12.65 was paid, but as demand again slackened the price fell by the end of November to $10.49, from which figure it again crept up to $12.40, which was the price at the close of the year. The import was 960,366 cwt. as against 1,108,057 cwt. in 1884.

Butter.—Choice parcels of butter have met with a ready sale throughout the year and at not unsatisfactory prices, but to do this the quality and condition had to be perfect. The result of importing medium grades has been as usual disastrous, owing to the market being supplied by butterine. The price, which at the beginning of the year was $27.98, gradually fell until June, when the price was $18.24, and was the lowest price during the year, from which figure the price again increased. The price at the close of the year was $21.89 per cwt. The import was 73,676 cwt. as against 107.570 cwt. in 1884.

Beef.—The import of salted and fresh beef amounted to 736,438 cwt., and when compared with 1884 shows an increase of 128,651 cwt. Extra India mess commanded $27.98 per tierce in January, and during the spring remained fairly steady. In April a sudden demand caused prices to advance $2.43 to $3.65 per tierce. A steady decline set in in May and carried prices down to $19.46, the price at the close of the year being $20.67 per tierce.

Pork.—The import of pork, salted and fresh, was 150,801 cwt. as against 140,119 cwt. in 1884. At the opening of the year pork was selling at $15.80 per barrel, and in April it had reached $17.02, but from that time a steady decline was experienced, and at the close of the year the price was $12.77.

Cotton.—The import of raw cotton was 11,712,276 cwt. as against 14,432,469 cwt. in 1884, exhibiting a decrease of 2,720,193 cwt. The year opened with a moderate demand, middling boweds selling 12 cents per pound, good fair Dollerah 10 cents per pound, and good fair Egyptian 13 cents per pound. The highest price for American cotton during the year was on the 26th February, when middling boweds were quoted 12 cents per pound, and the lowest on the 30th December, when it was 10 cents per pound.

Tobacco.—The import of unmanufactured tobacco was 33,715,446 pounds, which showed the marked increase of 12,789,330 pounds as compared with 1884. The year opened with the small stock of 21,081 hogsheads, but in face of a large crop in the West an active market was not expected, and consequently in the first half of the year the chief operations were in Virginia tobacco, which began to arrive early. Later on there was a lull, and the large arrivals from the West kept manufacturers from buying those tobaccos beyond their immediate requirements, and by the time the samplings were completed the new crop had been safely housed, and this tended still further to maintain a quiet market.

Bank rates.—The Bank of England rate of discount, which at the opening of the year was 5 per cent., fell on the 29th January to 4 per cent., on March 19 to 3½ per cent., on May 7 to 3 per cent., May 14 to 2½ per cent., at which rate it remained until the 12th of November, when it increased to 3 per cent., and again on the 17th December to 4 per cent., which was the rate at the close of the year.

EXPORTS.

The exports, the produce of the United Kingdom, were $387,658,386 in value, and exhibited a decrease of $35,305,036 compared with the exports of 1884.

The value of declared exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1886, was $33,532,938.68. This amount, when compared with 1885, exhibits an increase of $6,855,-431.09.

WOOL.

The import of wool into Liverpool during the year 1885, including goat's wool or hair, amounted to 51,977,460 pounds, and the export (including British and colonial wools) amounted to 28,946,463 pounds.

The following figures show the value of the leading descriptions of wool at the close of each year from 1883 to 1885:

Description.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Clothing wool.			
Port Philip:	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Washed, average	40	40	32
Unwashed, average	26	25	20
Peruvian washed, average	20	16	14
Lima unwashed, average	15	13	13
Buenos Ayres unwashed, average	13	13	11
Abudia unwashed, average	13	11	11
Combing wool.			
English washed:			
Sussex flocks	29	26	24
Lincoln hogs	20	21	20
Lincoln wethers	19	19	18
Alpaca, average Islay fleece	33	29	26
Mohair, average Turkey fleece	38	37	31
Carpet and blanket wools.			
East India, first Candahar	22	18	19
English Noils, medium	23	17	16
Donskoi washed, carding	16	14	14
Smyrna washed, average	18	16	16
East India Pac Pathan, yellow	18	15	14
Scotch Highland, smeared	8	7	8

NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING.

The annual statement of the shipping and navigation of the United Kingdom (a Government publication) shows that during 1885 there entered this port from foreign countries and British possessions 4,668 vessels of 5,173,330 tons, and cleared 4,246 vessels of 4,822,021 tons. There also entered in the coastwise trade 12,189 vessels of 2,503,761 tons, and cleared 12,027 vessels of 2,769,163 tons. These figures compared with those of 1884 show that there has been a falling off, viz, in arrivals from foreign countries and British possessions 184 vessels, or 36,027 tons, and in the clearances 253 vessels, or 144,915 tons. The na-

tionalities which showed marked decreases in the arrivals were, British, 25,023 tons; Norwegian, 72,264 tons; Spanish, 51,260 tons; Austrian, 740 tons; French, 10,973 tons; Italian, 238 tons; while Russian tonnage increased 779 tons, Swedish, 3,689 tons; Danish, 2,623 tons; German, 23,006 tons; Dutch, 1,123 tons; Belgian, 799 tons; and United States, 26,990 tons.

The countries from whence tonnage entered which show the greatest decrease are, Germany, 19,772 tons; Belgium, 14,441 tons; France, 34,520 tons; Portugal, 17,848 tons; Austrian territories, 14,157 tons; Mexico, 11,091 tons; United States (Atlantic coast), 37,666 tons; and Brazil, 14,664 tons. The countries which showed an increase of tonnage were, from Russia (northern ports), 24,009 tons; Russia (southern ports), 16,426 tons; Spain, 42,944 tons; Egypt, 10,012 tons; Tripoli, 6,719 tons; United States (Pacific coast), 106,034 tons; Peru, 7,516 tons, and Argentine Republic, 18,688 tons.

SHIP-BUILDING.

This branch of the shipping industry shows a decline when compared with the previous year of 3 vessels, of 8,454 tons. This return is exclusive of vessels built for foreigners, of which no official record is published.

The number of sailing vessels built was 15, of 16,277 tons, and 10 steam vessels, of 5,363 tons.

LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

The report of the mersey docks and harbor board for the year ending 30th June, 1886, shows that 20,598 vessels, of 8,370,723 tons, paid tonnage and harbor rates, and was a decrease compared with the previous year of 931 vessels, or 200,731 tons. The total amount collected on account of these vessels was $4,727,242.78, and is made up as follows: Dock tonnage and harbor rates, $1,191,816.60; dock rates on goods, $1,422,875.17; town dues on goods, $1,077,801.84; Graving-dock rates, $148,359.75; Gridiron rates, $1,779.31; and dock rent, $84,610.11.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The gross amount of customs revenue collected at this port during the year 1885 amounted to $13,513,235, and compared to 1884 shows a decrease of $72,680.

POPULATION.

The return of the medical officer of health shows the estimated population in the middle of 1885 to be 579,724.

The death rate, 23.7 per 1,000, was the lowest ever recorded in the annals of Liverpool. The average for the previous ten years was 27 per 1,000.

The number of deaths was 13,764, being 618 less than 1884. Of that number 6,924 were males and 6,840 females.

The number of births during the year was 19,464. Of that number 9,827 were males and 9,637 females, making the total birth rate of the city equal to 33.6 per 1,000, the average of the previous ten years being 37.6 per 1,000.

EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants which left the port of Liverpool during the year 1885 was 145,270, and was a decrease of 18,132 compared with 1884.

The following statement shows the number and nationality of the emigrants, distinguishing their destination:

Destination.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreign.	Nationality not distinguished.	Total.
United States	71,762	1,163	11,896	38,450	4	123,295
British North America	13,730	404	373	2,953	.....	17,460
Australia and New Zealand	116	9	48	.....	.....	173
East Indies	36	.....	.....	.....	1,588	1,624
British West Indies	1	.....	.....	.....	43	44
Cape Good Hope and Natal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central and South America	495	112	49	672	288	1,616
All other places	10	8	.....	5	1,035	1,058
Total	86,170	1,696	12,366	42,080	2,958	145,270

HUMIDITY.

The following table shows the humidity of this district for the year ending June 30, 1886:

[Liverpool Observatory, Bidston; latitude, 53° 24′ 4″ north; longitude, 3° 4′ 17″ west; height above the mean level of the sea, 197 feet.]

Month.	Barometer reduced to the level of the sea and to 32° Fahr.			Temperature.			Rain.		Mean degree of humidity (complete saturation=100.)
	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mean from hourly reading.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Amount.	No. of days it fell.	
1885.	°	°	°	°	°	°	*Inches.*		
July	30.41	29.66	30.158	74.8	47.8	60.6	2.290	9	74
August	30.33	29.38	29.974	69.0	43.7	56.9	1.985	12	72
September	30.29	29.20	29.814	68.3	38.6	54.5	4.122	23	75
October	30.28	28.94	29.698	58.0	35.4	45.7	6.212	25	82
November	30.41	28.97	29.867	59.2	30.0	43.3	2.756	15	83
December	30.63	29.33	30.156	53.3	27.4	40.6	1.492	15	86
1886.									
January	30.20	28.95	29.617	52.9	25.2	36.9	3.615	26	85
February	30.64	29.12	31.108	48.5	27.0	36.1	1.084	15	83
March	30.51	29.21	29.909	60.1	21.2	39.4	2.111	18	82
April	30.35	28.99	29.893	69.9	33.6	46.6	1.392	20	71
May	30.43	29.27	29.897	68.2	37.9	50.9	4.722	19	86
June	30.30	29.62	29.980	70.4	44.6	56.1	0.954	10	75

CHAS. T. RUSSELL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Liverpool, England, December 20, 1886.

Value of total imports of foreign and colonial produce, and total exports, the produce of the United Kingdom, at the port of Liverpool during the years 1880 *to* 1885.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1880	$522, 955, 000	$408, 930, 299	1883	$557, 826, 791	$446, 492, 612
1881	525, 855, 385	427, 360, 578	1884	511, 160, 034	422, 962, 422
1882	546, 673, 737	444, 056, 167	1885	461, 272, 655	387, 658, 386

Foreign and colonial produce imported into the port of Liverpool during the years 1884 *and* 1885.

Principal articles.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals:				
Oxen and bulls ... number..	95, 139	93, 286	.....	1, 853
Sheep and lambs ... do...	52, 371	21, 341	.....	31, 030
Horses ... do...	260	171	.....	89
Bones ... tons..	19, 438	19, 741	303	.....
Caoutchouc ... cwt..	134, 544	138, 068	3, 524	.....
Chemical manufactures and products ... value..	$1, 995, 254	$2, 048, 855	$53, 601	.....
Cocoa ... pounds..	2, 520, 184	3, 563, 157	1, 042, 973	.....
Coffee ... cwt..	67, 305	62, 153	.....	5, 152
Corn:				
Wheat ... do...	12, 863, 683	17, 419, 874	4, 656, 191	.....
Barley ... do...	451, 168	283, 761	.....	167, 407
Oats ... do...	146, 889	204, 295	57, 406	.....
Peas ... do...	612, 899	652, 223	39, 324	.....
Beans ... do...	913, 101	1, 353, 058	439, 957	.....
Indian corn or maize ... do...	7, 202, 885	8, 653, 919	1, 451, 034	.....
Wheat meal and flour ... do...	3, 779, 526	3, 658, 472	.....	121, 054
Cotton				
Raw ... do...	14, 342, 469	11, 712, 276	.....	2, 630, 193
Manufactures ... value..	$833, 329	$1, 304, 175	$470, 846	.....
Drugs ... cwt..	2, 855	2, 762	.....	93
Dyes ... do...	2, 853	7, 096	4, 243	.....
Flax ... do...	68, 738	90, 273	21, 535	.....
Fruit:				
Currants ... do...	330, 857	404, 353	73, 496	.....
Oranges and lemons ... bushels..	2, 143, 228	1, 758, 995	.....	384, 233
Raisins ... cwt..	163, 177	158, 651	.....	4, 526
Apples ... bushels..	831, 092	1, 026, 341	195, 249	.....
Unenumerated ... do...	396, 922	442, 571	45, 649	.....
Glass of all kinds ... cwt..	51, 725	48, 622	.....	3, 103
Guano ... tons..	4, 905	2, 689	.....	2, 216
Hemp ... cwt..	426, 929	425, 462	.....	1, 467
Hides ... do...	219, 722	232, 128	22, 406	.....
Hops ... do...	97, 092	98, 360	1, 268	.....
Jute ... do...	207, 926	272, 681	64, 755	.....
Leather ... pounds..	20, 587, 202	19, 619, 380	.....	967, 822
Gloves ... dozen pairs..	472	43	.....	429
Metals:				
Copper:				
Ore and regulus ... tons..	76, 127	68, 736	.....	7, 391
Unwrought and part wrought ... do...	24, 754	23, 411	.....	1, 343
Iron:				
Ore ... do...	86, 579	82, 418	.....	4, 161
Pig ... do...	892	754	.....	138
Bar ... do...	11, 883	9, 097	.....	2, 786
Iron and steel manufactures unenumerated ... cwt..	290, 790	305, 314	14, 524	.....
Lead, pig and sheet ... tons..	7, 528	10, 008	2, 480	.....
Tin ... cwt..	4, 843	5, 745	902	.....
Zinc, crude and manufactured ... do...	168, 250	164, 104	.....	4, 146
Oil:				
Train and blubber ... tons..	1, 957	1, 510	.....	447
Olive ... do..	4, 940	5, 997	1, 057	.....
Palm ... cwt..	811, 558	854, 905	43, 347	.....
Seed ... tons..	2, 017	2, 000	.....	17
Oil-seed cake ... do...	67, 581	68, 222	641	.....
Paper of all kinds except hangings ... cwt..	44, 003	31, 020	.....	12, 983
Petroleum ... gallons..	15, 437, 414	19, 733, 533	4, 296, 119	.....
Provisions:				
Bacon and hams ... cwt..	2, 057, 438	2, 522, 848	465, 410	.....
Beef, salted and fresh ... do...	607, 781	736, 438	128, 657	.....
Pork, salted and fresh ... do...	140, 119	150, 801	10, 682	.....
Mutton ... do...	19, 302	47, 591	28, 289	.....
Meat, preserved, unenumerated ... do...	119, 560	112, 670	.....	6, 890
Butter and butterine ... do...	107, 570	73, 676	.....	33, 894

Foreign and colonial produce, &c.—Continued.

Principal articles.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
Provisions—Continued.				
Cheese.....cwt..	1,108,057	960,366	.....	147,691
Eggs.....great hundred..	23,069	19,205	.....	3,864
Fish.....cwt..	353,430	410,368	56,938	.....
Lard.....do...	511,765	613,212	101,447	.....
Potatoes.....do...	51,752	22,703	.....	29,049
Pyrites of iron or copper.....tons..	225,350	300,927	75,577	.....
Rags and other materials for paper making....do...	49,900	59,771	9,871	.....
Rice.....cwt..	3,400,548	2,979,412	.....	421,136
Saltpeter.....do...	672,548	801,310	128,762	.....
Seeds:				
Clover and grass.....do...	36,481	19,878	.....	16,603
Cotton.....tons..	22,272	18,836	.....	3,436
Flax and linseed.....quarters..	280,623	286,847	6,224	.....
Rape.....do...	3,105	4,259	1,154	.....
Silk:				
Raw.....pounds..	7,166	4,601	.....	2,565
Manufactures.....value..	$16,711	$25,220	$8,509	.....
Skins, sheep's and lambs', undressed.....number..	990,887	1,665,669	674,782	.....
Spirits:				
Rum.....proof gallons..	1,941,728	1,537,534	.....	404,194
Brandy.....do...	379,879	403,204	23,825	.....
Geneva.....do...	50,913	57,332	6,419	.....
Other unsweetened spirits.....do...	388,503	140,948	.....	247,555
Sugar:				
Refined.....cwt..	450,839	527,497	76,658	.....
Unrefined.....do...	6,016,278	5,170,756	.....	845,522
Tallow and stearine.....do...	360,208	346,638	.....	13,570
Tea.....pounds..	57,314	70,192	12,878	.....
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured.....do...	20,926,116	33,715,446	12,789,330	.....
Manufactured.....do...	879,947	1,580,970	701,123	.....
Wine.....gallons..	1,651,790	1,491,624	.....	160,166
Wood and timber:				
Hewn.....loads..	170,101	183,556	13,455	.....
Sawn or split.....do...	431,431	423,641	.....	7,790
Staves.....do...	21,888	23,497	1,609	.....
Mahogany.....tons..	18,270	17,475	.....	795
Wool:				
Sheep's and lambs'.....pounds..	41,743,506	44,750,299	3,006,793	.....
Goats' wool or hair.....do...	10,030,985	7,227,161	.....	2,803,824
Woolen yarn.....do...	18,351	7,180	.....	11,171
Woolen rags.....do...	2,414,720	3,906,560	1,491,840	.....
Woolen manufactures.....value..	$360,427	$271,710	.....	$88,717

Produce of the United Kingdom exported from the port of Liverpool during the years 1884 *and* 1885.

Principal articles.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alkali ..... cwt..	3, 983, 338	4, 329, 683	346, 345	.....
Apparel ..... value..	$2, 153, 465	$2, 119, 936	.....	$33, 529
Arms and ammunition:				
Gunpowder ..... pounds..	4, 592, 800	4, 370, 200	.....	222, 600
Fire-arms, small ..... number..	210, 060	168, 171	.....	41, 889
Of all other sorts ..... value..	$789, 394	$810, 361	$20, 967	.....
Bags and sacks, empty ..... dozens..	1, 074, 229	931, 229	.....	143, 000
Beer and ale ..... barrels ..	117, 755	122, 945	5, 190	.....
Books, printed ..... cwt..	36, 330	35, 528	.....	802
Butter ..... do ..	24, 772	25, 110	338	.....
Candles of all sorts ..... pounds..	924, 000	1, 014, 900	90, 900	.....
Caoutchouc, manufactures of ..... value..	$1, 083, 088	$944, 772	.....	$138, 316
Cement for building and engineering purposes ..... cwt..	79, 600	78, 100	.....	1, 500
Chemical products, including dye-stuffs .. value..	$2, 989, 349	$2, 735, 953	.....	$253, 396
Coals, coke, and patent fuel ..... tons..	648, 765	614, 333	.....	34, 432
Cotton yarn ..... pounds..	78, 129, 900	81, 970, 200	3, 846, 300	.....
Cotton manufactures:				
Piece goods ..... yards..	3, 094, 850, 700	3, 122, 889, 200	28, 038, 500	.....
Of all other sorts ..... value..	$14, 274, 018	$12, 920, 844	.....	$1, 354, 069
Earthen and china ware of all sorts ..... do...	$6, 276, 767	$5, 756, 286	.....	$520, 481
Fish, herrings ..... barrels..	90, 853	74, 313	.....	16, 540
Glass of all sorts ..... value..	$2, 158, 666	$2, 011, 369	.....	$147, 297
Haberdashery and millinery ..... do...	$5, 709, 649	$4, 011, 123	.....	$1, 698, 526
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated ..... do...	$6, 922, 445	$5, 984, 409	.....	$938, 036
Hats of all sorts ..... dozens..	214, 769	220, 042	5, 273	.....
Jute:				
Yarn ..... pounds..	10, 221, 800	7, 213, 500	.....	3, 008, 300
Piece goods ..... yards..	35, 224, 100	35, 978, 100	754, 000	.....
Leather:				
Unwrought ..... cwt .	24, 132	26, 885	2, 753	.....
Wrought, boots and shoes ..... value..	$1, 622, 539	$1, 320, 773	.....	$301, 766
Saddlery and harness ..... do...	$360, 062	$333, 979	.....	$26, 083
Linen yarn ..... pounds..	6, 868, 400	5, 563, 400	.....	1, 305, 000
Linen manufactures:				
Piece goods ..... yards..	81, 536, 700	79, 936, 200	.....	1, 600, 500
Thread, unenumerated ..... value..	$1, 454, 183	$2, 008, 905	$554, 722	.....
Machinery and mill work of all kinds ..... do...	19, 501, 617	15, 216, 105	.....	4, 285, 512
Manure, chemical ..... do...	1, 221, 753	1, 017, 241	.....	204, 512
Metals:				
Iron: Pig, puddled, bar, angle and wire. tons..	276, 484	237, 544	.....	38, 940
Railroad, of all sorts ..... do...	138, 862	138, 148	.....	714
Steel, unwrought ..... do...	19, 773	20, 440	667	.....
Of all other sorts ..... do...	445, 603	399, 258	.....	46, 345
Copper, unwrought ..... cwt..	49, 608	55, 940	6, 332	.....
Copper, wrought or manufactured, and yellow metal ..... cwt..	395, 901	412, 140	16, 239	.....
Lead of all sorts ..... tons..	3, 313	3, 566	253	.....
Tin, unwrought ..... cwt..	26, 521	18, 858	.....	7, 673
Oil seed ..... gallons..	2, 669, 000	2, 618, 100	.....	50, 900
Painters' colors and materials ..... value..	$999, 330	$884, 654	.....	$114, 676
Paper of all sorts ..... cwt..	92, 239	107, 995	15, 756	.....
Provisions, including meat ..... value..	$1, 050, 983	$1, 267, 249	$217, 266	.....
Salt, rock and white ..... tons..	846, 803	806, 056	.....	40, 747
Silk:				
Thrown, twist, and yarn ..... value..	$269, 272	$269, 618	$346	.....
Manufactures of all sorts ..... do...	$4, 582, 529	$4, 198, 894	.....	$383, 635
Skins and furs of all sorts ..... do ..	$2, 448, 938	$2, 028, 364	.....	$420, 574
Spirits, British and Irish ..... gallons..	363, 078	367, 976	4, 898	.....
Sugar, refined and candy ..... cwt..	567, 603	529, 129	.....	38, 474
Telegraph wire and apparatus ..... value..	$175, 339	$86, 670	.....	$88, 669
Wool, sheep's and lambs' ..... pounds..	4, 814, 700	5, 514, 400	699, 700	.....
Woolen and worsted yarn ..... do...	814, 100	1, 426, 700	612, 600	.....
Woolen and worsted manufactures:				
Woolen coatings and stuffs ..... yards..	32, 116, 400	28, 963, 000	.....	3, 153, 400
Worsted coatings and stuffs ..... do...	83, 937, 300	80, 088, 800	.....	3, 848, 500
Flannels and carpets ..... do...	6, 549, 800	7, 139, 600	589, 800	.....
Blankets ..... pairs..	421, 954	427, 055	5, 101	.....
Of all other sorts ..... value..	$2, 502, 514	$2, 443, 350	.....	$59, 164
Yarn, alpaca, mohair, and other sorts, unenumerated ..... pounds..	111, 100	200, 400	89, 300	.....
All other articles ..... value..	$27, 768, 701	$23, 628, 751	.....	$4, 139, 950

Foreign and colonial produce exported from the port of Liverpool during the years 188
1885.

Principal articles.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decr
Bacon and hams ..... cwt..	90, 423	118, 948	28, 525	.....
Butter and butterine ..... do...	6, 532	7, 225	693	.....
Caoutchouc ..... do...	54, 896	44, 392	.....	
Cheese ..... do...	17, 826	18, 626	800	.....
Cocoa ..... pounds..	1, 227, 962	647, 073	.....	[illegible]
Coffee ..... cwt..	77, 815	48, 571	.....	
Corn:				
Wheat ..... do...	136, 062	140, 001	3, 939	.....
Wheat meal and flour ..... do...	69, 908	39, 221	.....	
Cotton:				
Raw ..... do...	1, 018, 134	804, 456	.....	[illegible]
Manufactures ..... value..	$782, 382	$1, 421, 930	$639, 548	
Drugs, Peruvian bark ..... cwt..	6, 400	16, 408	10, 008	.....
Dyes and dyeing stuffs:				
Cochineal ..... do...	2, 500	2, 428	.....	
Indigo ..... do...	3, 087	5, 818	2, 731	.....
Flax, dressed and undressed, and tow ..... do...	11, 880	19, 163	7, 283	.....
Fruit:				
Currants ..... do...	20, 541	25, 509	4, 968	.....
Raisins ..... do...	19, 125	19, 672	547	.....
Guano ..... tons..	1, 939	2, 371	432	.....
Hemp, dressed and undressed, and tow ..... cwt..	87, 305	119, 379	32, 704	.....
Hides, raw ..... do...	43, 893	48, 931	5, 038	.....
Jute ..... do...	30, 385	30, 679	294	.....
Lard ..... do...	16, 584	16, 014	.....	
Leather ..... pounds..	868, 981	924, 832	55, 851	.....
Metals:				
Copper, unwrought, part wrought, and old copper ..... tons..	4, 508	3, 858	.....	
Iron bars ..... do...	8, 926	8, 141	.....	
Tin in blocks, ingots, or slabs ..... cwt..	3, 561	4, 520	959	.....
Oil:				
Cocoanut ..... do...	15, 285	8, 727	.....	
Palm ..... do...	346, 231	373, 082	26, 851	.....
Quicksilver ..... pounds..	515, 327	745, 452	230, 125	.....
Rice ..... cwt..	1, 935, 211	2, 095, 358	160, 147	.....
Seeds:				
Flax and linseed ..... quarters..	3, 881	5, 391	1, 510	.....
Rape ..... do...	1, 214	75	.....	
Silk:				
Raw ..... pounds..	23, 819	25, 513	1, 694	.....
Thrown ..... do...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ..... value..	$442, 875	$391, 755	.....	[illegible]
Spices:				
Cinnamon ..... pounds..	279, 312	228, 201	.....	
Pepper ..... do...	535, 585	426, 727	.....	1
Spirits:				
Brandy ..... proof gallons..	13, 520	11, 714	.....	
Geneva ..... do...	1, 106	891	.....	
Rum ..... do...	39, 431	94, 121	54, 690	.....
Other unsweetened spirits ..... do...	151, 318	79, 555	.....	
Mixed in bond ..... do...	321, 414	261, 899	.....	
Sugar:				
Foreign refined, and candy ..... cwt..	18, 346	35, 142	16, 796	.....
Unrefined ..... do...	40, 678	106, 618	65, 940	.....
Molasses ..... do...	580	685	105	.....
Tallow and stearine ..... do...	13, 628	12, 002	.....	
Tea ..... pounds..	209, 908	115, 472	.....	
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured ..... do...	4, 607, 113	4, 402, 396	.....	2
Manufactured ..... do...	733, 904	712, 669	.....	
Wine ..... gallons..	85, 313	75, 138	.....	
Wool, sheep and lambs ..... pounds..	16, 277, 045	23, 432, 063	7, 155, 018	.....

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Liverpool to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending— December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	Total.
Beer	$34,459 83	$26,024 82	$11,956 98	$30,248 49	$102,690 12
Chemicals	1,657,440 69	1,521,387 95	1,332,003 08	1,356,320 12	5,867,151 84
Coal	101,139 92	33,276 28	71,822 51	116,424 09	322,162 75
Dry goods	17,315 11	7,547 78	5,484 53	39,364 41	69,711 83
Earthenware and glass	100,098 08	118,892 60	142,872 93	150,475 77	512,339 38
Fruit and vegetables	204,144 11	603,931 04	273,262 69	57,354 51	1,138,692 35
Machinery	5,285 01	3,396 81	3,270 28	3,567 13	15,519 23
Hemp and flax	4,326 32	7,470 07	19,338 96	45,973 22	77,108 57
India-rubber	214,038 72	190,817 63	1,740,683 78	262,910 94	2,417,451 07
Iron	260,055 22	286,132 95	218,144 16	326,005 97	1,090,338 30
Jute bags	46,260 50	18,077 18	8,469 79	13,674 86	86,482 24
Leather and skins	755,714 12	462,256 95	464,606 73	402,244 51	2,084,822 31
Rags and waste paper	170,858 45	149,114 17	109,315 22	118,269 23	547,557 07
Salt	364,253 11	272,637 57	263,169 23	326,472 76	1,226,532 07
Slates, bricks, and tiles	5,499 14	12,151 25	4,958 95	5,465 06	28,074 40
Steel	127,666 76	64,207 03	80,567 34	71,116 77	343,557 90
Tin plates	2,115,631 51	2,435,594 54	2,789,024 70	2,167,046 96	9,507,297 71
Wire rope	12,049 36	3,401 67	17,139 49	35,475 87	68,066 39
Wool	1,330,378 24	878,401 04	603,941 37	580,123 82	3,392,845 07
Dye and other woods	40,128 85	266,767 68	29,849 76	15,441 19	352,187 48
Pig-iron	125,414 18	443,338 16	221,493 42	153,623 57	943,869 33
Cement	399 05	.....	.....	253 05	652 10
Yellow metal	218 99	3,727 73	22,949 50	7,377 61	34,273 83
Grease and oils	15,319 34	28,906 50	27,601 57	22,405 00	94,232 41
Private effects	19,095 68	193,302 40	14,161 05	13,659 00	240,218 13
Paint and varnish	4,827 57	.....	1,518 34	2,394 31	8,740 22
Wines and spirits	5,231 48	2,632 76	4,146 25	7,109 44	19,119 93
Cotton	89,328 52	141,468 84	118,113 50	75,439 37	424,350 23
Seed	2,559 78	3,513 63	.....	.....	6,073 41
Hardware	58,426 59	30,000 46	104,505 63	4[illegible],165 96	235,098 64
Hair	222,179 32	136,845 32	42,699 42	104,078 01	505,802 07
Tea and coffee	34,098 71	20,742 46	22,219 02	24,633 12	101,693 31
Rice	61,005 85	52,046 31	52,265 29	45,627 48	210,944 93
Books and stationery	841 91	3,382 21	1,474 54	4,233 85	9,932 51
Provisions	71,677 78	72,325 01	18,141 86	2,537 93	164,682 58
Felt	1,601 20	.....	311 45	462 31	2,374 96
Cattle and animals	8,881 20	33,105 24	20,735 34	110,203 68	172,925 46
Guano	60,636 51	2,593 84	1,382 08	6,725 05	71,337 48
Drugs	16,505 71	.....	5,041 19	6,564 45	28,111 35
Lead and iron ore	.....	15,129 64	.....	82,286 43	97,416 07
Tin	.....	10,121 31	17,100 27	10,458 09	37,674 67
Miscellaneous	13,528 07	59,215 80	120,370 69	410,128 34	603,242 90
Sugar	139,420 36	130,163 72	.....	.....	269,584 08
Total 1886	8,517,940 85	8,753,048 90	9,005,612 80	7,256,336 13	33,532,938 68
Total 1885	6,663,424 07	6,653,770 62	6,306,475 76	7,053,837 14	26,677,507 59
Increase	1,854,516 78	2,099,278 28	2,699,137 04	202,498 99	6,855,431 09

Sailing and steam vessels (including their repeated voyages) that entered and cleared from and to foreign countries and British possessions and coastwise at the port of Liverpool during the years 1880 *to* 1885.

Years.	Foreign countries and British possessions. Entered.		Cleared.		Coastwise. Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1880	5,263	4,913,324	4,878	4,746,489	11,500	2,331,903	11,326	2,504,648
1881	5,005	4,940,548	4,727	4,796,671	11,821	2,474,212	11,519	2,560,869
1882	5,214	5,165,211	4,806	4,882,878	12,269	2,686,192	11,819	2,668,070
1883	5,219	5,467,274	4,837	5,167,568	12,079	2,726,855	11,835	2,785,901
1884	4,852	5,209,357	4,499	4,966,936	11,269	2,458,326	11,071	2,618,254
1885	4,668	5,173,330	4,246	4,822,021	12,189	2,503,761	11,027	2,769,162

British and foreign vessels (including their repeated voyages) that entered and cleared to and from foreign countries and British possessions at the port of Liverpool during the year 1885.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Russia:				
Northern ports	71	43,816	53	29,375
Southern ports	34	39,748	10	14,976
Sweden	52	28,920	36	22,649
Norway	123	50,775	125	54,133
Denmark	44	3,942	82	16,051
Danish West India Islands	3	1,148	3	3,247
Germany	128	86,269	126	85,363
Holland	73	42,574	162	90,709
Dutch possessions in India—Java	34	37,755	7	5,489
West India Islands	6	2,495	2	2,980
Guiana	.....	.....	4	1,048
Belgium	134	83,365	119	73,088
France	275	127,687	247	107,838
Algeria	39	35,705	2	2,261
French possessions in India	1	416	.....	.....
French islands in the Pacific	1	166	.....	.....
French West India Islands	.....	.....	2	1,149
Portugal	70	29,428	75	32,192
Azores	2	498	1	249
Madeira	.....	.....	2	193
Spain	422	292,808	195	112,512
Canary Islands	.....	.....	3	1,456
Spanish possessions in India	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippine and Ladrone Islands	30	39,025	11	23,319
Spanish West India Islands	18	20,216	115	150,396
Italy	61	49,431	105	86,989
Austrian territories	21	28,414	37	48,279
Greece	25	22,057	11	13,292
Roumania	10	10,514	11	11,617
Turkish dominions:				
European Turkey	44	55,967	68	83,876
Asiatic	31	31,894	11	10,950
Egypt	117	155,562	76	102,578
Tripoli	13	14,435	.....	.....
Tunis	7	7,270	1	233
Morocco	15	2,572	4	714
Western coast of Africa not particularly designated	83	85,925	109	96,605
Persia	.....	.....	1	892
Cochin China, Camboja, and Tonquin	3	5,319	.....	.....
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao)	.....	.....	47	66,492
Islands of the Pacific	9	4,032	2	1,900
United States of America:				
On the Atlantic	1,205	2,163,869	962	1,827,605
On the Pacific	161	254,875	50	80,966
Hayti and St. Domingo	7	2,418	3	1,075
Mexico	59	53,584	38	59,317
Central America	12	5,864	1	506
United States of Colombia	24	22,014	38	39,478
Venezuela	12	4,678	4	893
Peru	59	47,694	42	42,050
Bolivia	3	2,101	.....	.....
Chile (including Pacific coast of Patagonia)	51	71,266	68	87,219
Brasil	203	124,764	247	181,435
Uruguay	19	9,489	36	40,048
Argentine Republic (including the Atlantic coast of Patagonia)	99	93,150	130	113,824
Total foreign countries	3,913	4,295,864	3,425	3,829,930
Total British possessions	755	877,466	821	992,091
Total for 1885	4,668	5,173,330	4,246	4,822,021
Total for 1884	4,852	5,209,357	4,469	4,966,936
Decrease	184	36,027	253	144,915

Sailing and steam vessels of each nation (including their repeated voyages) that entered and cleared from and to foreign countries and British possessions at the port of Liverpool during the year 1885.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	3,467	6,290,503	3,029	3,946,373
Russian	25	14,448	23	12,579
Swedish	72	38,612	63	33,944
Norwegian	396	197,044	398	195,261
Danish	75	14,036	68	11,003
German	165	91,798	152	80,534
Dutch	20	14,264	20	13,642
Belgian	15	20,221	6	8,590
French	52	46,120	48	43,878
Spanish	198	213,461	251	253,541
Italian	45	27,075	42	23,403
Austrian	19	10,656	18	9,675
United States of America	99	160,919	89	149,273
All other countries	21	34,173	29	40,325
Total for 1885	4,669	5,173,330	4,246	4,822,021
Total for 1884	4,852	5,209,357	4,499	4,966,936
Decrease	183	36,027	253	144,915

Gross amount of customs revenue received at the port of Liverpool during the years 1880 to 1885:

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1880	$13,960,441	1883	$14,239,937
1881	14,138,427	1884	13,585,915
1882	13,681,828	1885	13,513,235

NOTTINGHAM.

Report of Commercial Agent Williams.

I have the honor to forward herewith statement in detail of declared value of export from this consular district, which includes the important agencies of Leicester and Derby, for the year ending September 30, 1886, the total amount of shipments to the United States being $5,731,355.84, and for the previous year $5,288,572.34, showing a gain of $442,783.50.

Each of the several quarters shows a gain over the corresponding quarter of the year before, except the quarter ending September 30, which shows a slight decrease. The amount of business done at the consulate has also increased, as shown by the increased number of invoices verified, and the net revenue of the consulate also shows a fair gain.

In comparing the values of the several articles shipped to the United States during the past year with those of the year previous it will be noticed that the gain is not by any means evenly distributed. Hosiery, which stands second in importance among the local industries, shows a gain of about 30 per cent.; elastic goods, 25 per cent.; leather, 35 per cent.; colors, 30 per cent.; china and earthenware, 100 per cent.; these last two articles passing solely through the Derby agency, and the china coming from one establishment, while lace, which has always been very much the most important branch of industry in this district, its exports

to the United States sometimes amounting to three-quarters of the total value of the exports, shows a loss of over $62,000 from the exports of last year. Had this industry kept pace with the other local industries, I should have been able to have forwarded a very much more favorable account of business done through this consulate.

I think, however, that trade in general is in a much more satisfactory condition than for the two years previous; hosiery shows a strong gain, at fairly remunerative prices, which it holds at present and gives promise of increasing; elastic goods, colors, leather, all show increased sales, but in this general improvement the lace trade, as before noticed, is an exception. Even here, however, it is the trade in general that shows a falling off, for in certain branches of it the manufacturers are fairly well supplied with orders, although at close figures. These branches are what may be called the standard articles of the trade, and include curtains, tidies, netting, &c., the great depression being in the dress and millinery trimmings department, and this shows not the slightest symptoms of improvement.

AGRICULTURE.

My consular district covers several counties, which are almost entirely devoted to agriculture. I therefore beg to add a few words about the present state of this important branch of industry. Of course the long-continued depression in this industry is generally known, but I feel that if I have no great improvement to report that there is at least a pause in the continuous fall from bad to worse which has so long continued.

The situation is not bright, but it really seems that there are promises of an improvement in the farmer's conditions, and as regards prices obtained for farming property they are undoubtedly better than those obtained a year ago. To show how this class of property has depreciated in the past ten years, I cite from the very many that have come within my notice that of the Oxcombe estate in Lincolnshire, which has changed hands three times in the time above mentioned. The estate is a desirable one, having a fine residence, &c., and the farms being well supplied with the necessary farm buildings and in good order. It was sold in 1876 for £40,000, again in 1882 for £28,000, and lastly, in the present year, for £20,000; but great as this fall is, the last price shows an improvement over prices in 1885, for in that year the estate was offered for sale, and the highest bid obtained was £17,000, being £3,000 less than the selling price obtained this year. The great number of advertisements in the daily papers of small country estates for sale even now, and the number is somewhat less than a year ago, is proof of the distress among a very numerous class, brought about by the fall in agricultural products and the consequent fall in farm rents. Naturally, with the certainty of their inability to compete with other countries in grain-raising being acknowledged, the farmers are seeking with more eagerness to find something which they can raise profitably, and among many other things which have been experimented with is tobacco. In a number of places in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire small tracts of tobacco have been raised during the past season and the crop sold to dealers.

The season has been unusually favorable, for the English climate, for tobacco, and the plants have grown strong and full-leaved, the leaves I have seen being very large, but with a larger amount of fiber than is usual in our tobacco. The leaves are cured by artificial heat, and the

tobacco has found a ready sale at prices satisfactory to the farmers, and the experiment may be considered an undoubted success. However, it is yet to be proved that large tracts can be brought to maturity in the ordinary English summer, also that the plant can be grown in large lots as profitably as the small experimental lots.

The growers themselves acknowledge that they have been unusually favored this year in the point of weather, the month of September in particular having been exceptionally dry. As Great Britain is so large a consumer of American tobacco, I believe that the successful growing of the plant here would seriously affect the trade at home.

There is one feature in the universal looking about to improve the condition of the farmers which I call to your attention, and that is the increase in the advocates of a duty on breadstuffs. That there is any probability of such a duty being established I do not believe, but that its advocates have increased and are more outspoken than formerly is sure. It will be noticed that such a duty has always been, naturally, the most unpopular in the towns, particularly the manufacturing ones, and, of course, to have any hope of re-establishing the old conditions, public opinion in these towns must be changed. I notice that the strongest advocates of a duty in general on manufactures come not so much from these same towns, but from people whose interest lies in agriculture, and that the plan is brought forward evidently as an entering wedge, with the knowledge that once duties in any shape are re-established, the chief argument against a corn duty could no longer be used.

G. STEDMAN WILLIAMS,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Nottingham, November 18, 1886.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Nottingham to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
Cotton goods	$10, 581 77	$11, 169 44	$4, 505 78	$6, 720 27	$32, 977 26
Drugs, paints, colors, &c	17, 557 86	24, 277 39	25, 070 86	21, 717 21	88, 623 32
Elastic goods	46, 115 78	49, 688 17	43, 484 85	42, 374 17	181, 662 97
Hides	207, 895 35	168, 492 09	160, 758 67	124, 161 23	661, 307 34
Hosiery	200, 208 05	386, 739 11	258, 192 80	638, 221 14	1, 483, 361 10
Lace	669, 020 63	995, 395 99	485, 897 81	636, 763 54	2, 787, 083 97
Leather	47, 694 27	29, 209 70	36, 283 93	20, 596 46	133, 784 36
Linens	48, 792 62	19, 827 27	.....	67, 502 56	136, 122 45
Machinery	21, 252 64	20, 955 83	17, 973 60	27, 310 73	87, 492 80
Muslins	23, 517 32	18, 010 76	14, 174 43	20, 250 13	75, 952 64
Porcelain and stoneware	2, 764 67	2, 836 09	2, 050 72	12, 942 33	20, 593 81
Silk goods, &c	1, 436 26	4, 615 65	.....	10, 409 45	16, 461 36
Wine, beer, &c	.....	607 53	605 63	.....	1, 213 16
Sundries	4, 353 46	10, 365 76	7, 062 85	2, 937 23	24, 719 30
Total 1886	1, 301, 196 68	1, 742, 190 78	1, 056, 061 93	1, 631, 906 45	5, 731, 355 84
Total 1885	1, 108, 875 76	1, 589, 472 33	953, 385 49	1, 636, 838 76	5, 288, 572 34
Increase	192, 320 92	152, 718 45	102, 676 44	.....	442, 783 50
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	4, 932 31	.....

PLYMOUTH.

Report of Consul Fox.

The general trade of this locality since my last report has been quiet. There has been little speculation, but the usual consumptive demand for articles of daily use and for building materials.

The imports of wheat into this district, which are almost exclusively from the United States, though still of importance, have of late been less than usual, owing to heavy purchases made some time since in consequence of war rumors then prevalent, which overstocked the market. A fair consumptive demand prevails, but transactions in this article leave but little profit to importers.

Timber is still largely imported, principally from Baltic ports and Quebec, with an occasional cargo from United States ports.

China-clay, the chief article of export, has been largely shipped to New York. The declared value shipped to the States during the past three months from this district is $29,632.97.

The foreign shipping trade has been dull and freights low. The coasting trade is more active, but these freights also give little remuneration to ship-owners. The steam shipping interest still suffers, and capitalists in consequence are cautious in embarking in new undertakings of this nature. The Trinity Board of London having decided that steamships calling for coals shall pay light-dues, a deputation has waited on the Board of Trade on the subject and it is hoped that the decision will be rescinded, otherwise Plymouth and other coaling ports in the Channel will suffer considerably. Cherbourg has already advertised that steamers calling there for coals are not subjected to light-dues.

The store opened in this town last year for the sale of American fresh beef has not answered expectations, it having been found necessary to close it during the summer months, but it is proposed, as the winter approaches, to reopen the business.

A floating depot for the supply of New Zealand fresh mutton has lately been established at this port, and as the meat is preserved in a frozen state this undertaking is likely to prove a success.

The result of our harvest is on the whole good. Wheat and barley are a fair crop and of good quality—wheat 28, barley 30 bushels to the acre; oats varied, but on the average a good crop.

Potatoes plentiful. Price 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* (73 to 85 cents) per bag of 140 pounds.

Root crops promise well, but apples are a failure.

DARTMOUTH.

Mr. Richard Hingston, United States consular agent at Dartmouth, reports:

In accordance with your instructions, I beg to give you a short statement of the trade and commerce of Dartmouth during the last twelve months. The leading feature is the unhappy decision of the authorities of the Trinity House to make steamers (calling here for coal) pay light-dues. This decision being a recent one, its effects have yet to be gauged, but it seems probable that the effect on Dartmouth and other English coaling stations in the Channel will be disastrous. It is reported that already advertisements issue from Cherbourg that light-dues are not claimed there.

The engineering works of Messrs. Simpson and the wooden-ship building of Messrs. Philip go on as in my last report. There is no change to speak of in the mail arrangements. Mr. I. Bartlett is carrying on a goood brewery, of which the produce is much approved, but so far the consumption is chiefly local.

JERSEY.

Mr. Thomas Renouf, United States consular agent at Jersey, says:

Since my report of 31 December last I have nothing of any importance to note. There are still the usual imports from the United States via England of salted and canned meats and also of canned fruits and vegetables, petroleum, cheese, lard, flour, and wheat, but owing to the general depression in all branches of trade and commerce imports have been less in consequence. The growth of the early potato for English markets continues to be on the increase. The crop this year has been most productive, and, though prices were comparatively low, it is estimated that the returns to this small island from that particular industry has been about a quarter of a million sterling ($1,216,625).

With regard to the recent decision of the Trinity Board of London, that steamships calling for bunker coal at English Channel ports should pay light-dues, I am pleased to state that, owing to the action of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, assisted by other chambers of commerce and shipping associations, as well as by members of Parliament, for various ports, the president of the Board of Trade has now finally established that steamers calling for bunker coal only shall be exempted from the payment of the dues in question.

Freights have ruled low, but during the past month there have been signs of improvement.

Cornish mining stands in a better position than it has done for many years. Since January 1, 1886, the mines, taken as a whole, have advanced in market value about £750,000 ($3,649,875). Prices have an upward tendency and a further improvement is anticipated.

The store for the sale of American fresh beef, which it was found necessary to close during the summer months, has been reopened.

The complaint of the fisherman has been very similar to that of the farmer. There has been no lack of supplies, but the prices have been far from remunerative.

Mr. Richard Hingston, United States consular agent at Dartmouth, reports:

In accordance with your instructions, I beg to hand you commercial report on my consular district during the past year, premising that it being to a large extent an agricultural district, just supplying its own wants, and with but small imports and exports from and to abroad, there is little for me to say varying from my last report. Imports direct are chiefly timber, boards, &c., from Sweden and Norway, but the trade is not as brisk as it was.

Flour and other products are largely used, but the imports are chiefly through London, Bristol, &c. The exports, chiefly coasting, are cider, barley, and clay. This latter is occasionally exported to Spain, Italy, and the United States, but the bulk of this export is from Teignmouth. Ship-building is a diminishing industry, though fine fishing craft are turned out both here and at Brixham.

The first-class engineering works of Messrs. Simpson & Denison are of much advantage to the locality, and fine yachts and steam-launches are built at their establishment.

At Buckpotleigh there is a large manufactory for blankets, &c. The trade is, I think, chiefly confined to England.

There are valuable terra cotta works at Torquay, and occasionally a small parcel is shipped to the States. The supply of bunker coal to steamers is continued to a large extent, spite of the formidable rivalry of Portland.

The intention of the Board of Trade to insist on payment of light-dues by steamers coaling threatened at one time to destroy this important trade, but owing to the strong representations that have been made, there is little doubt but that in future steamers will be allowed to coal (for bunker purposes only) without payment of light-dues.

The mail-boats to the Cape, Natal, &c., calling alternately at Madeira and Lisbon, come here as before, also steamers to Falkland Islands, Demerara, and West Indies calling regularly for letter-bags and passengers and goods when offering.

There is a general feeling that trade is likely to revive. All eyes appear to turn to America as the probable originator of such a happy movement.

Mr. Thomas Renouf, United States consular agent at Jersey, states as follows:

Since my report of 30th September last, I have nothing of any importance to mention. The same imports continue, with very little change.

The export of cattle for breeding purposes has fallen off to almost nil, and prices of first-class cows, heifers, and bulls are now exceedingly low, and should induce importers in the United States to make purchases at this most opportune time.

Mr. William Carey, United States consular agent at Guernsey, writes:

I have absolutely nothing to report of any commercial interest.

THOS. W. FOX,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Plymouth, January 8, 1887.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Report of Consul Smith.

I have the honor to give a statement of the exports and imports to and from the United States and the river Tyne for the year 1886.

In comparing the imports from the United States with those of the year 1885, I find that in some articles there was an increase and in others a decrease, as follows:

Articles.		Quantity.	Increase or decrease.
Cheese	tons	281	Decrease.
Lard	do	316	Do.
Preserved meats	do	53	Increase.
Tallow, fat, and grease	do	313	Do.
Resin	do	946	Do.
Deals, battens, &c	loads	135	Decrease.
Staves and heading	do	84	Increase.
Timber	do	3,204	Decrease.
Furniture and other wood goods	packages	6,558	Do.
Maize or Indian corn	quarters	19,434	Do.
Sugar and molasses	tons	1,033	Increase.
Oats	quarters	11,286	Do.
Peas	do	3,324	Do.
Wheat	do	4,160	Decrease.
Cotton and linseed cake	tons	668	Increase.
Flour and meal	do	3,164	Decrease.
Phosphate	do	2,769	Increase.
Oil	do	462	Decrease.
Beef, pork, and bacon	do	341	Increase.

In looking for the reason for the decrease in the importation of certain articles in the foregoing table, I would say that the decrease in timber is probably accounted for by the extreme depression of the shipbuilding trade.

The decrease in Indian corn, wheat, and flour I attribute to the smaller demand for those articles on account of the fair harvest in this country in 1886. You will observe that while there was a falling off in some articles of import there was a good increase in others. On which side the cash balance remains I am unable to say.

JASPER SMITH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 28, 1887.

Imports from and exports to the United States during the year 1886.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Boxes and bale goods ..... packages..	2	Beef, pork, and bacon ..... tons..	4,345
Cotton, woolen, and jute goods.. tons..	279	Cheese ..... do...	421
Soap ..... do...	7	Lard ..... do...	829
Sugar and molasses ..... do...	2,852	Preserved meats ..... do...	490
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ..... cwt..	7	Rags and shoddy ..... do...	1
Apples and pears ..... tons..	88	Sundry goods ..... do..	70
Maize ..... quarters..	88,692	Toys, pianos, and musical instruments ..... cases..	17
Peas ..... do...	6,455	Tallow, fat, and grease ..... tons..	1,118
Wheat ..... do...	113,006	Corks and corkwood ..... do...	2
Cotton and linseed cake ..... tons..	2,394	Hemp ..... do...	553
Flour and meal ..... do...	3,261	Rosin ..... do...	2,288
Glass ..... cases..	10	Deals, battens, and boards... loads..	415
Manufactured iron ..... tons..	27	Laths and lathwood ..... do...	3
Lead, litharge, and colors ..... do...	321	Staves and heading ..... do...	816
Horses and ponies	2	Other timber ..... do...	8,584
Phosphate ..... tons..	13,148	Furniture and other wood goods, packages	2,322
Oil ..... do...	4,167		
Turpentine, varnish, and putty.. do...	108		
Butter ..... do...	5		

EXPORTS.

Alkali and soda ash ..... tons..	14,906	Iron:	
Alum and alum cake ..... do...	61	Bolts, nuts, rails, and iron work ..... tons..	431
Ammonia ..... do...	39	Ferro, manganese, and spiegeleisen ..... tons..	2,437
Baryta manufactures ..... do...	116	Machinery and bridge work.. do...	6
Barytas (carbonate and sulphate, tons	652	Pig iron ..... do...	11,801
Bicarbonate of soda ..... tons..	174	Steel and steel rails ..... do...	14,332
Bleaching powder ..... do...	5,172	Lead goods:	
Caustic soda ..... do...	1,109	Antimony and antimony goods, tons	704
Hyposulphite of soda ..... do...	10	Litharge ..... tons..	62
Manure ..... do...	4,101	Pig ..... do...	100
Magnesia ..... do...	17	Red and white paint ..... do...	291
Pearl hardening and gypsum.... do...	943	Sheet and pipe ..... do...	23
Soda crystals ..... do...	11,401	Leather, hides, and skins ..... do...	145
Sulphate of soda ..... do...	10	Oil, varnish, and turpentine.... do...	4
Cement ..... do...	5,302	Patent fuse ..... do...	620
Copper ..... do...	10	Rags and old rope ..... do...	209
Cotton, canvas, linen, and woolen goods ..... tons..	257	Rope ..... do...	11
Earthenware ..... cwt..	212	Sundry goods ..... do...	68
Fire-bricks and fire-clay goods.. tons..	2,813	Venetian red ..... do...	2,960
Fire clay ..... do...	31	Vinegar and acid ..... do...	2
Flint ..... do...	40	Coal, including coal for ships' use, tons	*65,149
Glass ..... do...	164	Coke ..... tons..	499
Grindstones and millstones ..... do...	540		

* Much the greater part of the coal reported above was for ships' use.

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR 1886.

[From the Newcastle Chronicle.]

Transmitted by Consul Smith.

The Trade and Navigation Returns, published a few days ago, enable us to form an opinion on the import and export trade of the country for the year as compared with the years 1884 and 1885. Beyond remarking that while trade in all its branches shows a much greater falling off as compared with 1884 than with 1885 it is sufficient for all practical purposes to confine our attention to a comparison of the trade of 1886 with that of 1885. The imports in 1886 were valued at £349,381,087, against £370,404,314 in 1885; the re-exports of foreign goods for the same periods at £56,107,671 against £58,359,194; and the exports of British and the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures at £212,363,995 against £213,044,500. From these figures it will be seen that in 1885 our net imports (that is, the value of goods retained in this country for consumption or manufacture) were £312,045,120 against an export of £213,044,500, leaving an adverse balance of £99,000,620, while in 1886, against a net import of £293,273,416 our exports amounted to £212,363,995, leaving the balance against us at £80,909,421, being £18,091,199 less than in 1885. During the greater part of the year the imports of the precious metals were less than the exports, but the continued demand for English gold coin on the part of the Argentine Republic and the influx of gold bullion to the United States during the last two months of the year have resulted in a total export of gold to the value of £13,733,706, and of silver to the value of £7,223,699, making a total of £20,957,405, against which we have received gold to the value of £13,392,256, and silver to the value of £7,471,639, making a total of £20,863,895, or a debit balance of £93,510 on the year. Comparing the import trade of the year with that of 1885, the value of dutiable articles of food and drink have increased from £25,066,653 to £25,282,320; that of raw materials for textile manufactures from £70,219,118 to £72,166,832; and that of manufactured articles from £53,418,162 to £53,866,246; but against these have to be set decreases in animals living (for food) from £8,735,392 to £7,143,410; in duty-free articles of food and drink from £124,039,026 to £109,760,749, in tobacco from £3,900,559 to £3,781,577, in metals from £16,287,049 to £15,039,548, in chemicals, dye-stuffs, and tanning substances from £8,797,536 to £7,952,149, in oils from £6,787,921 to £6,049,148, in raw materials other than those for textile manufactures from £38,808,577 to £35,378,061, and in miscellaneous articles from £14,344,321 to £12,964,027. The revenue received by the customs during the past year amounted to £20,148,971 against £20,251,453 in 1885, but payment for drawbacks, over-entries, &c., reduced the amount to £20,037,307 against £20,112,426, being a net decrease of £74,573. The quantities of the principal articles taken for home consumption, and upon which customs duties are levied, together with the amounts received, were as follows: Chicory, 97,800 cwt. against 99,286 cwt., and duty, £65,348 against £66,248; cocoa, 15,165,714 pounds against 14,595,168 pounds, and duty, £63,189 against £60,891; coffee, 289,207 cwt. against 298,306 cwts., and duty, £202,444 against £203,823; currants, 853,874 cwt. against 906,178 cwt., and duty, £298,847 against £319,731; raisins, 459,868 cwt. against 423,112 cwt., and duty, £160,942 against £148,851; tea, 178,894,151

pounds against 182,455,982 pounds, and duty, £4,472,347 against £4,561,068; brandy, 2,640,317 gallons against 2,716,359 gallons, and duty, £1,364,050 against £1,402,486; rum, 3,848,465 gallons against 3,828,808 gallons, and duty, £1,988,305 against £2,006,433; Geneva and other sorts of spirits, 2,063,029 gallons against 1,389,918 gallons, and duty, £900,252 against £733,478; unmanufactured tobacco, 50,972,001 pounds against 51,325,060 pounds, and duty, £8,917,165 against £8,975,140; manufactured tobacco and snuff, 1,845,990 pounds against 1,730,924 pounds, and duty, £491,178 against £462,741; and wine, 13,252,503 gallons against 13,848,748 gallons, and duty, £1,131,092 against £1,221,277. Thus the sums paid over to the exchequer for wine and spirits were in excess of, and those for tea, coffee, and other beverages were below those paid over in 1885, while tobacco also shows a falling off. With regard to the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, a decrease almost naturally follows reduced imports; but, added to this, the wool re-exported from this country, by far the most important article in the account, shows extraordinary fluctuations in value. Last year the imports of wool amounted to 501,182,161 pounds, valued at £20,980,512, of which 267,668,037 pounds, valued at £14,006,750, were afterwards shipped abroad, principally to various European countries and the United States. This year the imports have amounted to 591,872,167 pounds, valued at £22,372,514, while the shipments abroad have been 310,388,017 pounds, valued at £11,986,117; so that while the imports show an increase of 18 per cent. in quantity and of 6.6 per cent. in value, the re-exports show an increase of 16.3 per cent. in quantity but a decrease of 14.4 per cent. in value. Cotton is the next article in order of importance, and of this 1,766,767 cwt., valued at £3,978,808, have been shipped abroad, against 1,840,507 cwt., valued at £4,455,263. Here the lines of the import figures are followed far more closely than in the case of wool, as the total import amounted to 15,187,299 cwt., valued at £37,792,413, against 12,586,009 cwt., valued at £36,044,135.

In the account giving particulars of the exports of British and Irish manufactures, the total value has been stated as amounting to £212,363,995 against £213,044,500, a decrease of £680,505. From an analysis of the various classes of goods exported, it will be seen that there is a small increase in the value of animals living—from £513,447 to £561,287, and a very important one in yarns and textile fabrics—from £101,879,297 to £105,344,587, but that in all other classes the total value is less than in 1885. Articles of food and drink have declined from £9,957,613 to £9,561,073, raw materials from £13,381,301 to £12,274,430, metals and articles manufactured therefrom from £31,710,582 to £31,619,062, machinery and mill work from £11,086,869 to £10,133,869, apparel and articles of personal use from £10,340,348 to £9,757,125, chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations from £6,978,162 to £6,698,126, and all other articles, manufactured or partly manufactured, from £27,196,881 to £26,414,436. Dealing with such gigantic totals, it is impossible to give the variations in the different articles comprised under each class; but the broad features of the year's trade seem to be the enormous development in most descriptions of textile fabrics, especially cotton and woolen goods, the very low price at which iron has been shipped abroad, and doubtless as a corollary of this low price, the increased demand for many sorts on the part of the United States. The exports of cotton yarn have increased from 245,809,900 pounds to 254,346,100 pounds, but the value has fallen from £11,865,294 to £11,488,803, while cotton piece goods show the enormous total of 4,850,030,-

200 yards, valued at £50,170,634, against 4,374,516,500 yards, valued at £48,276,855, the increase being principally, although by no means entirely, due to the heavy consignments made to the British East Indies. Manufactures of cotton, other than piece goods, amount to a goodly sum, such articles as lace and patent net, hosiery, thread for sewing, &c., being valued at £7,194,701, against £6,834,738 in 1885. The jute and linen trades have not been marked with the same activity as shown in cottons, although fairly well holding their own, but in woolens the totals shown are very satisfactory, and prices have also been better maintained than in any other branch of the textile trade; woolen fabrics have increased from 86,830,500 yards, valued at £8,907,320, to 89,-779,700 yards, valued at £9,155,491; and worsted fabrics from 157,-888,100 yards, valued at £6,536,310, to 160,167,500 yards, valued at £6,-943,261; while flannels, carpets, blankets, and miscellaneous woolen manufactures all show far heavier totals than in 1885. In metals, the most disappointing features of the whole account are to be met with; we can afford to sell cotton goods at a less price, because we are paying less for the raw material, but in the case of iron the raw material is mainly produced in the country, and the low prices at which the various descriptions have been shipped during the past year must have been very disheartening both to masters and workmen. The aggregate shipments of iron and steel amounted to 3,389,197 tons, valued at £21,722,051, against 3,130,682 tons, valued at £21,710,738, so that practically we sold 258,515 tons of iron for the nominal value of £12,213; or, in other words, that the all-around price of iron was £6 8*s.* 2*d.* per ton, against £6 18*s.* 9*d.* per ton in 1885. Of pig-iron the exports were 1,044,257 tons, against 960,931 tons; of bar-iron, 243,386 tons, against 264,472 tons; of railroad, 739,651 tons, against 714,276 tons; of wire, 40,174 tons, against 55,093 tons; of hoops and sheets, 307,135 tons, against 330,954 tons; of tin plates, 334,775 tons, against 298,386 tons; of cast and wrought, 355,879 tons, against 347,963 tons; of old for remanufacture, 144,828 tons, against 85,236 tons; of unwrought steel, 165,833 tons, against 60,481 tons; and of manufactures of steel from 13,279 tons to 12,890 tons. It will be seen that the great increases are in those descriptions of which the United States take such a large proportion—pig, railroad, old, and unwrought steel, the quantity of the last-mentioned having risen from 14,644 tons to 105,680 tons, but it must now, judging from the price, be of a very inferior description; in fact, steel blooms made by the Bessemer process are of not much higher value than the better descriptions of pig-iron. A passing reference to raw materials shows that the shipments of coals have declined from 23,770,957 tons to 23,284,960 tons, and in value from £10,633,151 to £9,836,838, while the quantity taken as bunker coals, and which, not being considered as exports, have no export value assigned to them, has risen from 6,681,359 tons to 6,698,238 tons. In chemicals, the exports of alkali have fallen from 6,661,800 cwt., valued at £1,955,790, to 6,242,188 cwt., valued at £1,788,060, while bleaching materials, although increased in quantity from 1,507,600 cwt. to 1,550,482 cwt., has fallen in value from £507,080 to £503,000. Taken altogether, it must be admitted that the bulk of our export trade has sensibly increased during the past year, and that we can afford to do at least a part of it at lower rates than formerly; but for that part of it of which the raw material is raised at home it is to be hoped, and there are many promising signs already, that a better price will be obtained in 1887 than 1886.

SHEFFIELD.

Transmitted by Consul Webster.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Sheffield to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
Steel	$314,655 77	$303,049 42	$312,629 60	$317,009 61	$1,247,344 50
Iron	1,918 16	454 78	1,094 25		3,467 19
Tungsten alloy			141 13	815 52	956 65
Bessemer rails and accessories for Mexico				52,920 88	52,920 88
Steel cylinders		1,727 61			1,727 61
Steel boiler tubes		1,328 47	533 93	1,082 88	2,945 28
Steel springs		174 26	46 96	124 10	345 32
Steel wire rope			305 13	2,297 21	2,602 34
Castings for gas-stoves	227 99				227 99
Stove grates		120 45			120 45
Anvils	799 73	540 69	1,062 90	720 20	3,123 52
Machinery	153 68			1,394 41	1,548 09
Cutlery	221,370 56	176,075 23	220,350 88	250,906 87	868,703 54
Electro-plate, nickel, silver, and britannia metal goods	6 63	442 34		1,427 55	1,876 52
Files	2,967 30	4,983 09	2,401 03	2,221 99	12,573 41
Saws	25 43	28 27	44 65	5 10	103 45
Edge and other tools	7,351 25	9,663 19	8,512 26	10,671 40	36,198 10
Garden tools	1,767 39	1,840 69	796 95	481 60	4,886 63
Scythes	36 54	777 63			814 17
Sickles and grass-hooks	184 04	2,062 50	333 26		2,579 80
Sheep shears	15,627 59	9,020 75	3,459 49	12,429 59	41,137 42
Umbrella ribs and furniture	1,994 37	5,158 68	4,152 63	905 63	12,211 31
Surgical instruments		74 33	38 14	67 27	179 74
Magnets	125 56	355 90	696 74	753 38	1,931 58
Optical goods	2 68	716 92	538 21	707 90	1,965 71
Copper plates for engraving	246 95	262 17	217 02	474 39	1,200 53
Rifles				74 45	74 45
Shooting tackel			108 81		108 81
Measuring tapes and chains, rules, and straight edges	3,525 74	6,698 27	5,953 94	5,236 82	21,414 77
Frying-pans	99 89				99 89
Steel graining-combs		924 47		1,023 02	1,947 49
Tenter hooks	94 55		115 41		209 96
Hackle pins	139 06				139 06
Machine teeth		320 58			320 58
"Doctors" or calico web		376 92			376 92
Hair and fiber	973 26	3,898 31	2,232 41	2,744 56	9,848 54
Hair seating			254 99		254 99
Sausage-skins		110 07			110 07
Salted skins	34,971 27	39,095 76	34,764 94	21,873 83	130,705 80
Chamois		2,018 87		83 02	2,101 89
Polishing leather		5 42			5 42
Deer horns and horn tips	1,134 06		2,364 62		3,498 68
Horn handles for umbrellas, sticks, &c			262 16	785 21	1,047 37
Pearl "slabs" for knife handles			2,356 28	1,691 11	4,047 39
Glue	2,434 84	17,148 65	20,018 45	13,696 69	53,298 63
Wax	17 52	18 97	13 14	21 90	71 53
Sheep-wash and dipping powder		1,733 69	2,461 48	866 84	5,062 01
Manure, shoddy			59 86		59 86
Emery wheels		42 82			42 82
Grindstones	626 02	8 95	371 84	594 65	1,601 46
Millstones				356 35	356 35
Hones	58 25			76 26	134 51
Raddle		69 67	554 79		624 46
Cannister	42 48				42 48
Clay, for crucibles	228 19		104 71	866 60	1,199 50
Woodenware	32 91	136 97	7 79	105 40	283 07
Cabinet-case goods	102 32				102 32
Surgical hose	21 89			119 17	141 06
Willow boxes				74 05	74 05
Combs				23 35	23 35
Rubber garments		1,269 74			1,269 74
Dry goods		139 61			139 61
Stationery	91 32				91 32

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Sheffield to the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
Snuff			$55 52		$55 52
Wines and spirits	$526 48		457 40		983 85
Cheese	35 09				35 09
Dogs, pointers		$63 27			63 27
Sundries		35 55	65 09	$232 40	333 04
Total	614,616 83	593,573 93	629,938 79	707,963 16	2,546,092 71
Total for preceding year	623,887 77	477,725 04	503,495 38	581,637 02	2,186,745 21
Increase		115,848 89	126,443 41	126,326 14	359,347 50
Decrease	9,270 94				

C. B. WEBSTER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sheffield, January 1, 1887.

TUNSTALL.

Vice and Deputy Consul Tomkinson transmits the following statement showing the nature and value of declared exports from the consular district of Tunstall to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1886, with increase over corresponding periods of the preceding year:

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
Earthenware	$579,321 36	$733,163 51	$763,564 33	$789,304 61	$2,865,353 81
China	26,130 29	11,559 66	19,422 73	38,323 50	95,436 18
Majolica	22,735 98	13,086 26	27,795 54	21,625 23	85,243 01
Tiles	13,165 75	13,550 79	12,473 45	11,785 02	50,975 01
Colors	2,609 52	3,538 44	4,305 21	2,311 34	12,764 51
Paper	1,067 67	708 15	1,934 39	1,305 23	5,015 44
China-clay	873 94		2,233 32	659 01	3,766 27
Glass	1,630 05	26 03		1,686 12	3,342 20
Ale		2,035 29		972 16	3,007 45
Parian		60 33	416 14	2,094 93	2,571 40
Silk	1,145 33	583 68	98 71		1,827 72
Porcelain		149 10	1,029 30	495 41	1,673 81
Tinsel thread		445 28	577 17		1,022 45
Printed cottons		969 92			969 92
Iron			111 51	832 17	943 68
Tailors' trimmings				889 45	889 45
Manganese silicate		405 50			405 50
Tin		218 99			218 99
Miscellaneous	460 75			131 40	592 15
Total	649,140 64	780,500 93	833,961 80	872,415 58	3,136,018 95
Total for preceding year	610,048 70	620,538 05	728,638 35	850,640 46	2,809,865 56
Increase	39,091 94	159,962 88	105,323 45	21,775 12	326,153 39

FRED. W. TOMKINSON,
Vice and Deputy Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tunstall, October 15, 1886.

SCOTLAND.

Report of Consul Wood.

The manufactures of jute are, as is well known, the chief industry of this consular district. Nearly two-thirds of the whole production find a market in the United States. Next in present importance are the manufactures from flax and of a combination of jute and flax, the fabrics of which are largely classed as linens. In the town of Dundee there are only two or three of the large number of mills that produce flax goods, these manufactures being carried on in the outlying towns of Forfarshire and in Fifeshire south of the Tay. In the trade with the United States from this district these two manufactures make about 97 per cent. of the whole exportations to the United States, the ratio being 63 per cent. of jute goods and 34 per cent. of linen goods for the year ended September 30, 1886. These are about the average percentages for several years past, though there was a noticeable increase in linens in this year. In addition a small trade is done in herrings, potatoes, seal-leather, seal-skins, and in a few other miscellaneous articles, but in all amounting only to about 3 per cent. of the general trade with the United States. Of the whole production of jute goods the United States take about 60 per cent., the remainder finding a market in England, South America, and British colonies.

To the exportations made directly from Dundee should be added those from the consular agency at Aberdeen, which amounted for the year ended September 30, 1886, to $290,841.74 in declared value. Of this amount 54 per cent. in value was for exportations of polished granite, 24 per cent. of linens, 14 per cent. of woolen goods, and the remaining 8 per cent. of miscellaneous articles, such as paper, herrings, machinery, and potatoes.

As a means of comparison for a considerable period the following table shows the declared value of the exports from this consular district to the United States for the several years named:

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1877	$4,670,594	1882	$7,604,358
1878	4,524,756	1883	7,674,074
1879	4,977,319	1884	7,432,670
1880	7,986,109	1885	6,126,436
1881	7,188,818	1886	6,567,732

The foregoing table shows that during the year 1886 there was an increase over the year 1885 of $441,306 in declared values of exports to the United States, or of about 7 per cent. But in linens there was an increased value of $521,971.89 over that of the preceding year, or 32 per cent. In the values of jute goods, however, there was a slight decrease of seven-tenths of 1 per cent. or $24,200.17. The actual quantity of these goods was greater than in 1885, and the decrease in values was owing to the low prices that prevailed during the most of the year. In nearly all the miscellaneous articles there was an increase in 1886, but notably in potatoes of $34,000, and in paper of $3,200.

THE JUTE TRADE.

In the report from this consulate for 1885 reference was made to the low prices of the leading jute goods, as burlaps, baggings, and sackings, and the causes of this condition, as well as of the depression in general trade, were explained. As to the trade with the United States, how-

ever, it is to be said that the depression related to prices only; the quantity of goods shipped was not diminished. In consequence of the production of the same goods in India, the market was no doubt for a time oversupplied, especially in coarser grades; yet shipments continued in their ordinary volume to the United States. The prices of standard burlaps, 40 inches wide and weighing 10½ ounces, were stated in the report adverted to to range from $1\frac{7}{12}$ pence to $1\frac{15}{24}$ pence per yard, but during 1886 these prices were further reduced to $1\frac{5}{12}$ and $1\frac{7}{12}$, at which they remained until about September last, since which some little rise has taken place. A difference of one-twelfth in these prices is about 4 to 5 per cent. as nearly as may be. It is doubtful that any money was made at these low prices. It is known indeed that some mills have been obliged to write off losses of considerable amounts. With the prices for these goods existing during the latter part of 1886, it is probable that some profit is making, especially by the best-fitted mills. These prices may be stated at from $1\frac{7}{12}$ to $1\frac{15}{24}$ pence per yard for the standard burlap of 40 inches and 10½ ounces in weight. They are based on the condition of trade in the United States, and are said to give encouragement to the manufacturers here.

At the close of 1886 the prices of burlaps were as set forth in the following table:

Weight.	Price in pence.	Weight.	Price in pence.
7½ ounces	$1\frac{2}{24}$ to $1\frac{3}{24}$	10 ounces	$1\frac{17}{24}$ to $1\frac{18}{24}$
8 ounces	$1\frac{3}{24}$ to $1\frac{4}{24}$	10½ ounces	$1\frac{15}{24}$ to $1\frac{16}{24}$
8½ ounces	$1\frac{6}{24}$ to $1\frac{7}{24}$	11 ounces	$1\frac{13}{24}$ to $1\frac{14}{24}$
9 ounces	$1\frac{8}{24}$ to $1\frac{9}{24}$	11½ ounces	$1\frac{12}{24}$ to $1\frac{13}{24}$
9½ ounces	$1\frac{11}{24}$ to $1\frac{12}{24}$	12 ounces	$1\frac{11}{24}$ to $1\frac{12}{24}$

The prices of raw jute for the year 1886 and for 1885 are set forth in the following table:

Quality.	Price per ton.	
	1885.	1886.
	£ s. £	£ s. £ s.
Fine	13 10 to 16	13 0 to 15 10
Good medium	11 0 to 12	11 10 to 12 10
Medium	10 0 to 11	10 10 to 11 10
Good common	9 0 to 10	9 0 to 10 0
Rejections and commons	7 0 to 8	8 0 to 8 10

In connection with the general manufacture of jute fabrics in the United Kingdom the statistics of the following tables are of some interest:

The following table shows the total exportations of jute yarns for the years named, and the countries to which exported:

To—	1884.	1885.	1886.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	1,980,969	2,831,041	1,891,320
Holland	1,875,840	2,224,560	1,135,200
Spain and Canaries	10,697,400	8,393,760	7,686,600
United States	9,616,680	12,714,120	18,096,720
Other countries	1,083,480	3,015,960	3,141,680
Total	25,254,360	29,179,441	31,951,525
Declared value	£311,552	£266,734	£280,076

The exportations of jute bags and sacks are shown in the following table:

To—	1884.	1885.	1886.
	Dozens.	*Dozens.*	*Dozens.*
Australia	202, 537	119, 699	181, 696
Germany	861, 878	555, 765	434, 887
Russia	581, 838	714, 373	742, 726
United States	296, 847	207, 354	258, 995
Other countries	2, 283, 980	1, 865, 785	2, 074, 959
Total	4, 227, 080	3, 462, 907	3, 693, 343
Declared value	£1, 038, 079	£761, 550	£670, 094

It will be observed from these tables how rapidly and to what an extent the exportation of jute yarns has increased. In 1886 the quantity exported hence to the United States was very nearly twice what it was in 1884, and nearly 50 per cent. more than it was in 1885. These yarns are largely used in carpet manufactures, and in a certain degree the increase measures the increased manufacture of these articles in the United States. In the United States very little jute-yarn spinning is done. The difference in wages between Dundee and the United States is more than enough to outweigh the cost of the yarns with the duty added. The wages of spinners here are about 9 shillings, say $2.25, a week. In the United States the wages are about $6 a week. It was at this rate that a company of spinners were engaged here in 1886 for work in the jute-mills at Oakland, Cal.

It is to be observed also that the exportation of bags and sacks has not materially changed for several years past. In 1884 the exportation amounted to 296,847 dozens. In 1885 it fell to 207,354 dozens, but in 1886 there was a slight rise to 258,995 dozens. Until about six years ago these bags were a very large item of export from Dundee, the average being about 1,000,000 dozens a year. The mills of India have, however, now in great part driven the Dundee exporters from the market. It is probable that nine-tenths of the bags used on the Pacific coast are supplied from India, while formerly Dundee had almost a monopoly of this trade.

A fall in prices will also be noticed since 1885 in both jute yarns and bags and sackings. The declared value on over 25,000,000 pounds of yarns in 1884 was £311,552; in 1885 on over 29,000,000 pounds the declared value was £266,734, and in 1886 on over 30,000,000 pounds this value was only £280,096. So also in bags and sacks. In 1885 the declared value of over 3,000,000 dozen bags was £761,550. In 1886 this value on about the same quantity was only £670,094.

The condition of the jute trade in Dundee will appear in a measure from the foregoing statistics. The depression in prices that prevailed all through 1885 continued without change for the better until late in 1886. The slight revival that took place in September of that year, and is yet felt, while it has in it some grounds of encouragement, is yet so small as to yield only the scantiest profits if any at all; and it is of so doubtful permanency that prices may at any time return to the former low condition.

There was no stoppage of machinery and no decrease in wages during the year. No failures of great importance, nor strikes, have taken place. In 1885 efforts were made to bring about an agreement for short time or stoppage of machinery; but these efforts failed, although it seemed widely to be believed that such a course would have well

availed the trade. No efforts in this direction have been attempted during 1886. In India, however, the mills went on short time, and have continued so more or less during the year. There seemed a concurrence of opinion that a decrease of production both in Dundee and India would operate towards an increase of prices more quickly and to a more satisfactory degree than in any other manner. But so long as any of the larger mills decline to enter such a compact the plan could not be carried out.

The manufacture of jute in Dundee goes back only about fifty years, and was undertaken in doubt and prosecuted for many years under much discouragement. A great difficulty was found in the ignorance of the proper treatment of the fiber. At first the manufacture was not a separate one, but the jute was combined with flax and tow. In a considerable degree this is still done. Later on the cheapness of the fiber, when its varied utility became known, made it available for coarser cloths, and the manufacture of jute goods unmixed with flax began its development. This has led to the change in machinery, from flax to jute spinning, until only two or three mills in the town are engaged on flax goods. The first great advance came with the Crimean war, and the manufacture was very largely extended during and after the late American war. The rise and progress of the trade seem, in fact, to have depended on, as they were certainly promoted by, the existence of war in some quarter. At such a time jute goods are in the largest demand. Even a rumor of war has a stimulating effect, as was observed during the difficulty with Russia in 1885.

The depression of the trade in Dundee, and still existing, began about the year 1880. It has not been owing to any demand for new or different fabrics that are taking the place of those of jute; the volume and variety of manufactures are quite as good as at any time, and even larger. The causes of the depression are found rather in the erection of mills on the Continent and in India, with consequent overproduction, and in adverse tariffs that have shut out the Dundee goods from their former markets. The exportation of jute goods from India was very small until about the time of the opening of the Suez Canal, and the manufacture there was chiefly of gunny cloths, which were consumed by the native population. Dundee had the markets of Australia, the Cape Colony, Egypt, the Continent, and South America, besides that of the United States. Now there are over 20 mills in India with 8,000 to 10,000 looms, and 200,000 spindles. The United States have been the most important and desirable market for Dundee, and have taken, as they continue to take, over 60 per cent. of the production. But at this time the Indian goods are competing in every class except perhaps in the finest grades.

In the material for grain bags and sackings, in which the Dundee trade was, as has been said, very large, the Indian mills have been able almost to close the United States as a market for the same goods from this district. In the finer classes of manufactures, however, the completeness of machinery and the skill of the workers have enabled Dundee to hold her own, in spite of the long hours and cheaper labor on the Continent, on the one hand, and of the cheap material and labor in India on the other. The growth of the jute manufacture on the Continent is of very recent date, and is to be ascribed to the protective tariffs of the several states. In Austria-Hungary the tariff on jute goods is virtually prohibitory; in Italy it is heavy; in Germany about 27 per cent.; and in Russia about 112 per cent. In each country the effect has been to bar out the Dundee goods, and to enable its manufacturers to assail

the Dundee production in markets that the latter had held exclusively for many years.

The markets for jute goods are chiefly foreign, it being computed that not over 10 per cent. of the production of the United Kingdom is consumed at home. Even this market has been of late seriously invaded from India, particularly in the coarser goods. With the closing of the continental markets, the competition of the trade of the United States has grown even keener than formerly. A monopoly for Dundee no longer exists in these manufactures. The former great and rapidly made fortunes are now no longer possible to be gained, and the changed condition must before long suggest to all concerned, whether employers or employed in this chief industry of the town, the necessity of such combination of effort as will save an adequate share in all available markets for their goods.

Coming now to the statistics of the jute trade, the following table shows the importations of raw jute into this port, both directly from India and otherwise, for the last seven years:

Year.	Total importation.	Direct importation.	Year.	Total importation.	Direct importation.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1880	139, 847	103, 433	1884	130, 151	109, 777
1881	160, 089	147, 622	1885	175, 672	172, 222
1882	168, 786	153, 141	1886	182, 354	168, 027
1883	233, 883	205, 800			

The prominence of Dundee in the manufacture of jute is shown in the following tables of spindles, looms, and persons employed:

Country.	Jute-spinning spindles.				Doubling spindles.			
	1870.	1874.	1878.	1885.	1870.	1874.	1878.	1885.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Scotland	94, 520	185, 419	183, 056	225, 399	5, 804	7, 658	5, 855	10, 030
Ireland	4, 194	13, 738	5, 858	5, 270	30	338	230	200
England	10, 286	21, 754	23, 762	22, 510	322	1, 278	1, 407	794
Total	109, 000	220, 911	212, 676	253, 179	6, 156	9, 274	7, 492	11, 024

Country.	Looms.				Persons employed.			
	1870.	1874.	1878.	1885.	1870.	1874.	1878.	1885.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Scotland	3, 744	8, 325	10, 009	10, 856	14, 911	30, 893	30, 401	36, 269
Ireland	108	347	222	232	727	2, 094	922	961
England	478	927	1, 057	995	1, 932	4, 933	4, 961	4, 444
Total	4, 330	9, 599	11, 288	12, 081	17, 570	37, 920	36, 283	41, 674

LINEN TRADE.

The declared value of the exports of linen goods from this district during the year ended September 30, 1886, was $2,112,190.38, as against $1,590,217.49 for 1885. This indicates an increase of 32 per cent. and represents 34 per cent. of the declared value of all goods exported hence to the United States for the year 1886. The manufacture of linen is carried on largely in Fifeshire, though a little is done in Dundee, and much of it is done in Forfarshire, outside of the town. The increase

for the year is noticeable. Prices have, however, been low, and though the volume of business was greater it is not probable that more than a moderately fair profit has been made. The trade is not perhaps in a flourishing condition, but it has not to deal with the low prices of jute goods. Both spinners and manufacturers complain indeed of low prices, and in yarns there has no doubt been serious competition from the Continent. But such complaints must be taken as having a comparative significance only. Good prices are measured by the extremely high prices of exceptional periods—as during the late war in America—in which fortunes were rapidly accumulated. Prices are close, no doubt, and competition with Belfast and German linens keen; but there are few indications, such as failures, the closing of mills, short time, or reduction of wages, that suggest that a fair profit is not received on the capital invested. Men favor or condemn a market according to the sale of their wares, and an increase in orders makes trade good for those that receive them, while those that fail to get them are loud on its dullness and decay. With others the complaint of bad times is rather a habit—a sort of business expectoration that means nothing more than a preface to a talk. With the mills in this district the chief production was formerly of flax goods, but now jute and flax, or jute and cotton are used together to such an extent that comparatively little of pure flax goods are made, although they are sold as linen goods. It is not that less money is made in manufactures of flax, but rather that other fabrics have been in demand in which jute or cotton have in part taken the place of flax.

The following table shows the quantities of flax and tow and codilla imported into this district for the years named:

Year.	Flax.	Tow and codilla.	Year.	Flax.	Tow and codilla.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1882	48,490	12,092	1885	43,171	6,426
1883	35,226	8,685	1886	24,114	6,692
1884	35,174	6,464			

Apart from the statistics of Scotland relating to the flax industry, those which show the condition of spinning and weaving throughout the United Kingdom are of interest. The following tables present the figures:

Country.	Flax-spinning spindles.				Doubling spindles.			
	1870.	1874.	1878.	1885.	1870.	1874.	1878.	1885.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Scotland	317,085	275,119	265,363	220,644	13,514	15,432	18,495	22,629
Ireland	896,482	906,946	808,695	817,014	20,178	18,616	18,048	19,262
England	269,768	291,735	190,808	117,559	32,520	47,287	28,439	23,269
Total	1,483,335	1,473,800	1,264,766	1,155,217	66,212	81,335	64,982	65,160

Country.	Looms.				Persons employed.			
	1870.	1874.	1878.	1885.	1870.	1874.	1878.	1885.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Scotland	17,419	18,529	16,756	21,626	49,917	45,816	37,476	39,086
Ireland	14,834	17,827	19,611	21,954	55,039	60,316	56,342	61,749
England	3,048	5,624	4,081	4,061	19,816	22,327	14,988	11,002
Total	35,301	41,980	40,468	47,641	124,772	128,459	108,806	111,837

WHALE AND SEAL FISHING.

Dundee is the chief port—almost the sole one—in the United Kingdom, from which the whale and seal fishing is now carried on. It has held this position for many years, and the industry was for a long period successfully followed. A ready market is found in Dundee for the oil, which is largely used in the manufacture of jute. For some years past, however, the results of the fishery have been very unsatisfactory, and it is doubtful that in 1886 even the expenses were paid.

The ships, all of which are steamers, leave Dundee about the 1st of March for the seal fishing, returning so as to be ready to leave again for the whale fishing about June 1. The seal fishing is prosecuted in Labrador mainly, and the whale fishing in Davis Straits. This year, however, one vessel visited Fox's Channel, but with small success, two whales only having been taken. Four ships—the Jan Mayen, the Star, the Triune, and the Resolute—were lost.

There are given below some tables that show concisely the particulars of this industry for a series of years:

Year.	Seal fishing.			Whale fishing.		
	Ships.	Seals caught.	Oil.	Ships.	Oil.	Bone.
	No.	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1876	12	57,770	625	12	824	.....
1877	13	76,000	1,092	13	955	.....
1878	12	77,411	1,106	13	114	.....
1879	15	96,710	1,168	13	729	.....
1880	13	88,040	1,215	12	1,077	.....
1881	15	152,700	1,998	11	514	.....
1882	10	81,123	967	12	780	28
1883	13	113,353	1,460	8	628	9½
1884	19	51,294	711	9	953	.....
1885	11	84,140	1,100	16	411	10
1886	9	49,810	635	11	412	12

Values of whale and seal fishery.

Year.	Articles.	Unit.	Prices per unit.	Total values.
			£ s. d.	
1881	Whalebone	Per ton	720 0 0	£17,820
	Whale-oil	do	33 0 0	16,962
	Seal-oil	do	29 0 0	57,942
	Seal-skins	Each	5 0	38,176
	Total			130,900
1882	Whalebone	Per ton	1,150 0 0	32,200
	Whale-oil	do	33 0 0	28,710
	Seal-oil	do	30 0 0	29,010
	Seal-skins	Each	5 0	20,280
	Total			110,200
1883	Whalebone	Per ton	1,750 0 0	16,625
	Whale-oil	do	35 0 0	18,340
	Seal-oil	do	31 0 0	45,260
	Seal-skins	Each	5 0	28,338
	Total			108,563
1885	Whalebone	Per ton	1,500 0 0	15,000
	Whale-oil	do	22 0 0	7,898
	Seal-oil	do	20 0 0	23,040
	Seal-skins	Each	3 6	14,729
	Total			60,667
1886	Whalebone	Per ton	2,250 0 0	28,912
	Whale oil	do	23 0 0	10,284
	Seal-oil	do	21 0 0	13,325
	Seal-skins	Each	6 0	12,564
	Total			65,195

The foregoing tables show the annual values of both whale and seal fishing. The catch for 1885 and 1886 was small, and is said not to have been remunerative. For 1886 the price of whale-oil was £23 per ton; of whalebone £2,250 per ton; of seal-oil £21 per ton, and of seal-skins 6*s.* each. The total values were £65,195, and for 1885 £60,667. The average values for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883 were £116,213, showing a decrease for 1885 of between 45 and 50 per cent., and the same decrease for 1886.

The catch of the whale fishery in 1886 was 15 black whales, 1,040 white whales, 19 bottle-nose, and 27 nar whales, besides a small number of walrus. The average price of whale-oil for six years ended with 1886 was £29 per ton; of whalebone £1,390 per ton; of seal-oil £26 per ton, and of seal-skins, 4*s.* 9*d.* each.

Appended hereto are tables setting forth in detail the several articles of export from this district to the United States, as shown by the records of this consulate, together with the values and comparative statement for a series of years:

Values of declared exports from the consular district of Dundee to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.	Total for the previous year.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.		
Burlaps	$816,412 31	$728,733 45	$775,699 47	$918,264 49	$3,239,109 72	$3,263,309 89
Linens	451,173 73	681,044 69	390,305 33	589,666 63	2,112,190 38	1,590,217 49
Yarn	137,301 57	135,880 62	167,409 61	140,165 47	580,757 27	405,527 02
Paper stock	56,918 53	53,622 91	67,320 18	39,611 11	217,472 73	322,350 61
Padding	29,569 28	.....	.....	.....	29,569 28	.....
Tow	29,291 04	5,036 25	11,173 97	12,455 15	57,956 41	51,158 29
Jute	23,546 67	5,639 51	1,127 73	446 55	30,760 46	14,936 60
Bagging	19,247 19	224 12	12,697 22	13,876 32	46,044 85	44,181 65
Flax	11,494 95	26,198 39	6,826 00	9,338 14	53,857 48	303,796 93
Hemp	5,670 96	8,659 63	14,642 09	15,161 39	44,134 17	21,006 84
Carpeting (jute)	3,927 04	7,553 36	13,212 84	6,857 60	31,550 84	25,952 17
Jute butts	2,960 13	1,467 37	.....	.....	4,427 50	.....
Canvas	2,902 71	.....	.....	587 44	3,490 15	.....
Coals	2,016 89	.....	.....	.....	2,016 89	8,319 04
Herrings	1,904 21	.....	.....	.....	1,904 21	.....
Machinery	1,752 61	116 85	1,491 95	2,038 85	5,400 26	14,123 38
Gauge-glasses	1,421 02	4,166 96	2,523 68	1,227 45	9,339 11	8,093 70
Potatoes	1,412 89	26,218 58	11,657 69	.....	39,289 16	5,993 26
Seal leather	1,215 03	.....	.....	135 65	1,350 68	1,358 86
Sail duck	748 03	1,294 72	2,958 57	.....	5,001 32	16,275 56
School bags	611 75	257 50	1,212 02	.....	2,081 27	1,889 46
Personal effects	438 03	28 21	.....	.....	466 24	355 99
Whisky	403 27	.....	.....	825 42	1,228 69	222 74
Canvas hose	.....	1,066 01	.....	967 97	2,033 98	1,491 95
Paper	.....	1,001 77	493 09	2,525 49	4,020 35	897 27
Seal-skins	.....	477 45	.....	.....	477 45	.....
Codilla	.....	306 70	.....	.....	306 70	.....
Second-hand machinery	.....	279 85	.....	.....	279 85	569 92
Natural history specimens	.....	97 34	.....	.....	97 34	.....
Dogs	.....	97 34	.....	194 68	292 02	58 40
Plants	.....	26 29	779 20	.....	805 49	267 62
Tombstone	.....	21 90	.....	.....	21 90	.....
Bags	.....	.....	21,753 33	7,905 07	29,658 40	8,035 11
Summer rugs	.....	.....	403 63	.....	403 63	.....
Thread	.....	.....	349 68	.....	349 68	.....
Sewing machines	.....	.....	287 71	.....	287 71	.....
Deerhounds	.....	.....	194 68	.....	194 68	.....
Gloves and hosiery	.....	.....	192 16	.....	192 16	.....
Plane tree rollers	.....	.....	174 22	.....	174 22	.....
Shetland ponies	.....	.....	.....	4,334 66	4,334 66	.....
Jute rugs	.....	.....	.....	2,787 07	2,787 07	2,074 72
Matting	.....	.....	.....	600 27	600 27	.....
Zinc plates	.....	.....	.....	264 21	264 21	.....
Fancy pigeons	.....	.....	.....	243 35	243 35	.....
Antique furniture	.....	.....	.....	156 22	156 22	.....
Pressing rollers	.....	.....	.....	117 77	117 77	.....

Values of declared exports from the consular district of Dundee to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1886—Continued.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.	Total for the previous year.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.		
Whale's skeleton				$94 90	$94 90	
Oatmeal				90 64	90 64	$131 06
Timepiece				34 55	34 55	
Old clothes				14 35	14 35	73 73
Second-hand bags						264 88
Picture						243 35
Horse blanketing						1,769 76
Saddlery						180 08
Electro-silver plate						80 31
Drawings						34 07
Pig-iron						3,906 37
Mill furnishings						859 97
Scrim						234 40
Brandy						153 31
Wooden rollers						118 64
Cones for cop-winding machine						3 64
Dog cart						165 84
Marmalade and preserves						5,386 74
Bobbins						354 03
Yarn tester						17 03
Total for 1886	$1,602,339 84	$1,689,517 77	$1,504,886 05	1,770,988 96	6,567,732 62	6,126,436 68
Total for 1885	1,734,390 83	1,532,063 16	1,369,769 51	1,490,213 18	6,126,436 68	
Increase for 1886		157,454 61	135,116 54	280,775 78	441,295 94	
Decrease for 1886	132,050 90					

Value of declared exports for each quarter and for the year (ending September 30) *from the United States consulate, Dundee, Scotland, to the United States during the years mentioned*

Years.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.	Total for the previous year.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.		
1886	$1,602,339 84	$1,689,517 77	$1,504,886 05	$1,770,988 96	$6,567,732 62	$6,126,436 68
1885	1,734,390 83	1,532,063 16	1,369,769 51	1,490,214 18	6,126,436 68	7,432,670 52
1884	1,941,490 56	1,765,493 06	1,710,957 70	2,014,729 20	7,432,670 52	6,674,074 95
1883	1,915,515 44	1,891,110 46	1,972,746 33	1,894,702 72	7,674,074 95	7,604,358 64
1882	1,878,719 36	2,136,247 02	1,658,460 02	1,930,932 24	7,604,358 64	7,188,818 87
1881	1,490,860 12	2,005,936 51	1,546,442 05	2,145,580 19	7,188,818 87	7,986,109 12
1880	1,867,647 37	2,547,937 81	1,756,961 24	1,813,562 70	7,986,109 12	4,977,319 89
1879	1,100,346 26	1,061,531 39	1,320,348 08	1,495,094 16	4,977,319 89	4,524,756 36
1878	928,094 92	1,239,729 22	1,142,856 21	1,214,076 01	4,524,756 36	4,670,594 44
1877	1,037,811 87	1,175,239 41	1,154,566 08	1,302,977 08	4,670,594 44	5,208,440 10
1876	1,015,277 14	1,403,578 44	1,720,737 50	1,068,847 02	5,208,440 10	5,689,835 03
1875	1,706,359 55	1,577,086 45	1,302,627 28	1,103,761 75	5,689,835 03	6,349,817 56
1874	1,335,995 19	1,824,962 77	1,572,100 17	1,616,759 43	6,349,817 56	

Declared exports from Aberdeen for the year ended September 30, 1886, with a comparative statement of the same for the years 1885 and 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.	Total for the previous year.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.		
Polished granite	$31,459 66	$32,187 20	$44,339 55	$50,586 81	$158,573 22	$132,205 34
Linen goods	12,970 63	13,779 31	19,204 38	25,633 22	71,587 54	22,273 39
Woolen goods	7,141 54	1,685 54	16,301 00	18,585 27	43,713 35	40,066 21
Paper	2,543 96	791 75	3,827 69	2,314 05	9,477 45	8,451 92
Whisky	386 20	299 39	.....	371 71	1,057 30	2,330 55
Herrings	350 58	973 32	.....	436 03	1,759 93	249 40
Machinery	261 57	99 77	124 13	.....	485 47	1,728 44
Combs	.....	2,299 37	573 37	235 65	3,108 39	.....
Potatoes	.....	255 49	.....	.....	255 49	.....
Harness composition blacking	.....	97 08	186 86	112 89	396 83	230 37
Trees and shrubs	.....	24 33	.....	.....	24 33	.....
Photographic lantern slides	.....	.....	139 56	.....	139 56	181.35
Horses	.....	.....	.....	262 79	262 79	.....
Salmon-nets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243 00
Tweed goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	652 19
Twine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438 37
Press copying books	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 50
Total for 1886	55,114 23	52,492 55	84,696 54	98,538 42	290,841 74	209,059 03
Total for 1885	49,989 96	38,353 13	65,675 50	55,040 44	209,059 03	.....
Increase for 1886	5,124 27	14,139 42	19,021 04	43,497 98	81,782 71	.....
Decrease for 1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

A. B. WOOD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Dundee, December 17, 1886.

DUNFERMLINE.

Report of Commercial Agent Walker.

THE TRADE OF DUNFERMLINE.

The increase in the value of exports from the consular district of Dunfermline to the United States during the year ending the 31st of December amounted to but $12,359.84. The value of declared exports for the year was $1,674,813.56. In 1885 the value was $1,662,453.34. But the increase in the number of invoices was rather remarkable, there being 1,317 in 1886, against 1,131 in 1885. An increase of 186 invoices brought an increase in value of but little over $12,000. Exporters explain this by the statement, apparently well founded, that many of the smaller dry-goods dealers in America are beginning to import their own goods instead of relying upon the great wholesale houses. Whether this statement is applicable to other than the table-linen trade or not, I am unable to say. Dunfermline depends entirely upon the manufacture of table linens and cottons; and the exports from this district are made up almost exclusively of table linens and cottons and floor oil-cloths. Kirkcaldy is the seat of the floor-cloth industry.

Manufacturers are confident that there will be a decided improvement in trade during the present year, basing their hopes upon the bright outlook in the United States. There has not been any improvement in prices.

This district imports nothing from the United States, there being no large towns and no large dealers. American food products and goods of American manufacture are sold, but they are obtained from Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and the great English centers of trade. The only way that I can see for promoting American trade in the district is through agencies established in the great cities. American agricultural machinery is considerably used and is popular.

It must be remembered that the district is small and thoroughly provincial.

LUCIEN J. WALKER,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
Dunfermline, January 6, 1887.

Value of declared exports from the district of Dunfermline, Scotland, to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Linen goods	$389, 899 51	$266, 176 90	$445, 302 44	$385, 734 45	$1, 487, 113 30
Cotton goods	10, 119 27	4, 899 44	16, 302 46	11, 549 57	42, 870 74
Floor oil-cloths	51, 201 94	19, 754 13	53, 974 00	19, 228 73	144, 158 80
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	649 31	21 41	670 72
Total	451, 220 72	290, 830 47	516, 228 21	416, 534 16	1, 674, 813 56
Total, 1885	447, 789 11	267, 772 44	546, 074 05	400, 817 74	1, 662, 453 34
Increase	3, 431 61	23, 058 03	.....	15, 716 42	42, 205 68
Decrease	.....	.....	29, 845 84	.....	29, 845 84

GLASGOW.

Report of Consul Underwood.

I transmit herewith the following statements and returns:

(1) Statement of the value of the declared exports from Glasgow to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1886;

(2) Statement of the principal imports to this port from the United States for the same period; and

(3) Return of the navigation of this port for the year ending June 30, 1886.

The total exports for the year amount to $6,549,455.96, which is an increase of $1,264,136.61, a little less than 20 per cent.

The principal items of increase are as follows:

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Pig-iron	$364, 596 33	Machinery and ironware	$56, 292 30
Horses	179, 491 05	Furs and skins	72, 613 51
Wool and woolen goods	496, 245 13	Chemicals	25, 690 42
Cotton and linen goods	117, 679 42	Carpets	91, 814 78
Scrap-iron and steel	199, 166 51		

There has been a decrease as follows:

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Laces and trimmings	$133,256 08	Coals	$10,113 78
Paper and paper stock	53,215 52	Hats and caps	19,342 15
Glass and earthenware	12,766 09	Beer	9,186 41

The trade and manufactures of Glasgow are still greatly depressed, although in some respects there is an improvement, as the figures above show. The leading industry, as is well known, is ship-building, and to this a great many industries are tributary. The number of ships for the three quarters of the year 1886 is somewhat less than for the same period in 1885, and very far below the average of the four preceding years. The demand for iron and steel, as well as for timber, cordage, and other articles is thereby lessened, and a large number of men in many trades are without employment. This state of things has its effect in the consumption of flour and other products of the United States. The renewed prosperity of Glasgow will be felt in increased importations. The consumption of American beef continues to increase. The receipts for the year are 7,745,968 pounds in excess of the year preceding. The increase in the importation of Indian corn is 831,151 bushels; in apples, 45,363 barrels; in tobacco, 68,370 cwt.; in canned meats, 9,201 cases; in leather, 4,706 cwt., in timber 27,881 pieces.

On the other hand, there is a great decrease in other articles. The decrease in the imports of mutton is 919,282 pounds; in live cattle, 3,708 head; in sheep, 9,846 head; in wheat, 1,097,527 bushels; in flour, 997,724 cwt.; in cheese, 38,662 cwt.; in lard, 56,913 cwt.; in bacon, 362 cwt.; in salt pork, 6,311 cwt.; in hams, 6,863 cwt.; in staves, 56,596 pieces.

The great falling off in wheat and flour is due principally to the importation of wheat from India; partly, also, to the depression in manufactures.

There may be some increase in the supply of Scotch mutton owing to the increase of pasturage; but the chief reason for the great falling off in the importation of mutton from the United States is the overwhelming competition of frozen mutton from New Zealand, Australia, the Falkland Islands, and the region of Rio de la Plata. This frozen mutton arrives in perfect condition with a loss of only 5 per cent. in weight. There is no fear of a similar competition by frozen beef, as beef loses 25 per cent. (of weight and value combined) by freezing.

The falling off in cheese, hams, lard, &c., may be accounted for by the fact that the very low price of grains of all kinds has induced farmers to turn their attention to grazing, and so to the production of milk and pigs.

The decline of sugar refining at Greenock may account for the small demand for staves.

Debenture certificates have been issued from this office for the year ending September 30, 1886, for the quantities of sugar, molasses, &c., imported from the United States, as follows:

Sugar of various kinds, mostly granulated, 84,293 pounds; molasses (or treacle), 4,337 pounds, 1,900 hogsheads, and 267 puncheons; sirup, 1,300 tierces, 300 puncheons, 100 barrels.

I am not able to give a comparison in regard to this importation of sugar, &c., from the United States with that of the preceding year, as no register was kept.

The returns of Clyde navigation, so far as they relate to the commerce of the United States, do not require any comment. I should add, however, that though no ships from the United States came to Glasgow, a small number came to Greenock and other ports in this district.

FRANCIS H. UNDERWOOD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, October 11, 1886.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Glasgow to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
Thread	$200,499 38	$159,463 72	$156,658 00	$201,985 26	$718,606 36
Cotton and linen goods	412,756 60	486,523 62	206,000 54	354,071 58	1,459,352 34
Woolen goods	3,754 02	30,421 41	16,794 72	71,315 54	122,285 69
Wool	357,101 10	70,135 62	9,093 66	115,448 52	551,778 90
Muslins	87,889 58	87,957 72	48,158 24	63,570 66	287,576 20
Laces and trimmings	56,714 00	17,012 36	2,477 97	33,103 20	109,307 53
Carpets	59,184 54	47,001 12	56,215 64	91,921 08	254,322 38
Hats and caps	10,789 30	.....	14,026 44	20,014 26	44,830 00
Furs and skins	37,029 24	11,909 62	55,472 42	30,966 78	135,378 06
Fishing gut	7,498 74	4,800 37	4,469 33	4,379 60	21,148 04
Hemp and jute goods	2,070 12	6,981 68	636 64	.....	9,688 44
Books	1,351 72	1,962 52	251 21	3,564 76	7,130 21
Pig-iron	137,286 72	160,171 74	322,447 29	287,809 35	916,715 10
Machinery and ironware	19,974 74	16,412 16	21,192 49	47,602 71	105,182 10
Wire goods	219 20	.....	.....	.....	219 20
Gum and paints	8,488 54	11,421 46	9,868 24	9,306 02	39,084 26
Coals	6,830 70	4,991 92	12,184 11	15,821 64	39,828 37
Paper and paper stock	32,240 26	17,828 00	23,502 81	11,310 40	84,881 47
Granite and stone goods	3,463 30	1,647 88	2,421 11	5,454 17	12,986 46
Wines and liquors	32,478 50	7,745 30	6,922 62	14,954 40	62,100 82
Beer	12,019 40	2,383 20	5,380 20	3,381 82	23,114 62
Scrap iron and steel	46,586 32	35,622 96	59,674 76	57,282 47	199,166 51
Tobacco-pipes (clay)	6,909 08	6,256 22	4,448 58	7,753 20	25,367 08
Shawls	7,950 84	31,135 74	6,709 27	39,949 27	85,745 12
Fire-clay goods	982 66	4,723 20	5,640 06	1,636 58	12,982 50
Chemicals	90,284 06	66,397 88	102,427 51	71,298 08	330,407 53
Glass and earthenware	26,527 24	23,729 72	18,881 37	11,322 21	80,460 54
Horses	40,592 40	56,725 00	35,075 00	219,738 65	352,131 05
Miscellaneous	130,238 76	145,949 16	103,839 08	77,652 08	457,679 08
Total	1,839,711 06	1,526,311 30	1,310,819 31	1,872,614 29	6,549,455 96
Total for preceding year	1,514,801 61	1,331,897 79	1,046,310 88	1,392,309 07	5,285,319 35
Increase	324,909 45	194,413 51	264,508 43	480,305 22	1,264,136 61

Principal imports from the United States to the city of Glasgow for the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Beef ..... pounds	27,532,580	Salt pork ..... cwt	11,091
Mutton ..... do	6,000	Hams ..... do	86,664
Live cattle ..... head	10,299	Leather ..... do	7,787
Live sheep ..... do	1,993	Tallow ..... do	17,097
Wheat ..... bushels	1,785,849	Rosin ..... do	132,667
Indian corn ..... do	3,672,091	Shoe-pegs ..... do	1,624
Flour ..... cwt	3,896,466	Tobacco ..... do	87,483
Oatmeal ..... do	127,166	Oil-cake ..... bags	56,522
Butter ..... do	12,442	Canned meats ..... cases	40,825
Cheese ..... boxes*	130,072	Apples ..... barrels	153,389
Lard ..... cwt	39,071	Staves ..... pieces	644,577
Bacon ..... do	70,848	Lumber ..... do	68,076

*Fifty-six pounds each.

NOTE.—For sugar and molasses see body of report.

Arrivals of sailing vessels at the harbor of Glasgow for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Description.	1886.		1885.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Coasting	839	82,039	848	76,651
Foreign	144	49,125	176	70,659
Totals	983	131,164	1,024	147,310

Countries to which the above foreign-going vessels belonged.

Nationalities.	No.	Tonnage.	Nationalities.	No.	Tonnage.
Great Britain and dependencies	65	18,270	Holland	1	400
Sweden	7	2,377	France	2	666
Norway	46	17,655	Italy	1	395
Russia	4	1,654	Austria	2	936
Germany	16	6,772			

Arrivals of steam vessels at Glasgow for same period.

Whence.	1886.		1885.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Scotland	10,077	661,881	10,824	711,514
England	1,535	661,674	1,501	718,137
Ireland	2,063	551,965	2,100	570,866
United States	191	361,138	215	407,359
All other countries	710	585,460	724	533,486
Total	14,576	2,822,118	15,454	2,941,362

THE GREENOCK SUGAR TRADE IN 1886.

[From the Greenock Telegraph, Thursday, December 23, 1886.]

(*Transmitted by Consul Underwood, of Glasgow.*)

It is customary at the closing of the year to review the commercial past and anticipate the future. This is necessary, as our social life reposes on an industrial basis, and takes its coloring from the trade conditions of the time. For some years back the commercial life of the country has been ebbing rather than flowing; and Greenock, whose energies find an outlet in but one or two staple industries, has suffered much. If there is any improvement in the situation it lies in an increased feeling of hopefulness rather than in any yet realized betterness. Iron values, traffic returns, and other indications, however, would suggest that we have at last reached the exhaustive stages of the depression, and that industry is about to resume its wonted activity. This is strengthened by the consideration that the wants of the world are increasing rather than diminishing; that capital is plentiful and labor redundant, and the over-accumulated stocks of commodities which have brought about an unhinging of markets must now be considerably reduced.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

How does it fare with this staple and important industry; what has been its course during the year about to expire; and what are its prospects for the future? It must be admitted that the Greenock sugar trade in 1886 has not been satisfactory; that at present a considerable cloud hangs over it, and that its immediate prospects are not particularly hopeful. This is partially due to the general industrial depression, and also to other causes specially affecting itself which will fail to be noticed. It will be remembered that two years ago the sugar market was suffering from an abnormal depression, prices at that time being unprecedentedly low. This had been brought about

by the enormous and altogether unexpected quantities of beet-root sugar which were thrown on the market. This disturbing factor had first manifested itself in the closing months of 1883, and continued to assert itself with accelerated strength until the December of 1884, when prices reached an astonishingly low point. At that time beet-root sugar, which in 1876 brought 29*s.* 9*d.*, was selling at 9*s.* 9*d.*; medium Javas, which in the same year realized 35*s.*, could be had for 13*s.* 9*d.*, and good brown West India sugar was placed in the market at the abnormally low price of 11*s.* per cwt. It is true that the high values realized in 1876 were somewhat inflated, but the rebound to the extremely low quotations in December, 1884, was such as no one could have anticipated. The opening months of 1885 brought some relief; this was specially true of the first half of that year, as in July a recovery was shown of almost 50 per cent. Thereafter prices indicated a backward tendency, and this feature continued to manifest itself until the end of the year. The year 1885 was, however, as a whole, regarded as fairly remunerative to the sugar-refining trade in Greenock, and its successor opened not altogether without a feeling of hopefulness.

THE GENERAL COURSE OF THE TRADE IN 1886.

As already remarked, the year just about to close has not been satisfactory to the Greenock sugar trade. Low prices, fluctuating markets, and a general feeling of uncertainty have made themselves disagreeably felt. A condition of paralysis attended the operations of the importer, and the refiner was puzzled as he had never been before as to the purchasing of his raw material. In former years it had been possible to somewhat approximate the course of the market, and this enabled the refiners to lay in considerable stock of the raw article. The unrest, however, manifested in the sugar values of the present year rendered this impossible, and, for the first time in the history of the trade, refiners, acting from prudential motives, have, as a rule, had to content themselves with hand-to-mouth supplies. A policy of this kind has its advantages, but it tends to the creation of difficulties in another direction. The value of the raw material and that of the refined article should bear a certain relation to each other; and the refiner can protect himself from a sudden downward tendency in the price of his finished product by carefully restricting his purchase of raw sugar. This, however, when carried to an extreme point, must tend to bring about decreased stocks of the raw material both here and in the United Kingdom, and this enables holders of sugar abroad to raise the price of the article. And, in point of fact, the stocks of raw sugar in the United Kingdom are at present lower by 50,000 tons than at the corresponding period of last year. The decrease is in reality much larger when we consider that each of the past successive four years showed an increase as compared with its successor as regards stocks of the raw material. The course of the sugar market is now to be traced in the varying prices of beet-root, which enters into the composition of the refined article to the extent of nearly two-thirds of the whole. And this beet-root is now produced in larger and still increasing quantities, with the result that it controls the market and dominates sugar values of whatever kind. On the whole, sugar prices have ranged lower during the course of 1886 than during any previous year. When the year opened beet-root (f. o. b.) was quoted at 15*s.* 6*d.*, but towards the end of January it had dropped to 14*s.* In April the market showed an upward tendency which resulted in an advance of 1*s.* 6*d.*, but this was checked by the reports of the coming heavy beet-root crops. This caused a steady relapse in prices, which continued until the autumn months of the year, when a slight improvement manifested itself. The average price of beet-root in January was 14*s.* 6*d.*, and that for December is 11*s.* The lowest monthly average price of beet-root during the year was 10*s.* 6*d.* (in June). It was, however, quoted during that month at a still lower figure, when it was to be had from 10*s.* 1½*d.* to 10*s.* 3*d.* This closely approaches the price of beet-root in December, 1884, when it had gone down to 9*s.* 9*d.* In August of this year Java sugar, No. 14, D. S., was sold at 12*s.* 9*d.*, being 1*s.* less than the very low price in December, 1884. There is at present but little prospect of increased sugar values, as according to the best authorities the estimated returns from this season's beet-root crop show an excess of about 500,000 tons over those of last year. The yield of this sugar will be the very largest on record.

SUGAR VALUES, STOCKS, AND IMPORTS IN 1886.

To enable our readers the more readily to understand the present condition and prospects of the sugar trade, not only generally, but with special reference to Greenock, we append a series of tables. These tables are compiled from reliable data, and show the comparative values of imports and exports for the last five years. Corresponding information is also given as to the course of the sugar trade in 1875, which enables a comparison to be made between the volume and values of the trade in 1886 and those of eleven years ago

Table I, dealing with the imports of raw sugar into the United Kingdom, shows a large decrease as compared with those of the past four years. The average import of the years 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885 was 976,250 tons, whereas the quantity for the present year is only 835,000 tons, thus showing a falling away of 141,250 tons. The deficiency of imports has caused a reduction in stocks in the United Kingdom, these now being represented by upwards of 50,000 tons less than at the corresponding periods in 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885. This is altogether unusual, as at this period each of the successive years just mentioned (1884 excepted) showed an increase in stocks as compared with those of its immediate predecessor. The imports of 1886 as compared with those of 1885 show a falling off in beet-root to the extent of 60,000 tons; 35,000 tons less have been received from the British West Indies, 35,000 tons less from Brazil, and 30,000 tons less from the Spanish West Indies. This last-named place, it may be stated, was once and for long the main source of our sugar supplies, but it has now become comparatively unimportant as a contributing source to the United Kingdom. These Spanish-produced sugars now find their way to the United States markets. From Java, however, there has been an increase of about 25,000 tons.

Table II, dealing with the imports of raw sugar into Greenock, shows largely reduced imports. Of the decreased imports of raw sugar into the United Kingdom, represented by 135,000 tons, the largest proportion of reduction has taken place in Greenock. At present the stock in Greenock is 30,000 tons short of what it was at the close of 1885. A knowledge of this must tend to stiffen the demands of raw sugar sellers to Greenock refiners.

Table III deals with the total amount of raw sugar refined in Greenock. The outturn from the Greenock sugar refineries in 1886 is a little less than that of the preceding five years. As compared with 1885, it shows a reduction of 5,500 tons; with 1884, 2,500 tons; with 1883, 7,500 tons; and with 1882, 2,500 tons. It is thus seen that, as compared with the past five years, the Greenock refining trade has receded rather than progressed. The difference is slight, but it is altogether in the wrong direction. To say the very least, these figures show that in Greenock the trade is stationary. If we go back a year further to 1881, we find that the output of refined sugar in Greenock was represented by 20,000 tons more than in the present year. In fine, the Greenock refining trade has been practically stationary since 1875. Eleven years ago the outturn was 243,000 tons, while in 1886 it has been 237,500 tons. The present year thus shows a falling away of 5,500 tons as compared with 1875. The outturn of sugar from our refineries has been rather irregular and somewhat fitful during the year. A considerable spurt, however, manifested itself from July to October, and it is probable that during that time a larger quantity was refined in Greenock than in any similar period. Less beet-root has entered into the composition of Greenock refined sugar than in 1885. In that year the proportion was almost two-thirds, but during the year about to elapse it is nearer one-half.

Tables IV, V, VI, and VII deal with the prices of raw and refined sugars. They give the average monthly values of Java, beet-root, good brown West India, and medium refined sugars. On the whole, sugar prices have ranged lower in 1886 than during any previous year. It will be seen that Java sugar, No. 14, D. S., realized its highest price in December, 1875 (34*s.* 6*d.*), while its lowest point has been reached in August, 1886, when it was quoted 12*s.* 9*d.* The average price for January of this year was 16*s.* 6*d.*, and that for the present month is 13*s.* 9*d.* It will be observed that beet-root was at its highest price in December, 1876 (29*s.* 9*d.*), and at its lowest in December, 1884 (9*s.* 9*d.*), a little less than the average price for the December of the present year. In the opening month of the present year it stood at 15*s.* 6*d.* In January the average price of good brown British West India sugar was 14*s.*, and in the present December it stands at 11*s.* 3*d.* As regards medium refined sugar, the average monthly price in January of the present year was 17*s.*, and at present it stands at 14*s.* 9*d.*

Table VIII may, as regards information, be considered in present circumstances the most important of all. It records the imports of foreign refined sugars into the United Kingdom. A glance at this table shows that the foreign refiner is making year by year steady and substantial encroaches on the British sugar market. In 1875—eleven years ago—the total annual consumption of foreign refined sugar in the United Kingdom was represented by something less than 100,000 tons. In 1882 it stood at 128,000 tons, and each successive year since then has shown considerable advances. As compared with 1882 the year 1883 shows an excess of 30,000 tons; 1884, an excess of 72,000 tons; 1885, an excess of 122,000 tons; and the present year the still larger excess of 197,000, or about equal to 200,000 tons. That is to say, that since 1875, and within eleven years, the foreign refiner has increased his sale of sugars to British consumers by 225,000 tons. The imports of foreign refined sugar into the United Kingdom in 1886 is represented by the very large quantity of 325,000 tons. This is 87,500 tons in excess of what was turned out from the Greenock refineries in the present year. The import of foreign refined thus goes on increasing year by year with large strides. In 1875 the ratio of foreign refined to total home consumption was as one to eight, as against one to three in 1886. Although the quantity of foreign refined

steadily increases, the quantities from the various sources are exceedingly variable. From Germany alone has the increase been steadily progressive; the United States, which in 1885 sent such an alarming quantity, has this year supplied us with 30,000 tons less. In the earlier months of the year the large imports came from Russia, and during the closing months of 1886 France has flooded the country with her refined sugars. No doubt a large quantity of sugar imported under the name of refined is bought by British refiners—how much we have no means of knowing; but this fact is not unimportant in considering these figures.

THE GREENOCK SUGAR TRADE AND LOCAL REVENUES.

Table IX deals with the direct annual contributions of the sugar trade to local revenues. And there can be no better method of bringing home to the mind of the community the importance of the sugar trade to Greenock and its vital bearing on the development and prosperity of the town. The total direct contributions of the sugar trade in 1886 to the harbor trust are £33,000, which is equal to 54 per cent. of the entire harbor trust revenue. This represents dues on sugar and on sugar-laden vessels discharged at Greenock, rent on harbor trust sheds and warehouses, dues on sugar shipped at Greenock, and on sugar-carrying vessels enterring the graving docks for repairs. The sugar contributions to the water trust in the year 1885–'86 are represented by £7,824 16*s.* 7*d.*, an amount equal to 33.7 per cent. of the entire water trust revenue. To the poor and education assessments the sugar trade contributes £1,537 10*s.* 8*d.*, equal to 7.6 per cent. of the whole. The police and other assessments draw from the sugar trade the sum of £1,785 13*s.*, equal to 5.4 per cent. of that entire revenue. Finally, in summarizing the results, we find that of the entire ordinary local revenues, amounting to £136,906 14*s.* 6*d.*, the sugar trade furnishes £44,148 3*d.*, a sum equal to 32.5 per cent. of the whole. It will be observed from the table dealing with this matter that the sugar contribution to the harbor trust revenues is this year less by about £3,000 than it was in 1885. This is to be accounted for by the general depression in the sugar trade, and notably to the falling off in direct sea-borne imports at Greenock. This was apparent in the unusual slackness that prevailed around the harbors during the present year. It is estimated that the raw sugar discharged at the quays, as compared with the figures in 1885, is less by about 45,000 tons. Large quantities of beet-root find their way into Greenock per rail, but it is difficult to get at the figures. This sugar, unfortunately for the harbor trust revenue, escapes the dues levied on direct sea-borne cargoes.

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF GREENOCK SUGAR REFINING.

Until within the last few years, so deeply marked by industrial and commercial depression, Greenock was favored with an extraordinary share of material development and prosperity. And in this the sugar trade was a prominent sharer. The trade until recently was fairly remunerative to those engaged, but it has failed to manifest that elasticity and march forward so characteristic of ship-building and other industrial departments. The test question as to the condition of our sugar industry is not how much sugar is refined in Greenock, but what proportion does our annual production bear to the total yearly consumption in the United Kingdom and the exports therefrom. Eleven years ago Greenock supplied 28 per cent. of the sugar then consumed, whereas in 1886 the portion is slightly under 25 per cent. It is no comfort to tell us we send out as much sugar as we did in 1875; our turn-out should have grown with the growth of the population, the increased individual consumption, and the consequent enlarged demand. The population of the United Kingdom has increased enormously since 1875, and the consumption per head is greater than in any other country in the world. It stands somewhere a little over 70 pounds. But notwithstanding these reasons for expecting a large development in our sugar-refining industry, it has for the past eleven years remained practically stationary. The reasons for this arrestment are worth inquiring into. They are not to be found in disadvantages and inconveniences attending our situation as a great refining center. Greenock as a seaport is admirably situated; her docks and harbors are abreast of the times; her quayage dues bear in point of moderation favorable comparison with those of other sugar ports; and water, which is an essential factor in sugar refining, is excellent, cheap, and abundant. The causes responsible for arresting the progress of the Greenock sugar industry must either be found in the incapacity or unwillingness of our refiners to adjust themselves to the wants of a time that is nothing if not transitionary, or in the operation of extraneous influences over which they have no control and with which they are powerless to battle.

THE VEXED QUESTION OF FOREIGN SUGAR BOUNTIES.

For many years now this question has assumed a prominence as a disturbing and repressing factor in the development of our sugar trade, but at present it appears

to be more accentuated than at any previous time. Our refiners assure us that but for the subsidies of French Governments to their refiners, they could not only hold their own in the trade, but command, to the exclusion of the foreigner, the sugar consumption in the United Kingdom. There is no doubt that our sugar industry is suffering from foreign competition, and that that competition is encouraged by the pernicious system of bounties. But to what extent this is the case it is impossible to determine. The fact is that no direct bounty is given to the foreign sugar refiner; it is given in the shape of a drawback, and, as stated in our sugar article of last year, the methods of its operation are such that the actual and exact results cannot be ascertained. The duty is paid on the raw beet-root as it leaves the field and enters the fabriques. The assessment is levied on the roots, and in calculating the duty on home consumption the Government estimates that a certain weight of beet-root will yield a certain proportion of saccharine matter. In France, for example, it is estimated that the yield will be 6 per cent, but it is stated that the average extraction of saccharine runs from 10 to 12 per cent. The actual percentage of the yield must depend on many causes. It will be influenced by the weather and general climatic influences, the richness or leanness of the roots, and in a very special degree by the extracting appliances of the fabriques. The commercial appliances are, we understand, excellent, and it is easy to see how the fabricants will be stimulated to perfect their extracting methods, when so much depends on them. It is admitted by the French Government that by the circuitous method of assessment a large proportion of the sugar escapes the duty. The chancellor of their exchequer stated recently that at least 4 per cent. in excess of the Government estimate was extracted from the roots. In exporting sugar it is assumed by the French refiner that the whole has paid the Government duty, and on this false assumption the drawback is calculated and paid in full. The net result is that the French refiner receives from his own exchequer more money than he has paid into it in the form of duty, and to whatever extent this may be the case he is subsidized by his Government, and strengthened to compete favorably with our refiners. The French manipulation of their sugar duties, though resulting in a considerable bounty, yet in principle and method may be taken as a fair representation of the whole continental system. By refining in bond the bounty system would disappear.

WHO ARE OUR PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COMPETITORS.

The foreign refined sugars entering our home market come from France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, and the United States. Our housewives have in addition to our home-refined supplies all these sources to draw from. British grocers now sell in large and increasing quantities French and Russian crystals, German granulated, Austrian crushed, and Dutch lumps. The United States bounty has been almost entirely cut off, and to this cause is attributed the almost entire cessation of refined sugar from this quarter during the last month or two. On the other hand, the French bounty has been greatly increased, and this is associated with the large and daily increasing imports from this source. To whatever cause it is to be correctly attributed, it must be a serious matter for our refiners to find that of the Brittish consumption of sugar no less a quantity than 325,000 tons (less the weight bought and used by our refiners themselves) this year were supplied from foreign sources, and the proportion is rapidly growing from year to year. The French bounty is estimated at from 5 shillings to 10 shillings, and the German at 2 shillings per cwt. This, of course, is merely approximate, it being impossible to ascertain the exact amount. It has been estimated that during the current fiscal year in France their refiners will receive on their total exports of refined sugar a sum of two and a half millions, but it is impossible to calculate the amount until it is seen to what extent their sugar finds its way into this and other countries. There can be no doubt that the British consumer receives a considerable benefit from the cheapness of the article brought about by the keen foreign competition, but to what extent this is the case, it is difficult to say. Let us suppose that the French refiners pocket the sum of two and a half millions on their exports to the United Kingdom and other countries. How much of this do they require to part with in order to successfully compete with our home refiners, and how much are they able to retain for themselves, or are they even obliged to part with any of it at all? The whole question is veiled with the impenetrable, some asserting that only a veritable fraction of the bounty requires to be spent, while others maintain that the whole sum is retained by the foreign refiners, and that even if the bounty were withdrawn to-morrow they would continue to send their sugar into our markets as they do at present. The general opinion is, however, that the British consumer benefits to some extent by the bounty, and that if it were withdrawn the foreign imports would sensibly decrease if not cease. It must not, however, be forgotten that the raw beet-root is bounty-fed as well as the refined, and that whatever cheapening of the raw results from this is shared by our home refiners. When it is remembered that beet-root to the extent of almost two-thirds enters into the compo-

sition of our home refined sugar, it is easily seen that there is a large compensation to our refiners in this bounty business. In addition, it is admitted that the cheapening influence of the bounties has been the means of very largely developing the British confectionery industry.

THE DUTY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN REFERENCE TO BOUNTIES.

It is clear that the system of foreign sugar bounties constitutes a direct and grave violation of free-trade principles, and that it is the bounden duty of our Government to use every legitimate means to bring about its suppression. We cannot by force direct the lines in which other nations should trade with us, but we can exhaust the weapons of a moral and enlightened diplomacy to induce them to tread in just and righteous paths. And in requesting foreign nations to discard subsidies and hot-house methods of industry we do so with clean hands. Great Britain has opened her ports to the world; she receives freely whatever the industry of others has to offer, and she stands forth as the great pioneer of free trade among the nations of the earth. Assuming that a large portion of the sums represented by foreign bounties is spent in cheapening the price of sugar to the British consumer, there are those who think that we should accept the situation without demur, and congratulate ourselves on the liberality of foreign Governments. From a pure free-trade point of view this is perhaps strictly logical, but it is accompanied with a doubtful development. It is unfair that the peoples of the Continent should be needlessly mulcted in order to enrich their own sugar refiners and to effect a cheapening of sugar to British consumers. And it is also unfair to our own refiners, whose capital is at stake, and to the vast labor interests represented in our sugar-refining centers. These sugar centers are unfortunately few, and this it is that has prevented the question of foreign bounties from assuming the importance of a national grievance. The world is governed mainly by motives of self-interest, and our only hope of being able to suppress the bounties lies in our power of convincing the foreigner that he continues to grant them to his own detriment. Our American cousins have already caught a glimmering of this truth, and this has found practical expression in the cutting down of their sugar bounties, and in their pledge that what has been accomplished in part will shortly be fulfilled in whole. What in this respect has been made patent to the American should not be impossible to the Continental intellect, and whatever our own Government can do towards the solution of this problem should be wisely, resolutely, and immediately done.

THE WEAKNESS OF A SEVERELY LOGICAL FREE TRADE.

For good or evil the competitive system is now the law of our industrial and commercial life, and it becomes more feverish and accentuated with every passing year. The stern law of the survival of the fittest is now operative in full and unrestricted force, and if with benefit to the many, with cruel consequences to the few. We have entered on an industrial era that is pregnant with harassment, uncertainty, and disturbance. No producer or manufacturer now knows exactly where he stands. The inventive brain and the cunning hand are everywhere and always aiming at improvements, with the result that the splendidly and skillfully organized industry of to-day may be withered and paralyzed by the ingenious discovery of the morrow. This we call progress, but it means a transitional state which gives birth to much dislocation and suffering. If superior skill and local natural advantages enable a particular country to outstrip all its rivals in the production of a commodity, both as regards cheapness and excellence, it is doubtless a world benefit. But it also means silent factories and displaced operatives in other industrial centers, with the consequent suffering that is inseparable from idle labor. This, when springing directly from the natural operation of free trade, we must submit to, and adjust ourselves to the new circumstances as best we may. But when an industry whose prosperity is vital to the existence of a community is threatened by the pernicious and artificial stimulus of foreign subsidies, the matter is far otherwise, and demands the most serious consideration. Take Greenock, for example, and assume that the present seemingly decaying condition of the sugar industry is due to the operation of foreign bounties. Let us even assume the worst by supposing that the Greenock sugar trade is doomed to perish. This to a large extent would spell ruin to the town. It would afford little comfort to be reminded that the people of Greenock, in common with other citizens throughout the country, had the advantage of cheap sugar. The cheapness of a commodity is good, but in this case it would be brought about by a great deal of suffering. If the division of labor is a strength, it is also a weakness. In these days the individual is trained to a particular trade, and if employment fails at that he is doomed to complete or semi starvation. If displaced capital and displaced labor could find immediate employment in fresh industries it would be well. But this is not the case; and an extinguished industry, whether brought about by the operation of natural causes or by the hot-house method of foreign subsidies, is to many attended with ca-

lamitous results. This is the crucial weakness in the development of free trade, but it is easier to point out the evil than to devise a remedy.

WHO HAS ENCOURAGED THE FOREIGNER TO CONTINUE THE BOUNTIES?

It must be confessed that hitherto the diplomatic action of successive British Governments, combined with the loud protests of the home refiners that their trade was about to be ruined, has, with the continental Governments, had the effect of encouraging rather than discouraging the system of bounties. The bounty system is not a new one, though of late it seems to have become aggravated. For years a number of agitators, whose business it was to hold meetings and petition the Government on this question, were said to have been maintained at the expense of the refiners. In Greenock, Liverpool, London, and elsewhere the McLeans, the Peters, and the Kellys raised a clamor that a crisis had arisen in the British sugar-refining trade, and that it was about to be extinguished through the operation of foreign bounties. What was this but to encourage the foreign refiners in the belief that they were about to possess a monopoly of the British sugar market, and to strengthen their respective Governments in the idea that, though in principle bounties were penicious, it was worth their while to continue them a little longer, when such a prize was in store? And this agitation was carried on at a time when bounties were admittedly much less than they are to-day. The continental ear is ever open to what is going on in this country, and nothing better could have served their purpose. Our home refiners have not acted wisely in crying fire when there was no fire; their policy was ill-adapted to the end they had in view; and the unfortunate results are easily read in the recent increasing of the French bounties. It is a ruinous policy for the representatives of a trade to go about proclaiming that it is on the verge of ruin. Such a course not only tends to impair their credit with those who deal with them, but it places them at a disadvantage in the withdrawal of trade facilities, such as the lessening of raw stocks at their own door. The result has been prejudicial both to the interests of the sugar trade and the town generally. Greenock can compete favorably with London and other sugar refining centers, and if left alone by the sinister and Cassandra prophets would to-day be in a healthier condition.

WHAT ABOUT A COUNTERVAILING DUTY?

This much-vaunted and much-bepraised remedy has not of late been quite so audible. It is, however, coming to the front once more. The increasing keenness of the foreign competition and the recent addition to the French sugar subsidies have rejuvenated our countervailing friend and again brought him out into the open. The would-be countervailers, for the most part, proclaim themselves free-traders, and contend that their ideas, if embodied in legislation, would do nothing to promote protection, but would simply restore the natural equilibrium which the foreign bounties have destroyed. Even assuming the soundness of their contentions, there are serious initial difficulties which cannot be surmounted. It is admitted that in amount the bounties vary in each respective country, and that there is no possibility of ascertaining exactly what they are. Before encountering one's enemy it is absolutely necessary to identify him, and in this case that is precisely what cannot be done. But even admitting the possibility of getting over this difficulty, what next? If foreign refined sugar were assessed so as to exactly balance the respective bounties, and if it is correct to suppose that the bounties are directly and solely responsible for the drooping condition of our home sugar industry, then, in that case, the foreigner would be shut out, and no duty would be paid into our national exchequer. This would enable the home refiner to lay an additional burden on the British consumer, as, freed not only from the adverse influence of foreign bounties, but from competition, he could raise the price of his commodity. This would correctly be described as class legislation, and the spirit of the age has set its face against it. The reply would doubtless be that the sugar industry is again thriving; that silent sugar-houses are things of the past; that labor is busily employed; that money circulates freely, and that the community reaps a great and solid advantage. As Greenock citizens, this is a consummation to be hailed, and one with which few would be found to quarrel. If the British people as a whole are willing to pay a little more for their sugar in order to conserve the interests of the few sugar-refining communities, Greenock, we are certain, would welcome the boon.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE TORIES AND FAIR TRADERS.

Their pet scheme of a countervailing duty is surely now within their grasp. A strong conservative Government is now in office, and in the light of the recent pledges given by the "Liberal Unionists," it may be averred that not only are they in office, but also in power. It should surely be now or never with a countervailing duty

Now's the time and now's the hour. The present occupants of Downing street have often been gushing in their expressions of sympathy for worried and harassed industries. For the first time since the Beaconsfield régime, they have an opportunity of serving their friends. So long as they refrain from setting up a parliament in College Green, they will have the individual support of the Hartingtons and the Chamberlains, and nothing will be denied them. Let our countervailing friends take heart of grace and be up and doing. The Tories have no kindly feeling towards free trade, and it may be they will stretch a point to meet their own especial supporters. The Government cannot put forward as an excuse for non-compliance the lack of strength, for at present they are all-powerful. The demand for a countervailing duty will test the sincerity of their former professions, and if the Tories and fair traders should succeed in converting the sugar trade into a thriving industry they will earn the gratitude of the community, and Greenock will be proud to embalm their services in her memory.

ARE BOUNTIES ALONE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESENT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE GREENOCK SUGAR TRADE?

In endeavoring to account for the languid condition of our sugar industry, it may be assumed that to some extent foreign bounties are responsible. But they are merely one of the contributory factors, and there are others which it may be well to drag into the light. It is evident that something like a permanent fall has taken place in the cost of sugar production, and if the trade were carried on under legitimate conditions the cheapness of the raw material would in easily understood ways be most advantageous to the refiner. He could carry on his business with less capital, and the low price of his commodity would enlarge the area of its consumption. But the trade is subjected to harassing and worrying conditions, which are perpetually destroying that natural relation of values that should subsist between the raw material and the finished product. What is known in commercial phraseology as "sugar rings" are formed by speculative capitalists, who control and manipulate the markets, and create artificial values. The legitimate dealer or sugar-refiner is at the mercy of huge gambling syndicates who subordinate everything to the attainment of their own personal ends. At present large stocks of beet-root are concentrated in Hamburg and other continental centers, and these are held by pure gamesters, who for their own nefarious purposes derange daily, and sometimes hourly, the entire sugar-exchange machinery of several countries. There also obtains a system of "forward contracts" which operates more injuriously than the bounties. For example, large purchases of the beet-root crop for December, 1887, have already been entered into. This is simply a game of hazard in which some must gain and others lose, and it tends to keep the trade in a perpetual state of paralysis. The crops referred to as already bought are not yet sown, and owing to the uncertainty of the weather, which may bless or blight, the prices given afford no guide to the value of next year's sugar. Beet-root sugar, unlike that of cane, is now sold without sample, and according to analysis, and it is transferred from hand to hand by paper warrants like those conveying iron and cotton. This favors the speculative game, and tends to produce uncertainty and confusion all round. The extent to which speculation now operates as a disturber and unhinger of industry would seem to call for the restraining influence of the legislative hand. In the mean time, however, refiners and others must cope with these difficulties as best they can, as they are powerless to extinguish them. There is one reform which the sugar trade has accomplished, and which is to take effect early next year. Hitherto it has been the trade custom to buy and sell beet-root sugar on the basis of 88 per cent. analysis, with an abatement or an advance of threepence per degree according as the sugar fell or rose above the 88 per cent. standard. This was not regarded as an equitable arrangement for the buyer and it is to be superseded by a better system. The standard consists of a hundred degrees, and whatever the analysis may be the sugar will be charged on the proportionate value that it bears to the whole. The result will be that refiners will know exactly where they stand, as they will pay precisely on the analytic yield.

A NEW DANGER.

In these days, all organized industries are liable to suffer from the progress of the arts and sciences. For the present the sugar trade has little to fear from the coal-tar and sorghum scares, but there is in advancing operation a tendency which may ultimately menace if not extinguish our home refining industry. This danger is to be read in the enormous and daily-growing quantities of sugar which enter the United Kingdom in a completely refined condition. Continental beet-root is refined on the spot where it is produced, and is thus fitted to enter into direct consumption, and this economical system of completing the process of sugar production on the spot is not confined to the Continent. It is in operation in Demerara, Surinam, and the Brazils. The sugar-growers in those countries are supplying themselves with plant and machinery which enable them to complete the process, and to send out their sugars ready

for the table. The idea is not only natural, but economical, and is likely to be more and more adopted. The time may come, though scarcely yet within measurable distance, when all the sugar-producing countries may for themselves complete the process of sugar refining, and in that case our home refineries will have been found to have served their day. By that time, however, other industries will probably have arisen to take the place of sugar refining, and in any case such an eventuality will have to be submitted to and regarded as the inevitable outcome of natural progress.

ARE THE GREENOCK SUGAR REFINERS ABREAST OF THE TIMES?

The prosperity of the sugar trade is vital to Greenock and the question is put in the interest of the community. It is admitted that to some extent the Greenock refiners are suffering from causes over which they have no control. This ought to induce them in every way to strengthen their position, so as to enable them to encounter the difficulties that beset them. It is not doubted that their processes are modern and economical. The Greenock refiners have reduced waste to a minimum, and their machinery is excellently adapted for its purpose. This is so far well, but it is not everything. Are they studying the tastes of the consumers, and as regards quality and packages adapting themselves to the wants and markets of the time? We are informed that one or two sugar refineries in Greenock are abreast of the times, but that the trade as a whole is somewhat behind. A townsman who has been bred to the business, and who is thoroughly conversant with all its details, assures us that Greenock is in some danger of allowing itself to fall out of the ranks. We summarize the information he has placed at our disposal. He asserts that for years back the Greenock refiners have done little or nothing to improve the character of their sugars, with the result that they are losing their markets. At one time they found the best markets for their fine sugars in Scotland and the north of Ireland. At present the outlet for these sugars in the north of Ireland and the east coast of Scotland is all but closed to Greenock refiners. In these markets their sugars have been displaced by London and Liverpool crystals, and this not so much on account of cheapness as because the English crystals are better adapted to the taste of the consumers. And as regards the Greenock trade with the south of Ireland, it is now falling into the hands of London, Liverpool, and even Plymouth refiners. It is further stated that all the hard or loaf sugar required in Scotland has now to be brought from England or abroad, as Greenock refiners do not manufacture this kind of article. Many years ago a considerable quantity of the loaf sugar used in the country was made in Port-Glasgow and Greenock, from where it was shipped to various places in England and Scotland. Granulated sugar, for which a taste has been created in this country on account of its suitability for domestic purposes, cannot always be got on the Clyde, and this want is supplied by the continental refiner, who disposes of large quantities of this sugar in this country. A Greenock refinery lately commenced to manufacture granulated sugar, but from whatever reason it has been discontinued. At one time sirups were largely made in Greenock and found a ready market all over Scotland, England, and even on the continent. The Greenock trade in sirups is now to a large extent extinct, it having been acquired by London and Liverpool houses. Another neglected field is that of exports. While Liverpool refiners are cultivating this trade and finding it profitable, making sugars to suit the taste of foreign buyers, Greenock refiners show a disinclination to make any change in their makes. The little export trade that is left the Greenock refiners are in danger of losing through not adjusting themselves to the wants of the foreign buyers in the matter of packages, marking, &c. The consular reports for some months back show that one of the principal reasons given for the neglect of British goods is the want of adaptability on the part of British manufacturers, and our informant states that this is specially true of Greenock refiners.

THE OLD GREENOCK REFINERS AND THE NEW.

Assuming the indictment to be true that the refiners of to-day are not marching with the times, it is not only a serious matter for themselves, but for an industrial community such as that of Greenock. A trade which in its present languid condition contributes 54 per cent. of the entire harbor trust revenue and about 33 per cent. of the local revenues ought at all hazards to be preserved. It is right that the refiners should make use of every legitimate endeavor to get rid of foreign bounties, but it is evident that their energies should also be expended in other quarters. The trade conditions of the time do not admit of antediluvian and conservative methods. It is only those who are able to catch the public taste and place the best article in the market at a minimum of cost who will succeed. It is more tempting to make a fortune in a day through the medium of speculation than to build up wealth through years of steady and resolute application to one's legitimate business. The speculative method is dangerous, while the latter is safer and better. But the modern refiner has been so accustomed to fat and easily-made margins that he chafes at the slower method. The men who conduct the sugar refining of to-day are a distinct type from those who many years ago laid the foundation of that industry in Greenock.

These men—sagacious, practical, and energetic—anticipated the wants of the times, and for many years had the good fortune to possess a virtual monopoly which brought them in colossal returns altogether out of proportion to the capital and labor expended in the production of their commodity. It is easy to understand how the successors of such men should chafe at the severe competition unknown to their fathers, and be slow to adjust themselves to the smaller profits now obtainable. But there is no alternative. The Greenock refiners must adapt themselves to the necessities of the altered situation. The economic laws are no respecters of persons, and they must accommodate themselves to the exigencies of the age like the rest of the commercial community. For the sake of Greenock and themselves, it is to be hoped that the Greenock refiners will buckle themselves anew to their enterprise and make their trade once again, as it has been before, a busy and thriving industry. In the meantime we wish them the compliments of the approaching Christmas season, and trust that at the close of 1887 it will be our pleasant duty to chronicle a more satisfactory condition of the Greenock sugar trade than it has been possible to do for the closing year.

TABLE I.—*Total imports of raw sugar into the United Kingdom*, 1875, *and* 1882 *to* 1886.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
1875	825,000	1884	965,000
1882	965,000	1885	970,000
1883	1,005,000	1886	835,000

TABLE II.—*Total imports of raw sugar into Greenock*, 1875, *and* 1882 *to* 1886.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
1875	247,000	1884	260,000
1882	250,000	1885	260,000
1883	260,000	1886	212,000

TABLE III.—*Total raw sugar refined in Greenock*, 1875, *and* 1882 *to* 1886.

	1875.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Beet-root	33,000	87,000	113,000	142,000	160,000	122,500
Java	30,000	67,000	92,000	73,000	57,000	93,500
British West India	47,000	33,000	13,000	15,000	11,000	9,500
Other sorts	133,000	53,000	27,000	10,000	15,000	12,000
Total	243,000	240,000	245,000	240,000	243,000	237,500

TABLE IV.—*Average price of Java sugar, No.* 14 *D. S.*, 1875, *and* 1882 *to* 1886.

[Highest price 34*s.* 6*d.*, November, 1876; lowest price 12*s.* 9*d.*, August, 1886.]

Month.	1875.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
January	25 6	26 0	23 9	21 6	14 0	16 0
February	25 6	25 0	23 6	21 0	14 9	15 9
March	25 0	25 3	24 9	19 6	15 0	14 3
April	26 0	26 0	25 0	19 0	15 6	14 6
May	26 0	25 0	24 9	18 6	18 0	15 0
June	25 6	25 6	24 6	17 3	19 0	13 3
July	25 0	25 3	24 0	16 9	16 6	13 3
August	25 3	26 0	24 0	15 9	17 0	13 3
September	24 6	25 6	24 3	15 3	17 9	13 0
October	24 6	25 0	23 9	15 3	17 6	13 6
November	24 3	24 6	23 3	15 0	17 3	13 0
December	24 6	24 0	22 3	13 9	18 0	13 9

TABLE V.—*Price of beet-root sugar, 88 per cent., 1875, and 1882 to 1886.*

[Highest price 34*s.* 6*d.*, November, 1876; lowest price 10*s.* 3*d.* December, 1884.]

Month.	1875.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
January	22	3	22	0	19	9	18	0	10	6	14	6
February	22	0	21	9	19	3	17	6	11	9	13	9
March	22	6	22	0	21	0	16	9	11	9	12	3
April	23	6	23	3	21	3	15	6	13	0	13	0
May	23	3	23	0	21	3	15	0	16	0	13	0
June	23	6	22	9	21	3	14	0	16	3	10	6
July	22	0	22	6	20	9	13	3	15	0	11	0
August	21	0	22	6	20	9	12	3	15	3	11	0
September	24	3	22	0	20	6	11	0	15	6	11	0
October	20	0	21	3	19	6	11	6	14	9	11	0
November	19	0	20	0	18	9	10	9	15	0	10	6
December	19	0	19	9	18	0	10	3	15	6	11	0

TABLE VI.—*Average price of good brown British West India sugar, 1875, and 1882 to 1886.*

Month.	1875.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
January	21	6	21	0	19	6	17	6	11	0	14	6
February	21	0	21	0	19	0	17	3	11	3	13	6
March	20	0	21	3	21	0	15	0	11	9	12	6
April	21	3	22	0	21	6	14	0	12	6	13	6
May	21	0	22	0	21	0	15	0	16	0	12	3
June	20	3	21	6	21	0	13	0	16	0	11	0
July	19	6	21	6	20	6	12	6	14	6	11	6
August	20	0	21	6	20	0	11	0	15	0	11	0
September	19	6	21	6	20	0	10	6	15	0	11	6
October	19	0	21	0	19	6	11	6	14	6	11	6
November	19	0	20	6	19	0	11	0	14	9	11	0
December	19	0	20	6	18	6	11	0	15	6	11	3

TABLE VII.—*Price of medium refined sugar, 1875, and 1882 to 1886.*

Month.	1875.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
January	25	6	25	0	25	0	22	0	15	0	17	0
February	25	6	25	0	24	9	22	0	15	3	15	9
March	25	3	25	0	20	3	19	6	15	3	15	6
April	26	0	25	6	26	0	19	0	16	0	16	9
May	25	3	25	9	25	0	19	0	19	6	15	0
June	25	3	25	6	25	0	18	0	18	6	15	3
July	25	3	26	0	25	6	18	0	17	0	15	0
August	25	3	25	6	25	0	18	0	18	0	14	0
September	24	9	25	6	24	0	16	0	18	0	14	3
October	24	9	25	0	23	6	17	0	17	9	14	3
November	24	9	24	6	23	6	15	0	17	9	14	3
December	24	9	24	0	23	0	15	0	18	9	14	9

TABLE VIII.—*Imports of foreign refined sugar into United Kingdom, 1875, and 1882 to 1886.*

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
1875	100,000	1884	200,000
1882	128,000	1885	250,000
1883	158,000	1886	325,000

TABLE IX.—*Total annual direct contributions of the sugar trade to local revenues.*

Years.	Harbor trust.*	Water trust.	Poor and education assessments.	Police and other assessments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1874–'75	36,293 14 3	6,874 10 0	1,449 7 8	1,524 8 4
1883–'84	31,291 0 4	8,672 12 1	1,366 6 10	1,559 8 8
1884–'85	35,926 14 0	8,168 3 1	1,368 7 11	1,537 8 5
1885–'86	†33,000 0 0	‡7,824 16 7	§1,537 10 8	‖1,785 13 0

SUMMARY, 1885–'86.

	£ s. d.
Harbor trust	33,000 0 0
Water trust	7,824 16 7
Poor and education rates	1,537 10 8
Police and other assessments	1,785 13 0
Total	¶44,148 0 3

* This represents dues on sugar and on sugar-laden vessels discharged at Greenock; rent on harbor trust sheds and warehouses; dues on sugar shipped at Greenock and on sugar-carrying vessels entering the graving docks, &c.

† Equal to 54 per cent. of total harbor trust revenue (£60,313 10*s.* 6*d.*)

‡ Equal to 33.7 per cent. of total water trust revenue (£23,171 18*s.* 6*d.*)

§ Equal to 7.6 per cent. of total poor and education assessments (£20,189 12*s.* 2*d.*)

‖ Equal to 5.4 per cent. of total police revenue (£33,231 13*s.* 4*d.*)

¶ Equal to 32.5 per cent. of total revenues—ordinary— (£136, 906 14*s* 6*d.*)

THE SUGAR TRADE OF 1886.

[Glasgow Herald, Wednesday, December 29, 1886. Written by James Dunn, esq., a leading authority.]

Transmitted by Consul Underwood, of Glasgow.

The improvement which characterized the course of prices in 1885 has been altogether reversed throughout the currency of the present year, and it has again become necessary to deal with figures which have almost steadily tended towards what must be regarded as the panic values which marked the close of 1884. The advance which had been established at the end of the former year gave rise to a very general belief that the crucial period had been passed, and that the value of the article was still destined to make further progress in the same direction. This view readily received a substantive shape in the preparations which about the beginning of the present year were universally made for increasing the cultivation, with the result that as the season advanced the estimate of future supplies surpassed all former calculations, and the consequence has been a total reversal of those anticipations which at an earlier period had been formed upon the subject. This state of things has also largely resulted from incentives to over-production in further developments of the bounty system in certain continental countries. At the opening of the year the price of 88 per cent. beet-root was 15*s.* 9*d.* f. o. b., while Java cargoes, off coast, stood at about 18*s.* per cwt. Since then and down to the date of this report the total fall in the value of both descriptions has been about 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., to-day's selling prices being 11*s.* and 13*s.* 6*d.* for beet-root and Javas respectively. The prices at which the market opened in the early days of January were the highest touched at any time throughout the year, while beet-root in November fell to 10*s.* 1½*d.*, and Java in August to 12*s.* 9*d.*, these prices being only 4½*d.* higher in the case of beet-root, and actually 9*d.* per cwt. lower as regards Java sugar than the minimum selling points of 1884. A reaction, however, which set in towards the beginning of November, added about 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. to values, but since then, as has been seen, that addition has been partially swept away. In order to provide a proper and complete record of all the changes which did occur the value of both descriptions in each week may be stated as follows:

Date.	Eighty-eight per cent. beet-root, f. o. b. Hamburg prompt.				No. 14 Javas, off coast, floating conditions, landing weights.				Date.	Eighty-eight per cent. beet-root, f. o. b. Hamburg prompt.				No. 14 Javas, off coast, floating conditions, landing weights.			
	Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.			Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.	
1886.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	1886.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Jan. 9	15	9	15	6	17	9	17	4½	July 10	11	4½	11	3	13	9	13	6
Jan. 16	15	4½	14	9	17	3	16	9	July 17	11	7½	11	4½	13	10½	13	3
Jan. 23	15	0	14	7½	16	6	16	3	July 24	11	7½	11	3	13	9	13	6
Jan. 30	14	7½	14	0	16	6	15	9	July 31	11	6	11	0	13	9	13	6
Feb. 6	14	3	13	9	16	0	15	9	Aug. 7	11	3	10	10½	13	6	13	3
Feb. 13	14	3	13	7½	16	0	15	7½	Aug. 14	11	3	10	10½	13	6	13	3
Feb. 20	13	6	12	9	15	0	14	9	Aug. 21	11	3	11	0	13	0	12	9
Feb. 27	13	4½	12	10½	15	6	15	0	Aug. 23	11	3	10	10½	13	0	12	9
Mar. 6	13	3	13	0	15	6	15	0	Sept. 4	11	3	10	9	13	0	12	9
Mar. 13	13	1½	12	10½	15	6	15	0	Sept. 11	11	3	11	0	13	6	13	3
Mar. 20	12	10½	12	3	15	4½	14	3	Sept. 18	12	0	11	3	13	9	13	6
Mar. 27	12	7½	12	4½	14	9	14	6	Sept. 25	11	10½	11	7½	14	0	13	9
Apr. 3	12	10½	12	3	15	0	14	6	Oct. 2	11	9	11	1½	14	0	13	9
Apr. 10	12	9	12	3	15	0	14	6	Oct. 9	11	1½	10	9	13	9	13	6
Apr. 17	13	1½	12	9	16	0	15	0	Oct. 16	11	0	10	7½	13	9	13	6
Apr. 24	13	6	13	0	15	9	15	6	Oct. 23	10	10½	10	9	13	6	13	4½
May 1	13	9	13	0	16	0	15	6	Oct. 30	10	9	10	3	13	6	13	3
May 8	13	3	12	9	15	9	15	6	Nov. 6	10	4½	10	1½	13	6	13	3
May 15	13	0	12	6	15	3	14	6	Nov. 13	10	7½	10	3	13	6	13	3
May 22	12	7½	12	0	14	6	14	3	Nov. 20	10	10½	10	6	13	6	13	3
May 29	12	4½	11	7½	14	3	14	0	Nov. 27	10	10½	10	6	13	6	13	3
June 5	11	9	11	0	13	9	13	6	Dec. 4	11	0	10	9	13	6	13	3
June 12	11	1½	10	4½	13	6	13	3	Dec. 11	11	6	10	10½	13	9	13	6
June 19	11	1½	10	7½	13	9	13	6	Dec. 18	11	6	11	0	13	9	13	6
June 26	11	1½	10	9	13	9	13	6	Dec. 25	11	1½	11	0	13	9	13	6
July 3	11	3	11	0	13	9	13	6									

While for the purpose of comparing the fluctuations this year with those experienced within the limits of each of the ten immediately preceding years the following table is submitted:

Years.	Price of 88 per cent. beet-root per cwt., f. o. b. Hamburg.				Price of Java sugars, No. 14/15 floating terms.				Years.	Price of 88 per cent. beet-root per cwt., f. o. b. Hamburg.				Price of Java sugars, No. 14/15 floating terms.			
	Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.			Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1876	29	9	18	6	35	0	22	9	1882	22	9	19	9	26	4½	24	3
1877	26	0	19	6	33	0	24	3	1883	21	7½	18	0	25	6	21	6
1878	22	9	19	6	26	9	23	6	1884 ...	18	4½	9	9	21	10½	13	7½
1879	29	0	19	9	30	3	22	9	1885	16	9	10	0	19	0	13	10½
1880	25	6	19	4½	29	6	24	9	1886	15	9	10	1½	17	4½	12	9
1881	24	0	20	9	28	3	25	1½									

In connection with the more admittedly speculative dealings in which, as in stock exchange transactions, operations for differences or adventures of the nature of "bulling" and "bearing" form a large part of the business, the Paris Bourse quotations, as furnishing the best evidence of what has been possible in these respects, and as indicating the force of opinion on all questions affecting the article, require to be specially referred to. At the beginning of January that market opened with quotations for No. 3 crystals for delivery in March–June, and May–August at 49 francs per 100 kilograms (equal to about 19*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.) for the former and 49.25 francs per 100 kilograms (or equal to about 20*s.* per cwt.) for the latter period, and when these quotations ceased on February 27 and April 30 following the values in each case had declined to 40.12½ francs per 100 kilograms = 16*s.* 3½*d.* per cwt., and 40 francs per 100 kilograms = 16*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. respectively. On February 1 the quotation for the new crop for delivery in October–January began at 42.75 francs per 100 kilograms = 17*s.* 4½*d.* per cwt., and on October 30, when operations ended for what remained of that period, namely, November–January, the price had gone down to 31.25 francs per 100 kilograms, or equal to about 12*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. Then on August 2 the transactions for January–April began by sales at 34.75 francs per 100 kilograms, or equal to 14*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.; and on October 14 March–June commenced at 34.25 francs per 100 kilograms,

or equal to 13*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.; while at this date the price for January–April is 33.87½ francs, or equal to 13*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. The current quotation is for March–June of the incoming year, and the result so far shows a difference in favor of buyers or "bulls" which is only fractional. The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for the various periods for which operations occurred throughout the year:

Prices of Paris No. 3 *crystals per cwt. during* 1885.

Delivery.	Highest.		Lowest.	
1886.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
March–June	19	11	15	11
May–August	20	0	16	1
October–January	17	9	12	7
1887.				
January–April	14	11	12	11½
March–June	14	5½	13	3

The imports into the United Kingdom this year, according to the Board of Trade returns, show that whilst the weight of raw sugar landed has again decreased, that of refined has moved in an opposite direction; and as this is just the position of affairs which is most to be deplored, the figures pertaining to the subject, in their application to sugar refining as a British industry, are anything but satisfactory. For the eleven months ending November 30 last the total quantity received was 1,037,380 tons, and adding 100,000 tons for December as the average monthly importation, in order to account for the full year's receipts, it may be set down at 1,137,380 tons. Of this quantity 811,582 tons may be stated to be raw sugar and 325,798 tons as foreign refined, which, set against 969,187 tons of the former and 266,902 tons of the latter imported in 1885, 982,618 tons and 213,334 tons in 1884, and 1,017,853 tons and 164,273 tons in 1883, shows that whilst the importations of raw sugar into this country have this year been 157,605 tons under those of 1885, 171,036 tons under 1884, and 206,271 tons under 1883, the receipts of refined have been increased as against those of 1885, 1884, and 1883 by 58,896 tons, 112,464 tons, and 161,525 tons respectively. Of the importations of raw sugar up to November 30, 303,380 tons were beet-root, and 438,202 tons cane produce. Regarding the deliveries of raw sugar for refining purposes, the quantity employed this year is 32,000 tons short of what was so used in 1885 and 62,000 tons under that of 1884. The following are the particulars of both imports and deliveries of raw sugar for the past ten years, together with the stocks at the end of each year:

Years.	Total imports of raw sugar into United Kingdom.	Total deliveries of raw sugar in four ports.	Total stocks of raw sugar in four ports.	Years.	Total imports of raw sugar into United Kingdom.	Total deliveries of raw sugar in four ports.	Total stocks of raw sugar in four ports.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1876....	780, 610	783, 656	89, 637	1882...	991, 961	869, 623	209, 749
1877....	831, 047	725, 110	171, 699	1883..	1, 017, 853	979, 087	224, 363
1878....	745, 919	791, 489	100, 692	1884...	982, 618	927, 327	252, 631
1879....	886, 711	817, 653	151, 705	1885 ..	968, 187	897, 199	258, 561
1880....	850, 080	829, 414	134, 622	1886...	811, 582	875, 256	188, 000
1881....	932, 569	872, 699	144, 187				

The imports of foreign refined sugar have been as follows:

Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.
1876	139, 820	1882	138, 452
1877	171, 492	1883	164, 273
1878	163, 324	1884	213, 334
1879	150, 941	1885	266, 902
1880	151, 715	1886	325, 796
1881	139, 179		

The following are the full particulars of the imports of raw and refined sugar, according to the Board of Trade returns, up to 30th November:

Raw.

	Tons.
Germany	257,519
Holland	12,752
Belgium	31,239
France	1,870
British West Indies and Demerara	91,714
British East Indies	36,984
China and Hong-Kong	2,413
Mauritius	13,937
Spanish West India Islands	1,070
Brazil	25,573
Java	190,197
Philippine Islands	26,551
Peru	21,115
Other countries	28,648
	741,582
Add probable imports for December	70,000
Total	811,582

Refined.

	Tons.
Germany	79,761
Holland	54,684
Belgium	5,041
France	44,335
United States	70,905
Other countries	41,072
	295,798
Add probable imports for December	30,000
Total	325,798
Grand total	1,137,380

In dealing with the general question of importations reference was made to the increasing importance of the trade in foreign refined as compared with the regrettable state of affairs observable in connection with business in the raw article, but as changes even here have occurred it becomes necessary to revert to the matter as a separate and distinct issue. These changes, which have reference mainly to the sources of supply, have, of course, arisen from the treatment which the bounty as a stimulating medium required to undergo towards deciding the supremacy of one or other of the contesting countries. Beginning with the year 1880 and continuing onwards to 1883, France held the field as being by far the greatest exporter. In each of these years she never sent less than 65,000 tons, while in 1880, and again in 1883, her exports to this country reached 79,150 tons and 72,190 tons respectively. During the same term of years Holland occupied the second place with 40,363 tons in 1881, 39,518 tons in 1882, and 50,453 tons in 1883. In 1884 France began to show signs of weakness, and Holland, with an export of 66,373 tons that year against 52,310 tons from France, now stood at the head of the list. In the same year America entered the field, and when the result at its close became apparent it was seen that she only fell short of France by 197 tons, her exports having amounted to 52,113 tons. The American refiners having thus experienced the benefits accruing to themselves from the system of bounties now took up the matter in an energetic way, for at the end of the following year, 1885, it was made clear that they had not only become the leading exporters, but that they had in fact, with exports reaching the enormous aggregate of within a fraction of 115,000 tons, taken possession of fully two-fifths of the entire trade. Holland in that year contributed 63,855 tons, or 2,518 tons less than she did in 1884, while France had sunk to the level of a third-rate bounty giver, as seen in the reduction of her exports to 24,746 tons, or not quite one-half her returns for the immediately preceding year. All the time this varying contest was being waged, Germany was making that steady progress for which, as in other matters, she has been distinguished. For the eleven months of the present year, Germany stands at the top with 79,761 tons. America has, in consequence of strikes and reductions in her drawback, fallen to 70,905 tons; while France, which has only yet had a short experience of her new scale of premiums, has recovered her position by exporting 44,335 tons. Holland has sent 54,684 tons, and Russia 41,000.

The stock of sugar held in this country and available for the immediate requirements of the trade began with 261,000 tons in January, which, with moderate fluctu-

ations, was increased to 330,000 tons towards the latter end of June. From that period down to the present date the quantity has been reduced to 188,000 tons.

The exports of raw sugar for eleven months have been 31,655 tons against 21,155 tons for the same period last year.

The total exports of British refined sugar from the United Kingdom for the eleven months ending 30th November last have been 39,938 tons, and in this respect it is again noticeable that a further contraction in the trade has taken place. In 1884, when prices took much the same course they have done this year, the exports reached 59,884 tons, while last year, when prices followed an ascending scale, they were 46,826 tons against 52,574 tons in 1883, 48,072 tons in 1882, and 40,031 in 1881.

Comparing the entire business of this country with what has taken place in the four American ports, it appears that the total quantity passing into the commerce of these markets down to the 30th November last was 1,037,380 tons in the case of Great Britain and 1,090,955 tons as regards America. That of these respective quantities 295,798 tons were received into the United Kingdom as refined and 741,582 tons as raw sugar, while the total quantities delivered from these imports, and from the stock left over from last year, were 784,654 tons for refining purposes, 31,655 tons of raw sugar were re-exported, while 10,242 tons and 39,938 tons were also exported as foreign and British refined respectively. As concerns America 1,090,955 tons were imported, of which 1,032,039 tons were melted, and of the latter, 73,853 tons were exported as granulated, cubes, &c., while 10,387 tons in a crude state were transferred to other markets. With respect, therefore, to the question of refining, the American returns exceed those of the United Kingdom by 247,385 tons. The imports into America up to 30th November have consisted of 974,662 tons of foreign cane sugar and 115,000 tons of beet-root, against 996,806 tons and 86,122 tons as the total of last year, while the exports of refined have been 73,853 tons against 110,298 tons for the eleven months of 1885. The consumption of sugar in the States and in the United Kingdom for the three past years compares as follows:

Years.	Through the four Atlantic ports.	In the United Kingdom.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
1884	935,648	1,080,222
1885	993,409	1,153,581
1886*	1,033,962	1,112,019

*Estimate up to end of year.

The visible supplies of sugar available for Europe and for those markets on the Atlantic seaboard of America which, to a large extent, draw from the same sources, always continued in sufficient abundance to meet all the possible demands likely to be made upon them. Indeed, in this respect, the figures given from time to time throughout 1886 kept so well abreast of those stated for the corresponding dates in the preceding year that the deficiency of 600,000 tons predicted as certain to result from the crop of 1885-'86 never appeared in such a shape as to affect to anything like that extent the comparative position of these two epochs. The lowest point to which the supplies fell this year was 707,000 tons, while the minimum last year was 844,000 tons. The greatest difference occurred in December current, when the figures indicated an apparent deficiency of 212,000 tons as compared with those at the corresponding period last year. This shortcoming was, however, naturally viewed with indifference, appearing as it did on the eve of the ingathering of a crop generally understood to be the largest on record. At the close the visible supply stands at 1,170,000 tons against 1,200,000 tons at the end of 1885.

As it has been altogether owing to the system of bounties granted on the export of sugar by the producing countries of the Continent that, within the last year or two, a supply largely in excess of the strict requirements of the trade has been reached, and a consequent disturbance in the values of the article created, it appears after what has been stated in these respects that the position of this question deserves to be considered at some length. This indeed becomes the more necessary at a time when the system itself is *in extremis*, and while there is yet an opportunity for considering it in a contemporaneous sense. The sugar bounties in certain continental countries have been in operation for over twenty years, but it was not until after the great war between France and Germany that they had any appreciable effect on prices. After the struggle with Germany in 1870 the French Government, with the view to putting their finances in a sound position, materially raised the import duties on most of the articles imported into France, and among these articles was sugar. The effect of this was that the dif-

ference that existed between the import duty and the drawback granted on export was increased to such an extent as to amount to a substantial bounty. Remonstrances at the instance of colonial producers, sugar refiners, and the sugar trade generally, were made by the British Government, who maintained that this action on the part of the French Government was a direct contravention of the agreement entered into between Britain, France, Holland, and Belgium in 1864 for the suppression of all bounties on the export of refined sugar. For three or four years a diplomatic war was fought by the Governments of Britain, Holland, and Belgium against that of France, and several international conferences were held which were all of no avail against the apparent determination of France to hold on its course. At length the French Government suddenly came to reason on the subject, and of its own motive introduced an alteration in their fiscal policy, so far as sugar was concerned, which had the effect of somewhat reducing the export bounty. By the time, however, that the advisability of such changes had occurred to the French every loaf sugar refinery in Great Britain save one had been silenced.

After these reforms in the French law one English loaf refinery reopened, and two refiners, who up to that point had been making soft sugar, turned their attention to loaf sugar, with, it is said, some pecuniary success. To the astonishment of the sugar trade no sooner had the French modified their bounties on exports than Holland, which had been loudest in the cry against the proceedings of the French Government for their breach of the convention of 1864, engaged in the contest, and by alterations in her duties and drawbacks so arranged that the Dutch refiners should have as great a bounty as the French refiners had enjoyed. The Dutch Government were remonstrated with, but they treated all remonstrances with indifference. Their bounties on the export of sugar are still in operation, and would be more directly felt were it not that other nations have far out-distanced them in connection with a largess which provides the people of this country with sugar below the natural cost of production. At this time Germany entered as a combatant in the bounty war, but with a different plan of campaign. She did not propose so much to subsidize her sugar refiners as to benefit her sugar manufacturers, and through them the agricultural interest. By the law which the German Government passed the duty was levied on the weight of the roots that went into the fabrics instead of the finished product that was delivered therefrom. The estimated quantity of sugar that could be extracted from a given quantity of roots was much less than the actual quantity obtained, and thus the bounty was secured. The German manufacturers by skillful chemical and mechanical processes gradually increased the quantity they could extract from the roots, and were thereby enabled to augment their bounty. The consequence of this was that the manufacture of raw sugar (that is, all sugar made in the fabrics, crystals, 88 per cent. and second products) increased yearly until in the campaign of 1884–'85 they produced over 1,100,000 tons, a vast addition to the campaign of 1874–'75, when they produced only 250,000 tons. By this action on the part of the German Government the raw sugar manufacturing industries of France, Belgium, and Holland were entirely crippled, and the fabricants of these nations, especially those of France, were brought to the verge of ruin.

The quantity of sugar produced in France from the crop of 1884–'85, as compared with 1874–'75, was reduced by upwards of 140,000 tons, the figures being, 1874–'75, 450,877 tons, and 1884–'85, 308,410 tons, and this notwithstanding the fact that the total continental beet-root production increased from 1,165,356 tons in 1874–'75 to 2,545,889 tons in 1884–'85. Austria, too, entered the lists and gave a bounty to her manufacturers which went on for a time, but it has fallen to her lot to demonstrate very clearly the weakness of the system, because in the campaign of 1879–'80 the total revenue from the duty on sugar consumed in Austria was not only swallowed up by the export bounty, but the Austrian treasury had actually to pay over 1,373,362 florins besides. This naturally gave the Austrian Government an insight into the working of the system, and after repeated alterations in the method of levying the duty they eventually fixed a minimum revenue which they were bound to get from sugar, this minimum revenue to be increased every year until a certain amount is reached. The Austrian bounty is thus being gradually decreased. Latterly, and in the face of such a warning, Russia adopted the system. In July, 1885, the Russian Government, in order to avoid the ruin, and at the instigation of the Russian sugar manufacturers, issued a decree granting a bounty of 1 ruble per pood, equal to about £6 5*s*. per ton, on all sugar exported. The result of this was that the British market was deluged with Russian sugar during December of last year and the first three or four months of this year; in all, something like 40,000 to 50,000 tons were sent to Great Britain. Some of this sugar went into the refineries, a considerable portion went into direct consumption, and the balance still lies in warehouse in London. The finances of the Russian Government, however, not being in a state to bear this strain, the withdrawal of the bounty has since been intimated. Whilst all the countries referred to have at least had the pretext of stimulating a natural industry, the case which now falls to be considered, namely, that of the United States, admits of no such compromise, and for

this reason, and for the still stronger one that the granting of bounties on export is in direct violation of one of the fundamental laws of the United States it is perhaps more extraordinary than any of the others.

The Government of the United States passed a law in July, 1883, the effect of which was that a bounty of 39 cents per 100 pounds, equal to 1s. 9½*d.* per cwt., on all hard sugar, granulated, &c., was derivable from exports. The consequence of this has been that raw sugar imported from Europe and the West Indies can be refined in New York and re-exported to England at a price considerably under what it stands the consumer on the spot. This generosity on the part of the citizens of the United States in taxing themselves to give the English people cheaper sugar than they themselves enjoy has been the means of increasing their yearly exportations to this country from 2,340 tons in 1882 to something like 115,000 tons in 1885. A petition which was presented to the Government at Washington by a number of merchants and other traders throughout the States who did not enjoy the privileges of their sugar-manufacturing brethren gave rise to an inquiry into the question, and recently a reduction of 22 cents per 100 pounds was provisionally ordered pending a further investigation as to the remaining 17 cents still left for the United States refiners. The latest development of the bounty hallucination has been the action of the French Government in adopting the tactics of that of Germany in furthering their sugar manufactures. In order to outdo the relatively moderate German bounty, however, the French have so arranged that their fabricants shall now have a bounty of about £7 to £8 per ton. According to the most recent advices, the richness of the roots for the campaign 1886–'87 is estimated to give a yield of about 10 per cent., and as the duty is only levied on the assumption of a yield of 6 per cent., 40 per cent. of the sugar produced will be exempt from duty. The estimated production of this campaign is about 500,000 tons. Forty per cent. of this gives 200,000, which at say 45 francs per 100 kilograms will leave a deficit to the French treasury of about 90,000,000 francs, equal to about three million and a half sterling.

With this sum the French manufacturers are flooding the British markets with crystals which, being fit for immediate consumption, present an element of competition against which the English refiner cannot possibly cope. What the next phase in the "war of bounties" will be it is impossible to predict. This latest move on the part of France is, however, the *reductio ad absurdum*, and so it is to be hoped that, this stage having at length been reached, some change which will place the sugar trade on a more equitable basis cannot be distant. It is rumored that the British Government have taken up the question, and are at present negotiating for the assembly of an international conference of all the powers interested for the purpose of coming to some agreement towards a remedy either by the abolition of duties on sugar in all the countries or by some other means which will have the same effect. This rumor, however, requires confirmation.

With reference to the estimates of the crops which for the year 1887 must furnish sugar for Europe and for those States of the American Republic which draw their supplies from the same sources the present calculation is that the total production will reach 4,983,000 tons, and that the following is likely to be the order in which that quantity is to be contributed:

Countries.	Estimate 1886–'87.	Yield 1885–'86.	Countries.	Estimate 1886–'87.	Yield 1885–'86.
Cane sugar.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Cane sugar*—Continued.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Cuba	775,000	692,000	Natal	12,000	15,000
Java	365,000	366,000	Antigua and St. Kitts	20,000	20,000
Brazil	300,000	190,000			
Manila	170,000	220,000	Total	2,403,000	2,267,900
Louisiana	105,000	127,900			
Demerara	118,000	110,000	*Beet-root sugar.*		
Mauritius	100,000	114,000			
Porto Rico	45,000	40,000	Germany	950,000	825,000
East Indies	50,000	50,000	Austria-Hungary	525,000	377,031
Trinidad	60,000	51,000	France	500,000	298,407
Guadeloupe	40,000	36,000	Russia and Poland	475,000	560,312
Martinique	40,000	33,000	Belgium	80,000	48,421
Barbadoes	55,000	44,000	Holland, &c.	50,000	37,500
Réunion	34,000	34,000			
Jamaica	18,000	19,000	Total	2,580,000	2,146,751
Peru	40,000	35,000			
Egypt	50,000	65,000	Grand total	4,983,000	4,414,651
Surinam	6,000	6,000			

The business of refining in the local markets of Glasgow and Greenock has been reduced to a considerable extent during the year. The stock of raw sugar at the open-

ing of the year was 66,334 tons. The imports of all descriptions of that material since then and down to the present date have been 201,805 tons. Of the aggregate of 269,139 tons as the supply available in the Clyde markets throughout the year, 233,266 tons have been delivered for refining purposes, whilst 745 tons were transshipped to other markets, thus leaving 34,128 tons of stock to be carried forward to 1887. These deliveries for refining show a diminution of 9,475 tons as compared with last year's work, and it is still more unsatisfactory to remark that contrasted with the lowest returns during the previous ten years, namely, those of the year 1876, when 239,410 tons were employed, there has been a falling off of 6,144 tons. The said imports have consisted of 84,909 tons of cane and 116,896 tons of beet-root sugar. The beet-root has been chiefly of German production, while the cane produce has been almost entirely made up of direct importations and purchases of off-coast cargoes of Java sugars. The British colonies, which in former times were the mainstay of the Clyde sugar trade, have this year only contributed 7,753 tons to its supplies. The stock assumed its largest proportions in May, when over 86,000 tons were estimated as being in warehouse. The figures thereafter followed a somewhat rapid downward course until about 33,000 tons appeared as the quantity in store in the first half of the current month. To-day the stock is estimated, according to Messrs. William Connal & Co.'s returns, at 34,128 tons.

The following table gives a comparison of stocks, imports, and deliveries to refineries from 1876 to the end of the present year:

Years.	Stocks at end of year.	Total imports.	Total deliveries.	Years.	Stocks at end of year.	Total imports.	Total deliveries.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1876	17,566	225,834	239,410	1882	46,760	250,146	240,183
1877	39,610	262,844	240,462	1883	61,578	260,631	245,141
1878	31,734	243,796	250,745	1884	48,898	229,643	242,332
1879	32,338	247,364	246,330	1885	66,334	260,737	243,301
1880	30,668	243,352	214,308	1886	34,128	201,805	234,011
1881	36,792	270,929	260,299				

Compared with London, Liverpool, and Bristol, the following are the results:

Years.	Imports.				Deliveries.			
	London.	Liverpool.	Clyde.	Bristol.	London.	Liverpool.	Clyde.	Bristol.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1881	335,548	258,745	270,929	43,850	332,529	251,724	260,299	44,550
1882	364,563	292,845	250,146	45,850	334,186	269,719	240,183	44,940
1883	385,178	287,093	260,631	55,930	397,460	284,944	245,141	52,950
1884	349,187	314,988	229,643	54,208	352,037	280,724	242,332	55,040
1885	325,813	262,657	260,737	53,526	326,911	277,441	243,301	49,546
1886	306,111	239,732	201,805	55,103	324,456	257,389	234,011	59,400

From these deliveries it appears that the decrease in refining in the United Kingdom chiefly applies to Liverpool.

The exports of Clyde-made sugars are about 11,000 tons, against 14,183 tons last year, and have thus shared in the weakness which has been observable in this branch as a whole. The following is a comparison of ten years' business:

Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.
1876	26,684	1882	18,034
1877	15,900	1883	16,921
1878	18,000	1884	23,004
1879	18,000	1885	14,183
1880	19,146	1886	11,000
1881	16,520		

This position of affairs as regards exports is all the more surprising, seeing that the prices for Clyde sugars this year have maintained relatively as low a level as those of

other markets, and have in fact exhibited a lower average value than at any previous period. The following table gives a comparison of this year's values with those of the past five years:

Years.	Crystals.		Good medium.		Good yellow.		Low yellow.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1881	33 0	31 6	29 6	26 6	26 0	22 0	22 9	20 0
1882	32 3	30 3	27 0	24 3	23 9	20 9	20 3	17 0
1883	31 0	29 9	24 0	21 0	20 6	17 6	18 6	15 6
1884	29 6	20 6	20 6	12 6	16 9	10 6	15 6	9 0
1885	23 3	19 3	21 0	13 0	19 0	11 3	17 9	10 3
1886	22 0	17 3	19 3	15 3	16 6	9 9	13 3	3 9

As illustrative of the low condition to which this once valuable commodity has fallen, it may be observed that, considered weight for weight, it now ranks in point of retail value with such articles as oatmeal, barley, pease, flour, &c. Now, when it is remembered how little is needed to bring any of these commodities to the market as compared with the costly chemical and mechanical processes needful to produce and refine sugar, it appears, considering the principle upon which this anomalous position of affairs depends, as if the time for some important change could not be distant.

Of the 326,000 tons of foreign refined sugar imported into the United Kingdom this year about one-third of this quantity has passed into consumption through the medium of Glasgow importers. The following are the highest and lowest prices of each month during the year:

Month.	American granulated, "H. and E."		Dutch crushed, superior.		Dutch crushed, No. 1.		Austrian crushed.	
	Highest, c. f. i., per cwt.	Lowest, c. f. i., per cwt.	Highest, f. o. b., per cwt.	Lowest, f. o. b., per cwt.	Highest, f. o. b., per cwt.	Lowest, f. o. b., per cwt.	Highest, f. o. b., per cwt.	Lowest, f. o. b., per cwt.
1886.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January	19 9	18 4½	19 6	18 6	19 3	18 0	18 3	17 4½
February	18 4½	17 1½	18 3	17 0	18 0	16 9	17 3	16 0
March	17 6	16 6	17 6	16 9	17 0	16 3	16 3	15 1½
April	19 3	16 7½	17 9	16 9	17 3	16 4½	16 0	14 9
May	19 0	17 1½	17 6	16 1½	17 0	15 9	15 9	15 0
June	17 0	16 9	16 0	15 0	15 6	14 6	15 0	14 3
July	16 10½	16 3	16 4½	15 9	16 0	15 3	15 3	14 7½
August	16 3	16 0	16 1½	15 6	15 9	15 0	15 1½	14 4½
September	16 3	15 10½	16 3	15 4½	15 9	15 0	14 10½	14 6
October	16 1½	15 10½	15 10½	15 0	15 6	14 6	14 3	13 6
November	17 0	16 0	15 4½	14 9	14 9	14 3	14 3	13 3
December	16 9	15 0	15 4½	14 9	14 9	14 3	14 4½	13 9

LEITH.

Report of Consul Malmros.

The tabulated statistics regarding the trade and navigation of this consular district, appended to this report, are summarized thus:

(A.) Statement of imports at Leith for the year ending June 30, 1886, showing the quantities and average values of the various articles and the countries whence imported. The total value amounts to $12,783,021.70, being a decrease of $2,653,415.50 from the amount for preceding year. (Besides these there have been large imports to Leith and other parts of this consular district by way of Liverpool and Glasgow, overland.)

(B.) Statement of the exports at Leith for the year ending June 30, 1886, showing the total value of these to be $1,731,971.85, which is a decrease of $54,364.85 from the amount in 1885.

(C.) Statement showing the navigation at the port of Leith for the year ending August 31, 1886. By this statement it is shown that during the year there entered the port of Leith 1,316 vessels, having a total burden of 613,369 tons, which is a decrease of 29 vessels and 22,923 tons burden from last year. During the same period there cleared 920 vessels, of the total burden of 460,313 tons, representing a decrease of 25 vessels, 381 tons burden, from last year.

(D.) Statement of the declared exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1886, showing the total amount to be $843,961.62, inclusive of amount of declared exports from the consular agency at Galashiels, which is a decrease from last year of $51,941.68.

(E.) Statement of the declared exports from the consular agency at Galashiels to the United States of America during the year ending September 30, 1886, showing the total value of these to be $215,205.87, which is an increase of $77,990.67 over the amount last year.

The shipping trade of this port has been quiet, although at the present time a brisker appearance is presented in consequence of the pressure put upon the continental trade to get as much done as possible before the closing of the Baltic ports. Freights continue to rule low, being much the same as at this period last year, and the wages of sailors and firemen have undergone no change. The iron-ship building trade still suffers from the depression, and though the slightly higher prices now being procured by merchants for certain kinds of food-products led them to speak of improving trade, the general community have not felt its effects as yet.

PROVISIONS.

The trade in hog products throughout the past year has been moderately prosperous. The packing season opened with prices in the United States relatively higher than in this country, and continued so during the winter with a slow demand, closing dull, with stocks and imports under an average. The unexpected scarcity of light meats during the summer season kept demand well up to supply, and during July and August imports were not equal to requirements, the season closing with light stocks and a brisk sale at full prices.

The quality of meat packed has been good, cut and cure on the whole excellent, but in the autumn there has been considerable complaint and loss through taint and glut, the favorite borax-cure proving suitable only for immediate use, and frequently arriving out of condition.

In lard, value ruled low and steady during winter, but direct imports of American prime steam lard were much smaller than of late years, its place being to a great extent taken by "Danish refined" lard—that is, American prime steam lard taken to Copenhagen, refined, and re-exported thence, being sold landed here at about 10 per cent. under price of American, the extra freight and charges amounting to probably as much more. The Danish lard is white and firm and nearly free from the disagreeable flavor of refined lard. In hot weather, from its firmness, it is preferred to prime steam.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Imports of dairy produce have been less than of recent years.

Cheese opened moderate in price; no old stocks and a fair consumptive demand. Buying in advance of requirements has for the last two or three seasons resulted in heavy losses; therefore, when it became clear that make was short, prices rapidly advanced and the stocks were only sufficient for immediate requirements, the season closing with no stocks in first hands. The total imports of cheese are estimated at one-third less than those of last year.

The growing preference for Canadian over States cheese has been more marked than before, the best Canadian factories commanding 2 shillings to 4 shillings per cwt. over highest obtainable for finest New York State cheese. The superiority claimed for Canadian cheese is said to arise from the better handling and finish in manufacture, absence of heating or strong flavor, and their greater suitability for keeping over the winter.

The butter imports of finest quality have been small, as supplies could be got on better terms from Ireland and the continent of Europe, while there is now no market for inferior goods, their place being taken by the better makes of Dutch butterine.

Some of the finest butter received here this season came from Southern Minnesota.

There is a large market in this district for fine butter.

The sale of canned goods since last year has presented no particular feature of interest, and on the whole has maintained the average of recent years. Bad trade has to a certain extent curtailed the consumption of some articles of this description while it has not affected others.

The sale of compressed meats has rather declined, while that of canned fruits has advanced.

WHEAT AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The latter part of last year was particularly well fitted for sowing winter wheat, and a large breadth was got into the ground on a good and suitable bed, likely to come on well, and for a time it showed every prospect of gaining a vigorous and prosperous growth. In Scotland there is but little spring wheat grown, attention being principally directed to the wheat sown during winter, and that, last winter, looked particularly strong on the ground, and bade fair, well up to the early part of spring, to be a full and fair crop. Later on the season became cold and ungenial, being deficient in sunshine and occasionally severe, and, as the spring advanced towards summer, frequently wet and unsatisfactory. This continued until July and August, causing growers as well as the public to dread a late reaping time, and causing great risk in securing the grain in sound condition. Towards end of September a considerable part of the white grain crop in the higher districts of Scotland remained still more or less exposed, while all the earlier districts have been able to secure wheat and barley as well as oats in comparatively sound order. Indeed, in some parts oats rather suffered where they were exposed to the ungenial and cold night and days. Pastures and turnips, however, greatly benefited by the rain which fell occasionally, and these appear to promise well for farmers and generally for feeders. Barley is believed to be the best crop of the season. It is supposed to be nearly an average as to quantity, but not so satisfactory as to quality as could be wished, being sometimes rather dark and stained in color and coarse. Malsters and brewers complain that they have difficulty in securing fine malting quality, and the choicest lost of good Chevalier, of heavy weight, bring a fair price.

Wheat is, as a whole, of moderately good yield and of fair weight, though rather coarser and not of so good quality as last year. The yield is estimated to be about 20 per cent. under an average crop, while the weights run from 60 pounds to 63 pounds per bushel of a good crop. Oats are somewhat various as to yield, but are also turning out pretty well. They are supposed to be 20 per cent. under an average, while the weights run from 38 pounds to 44 pounds per bushel. The quality,

where they have not been damaged by wet or other exposure, is pretty good, and the color, although sometimes dark, is in some cases good. While the grain has suffered from wet to some extent, it is less injured than might be expected.

Potatoes are generally good and wonderfully sound. Sometimes they show damage from frost.

Turnips have rather improved from the wet and look well.

WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

During the first few months of the year the depression which characterized the tweed trade during 1885 continued, and, indeed, became more severe, the outlook for 1886 being very gloomy, but a demand sprang up about the month of April and it still exists. Foreign wool has during the last six months or so risen in value 50 to 60 per cent., and the price of goods has correspondingly increased. This has been a fortunate circumstance for large holders, but the impetus that trade has received is not regarded as possessing any permanency. Home wools and their products have also risen, but not to the same extent, the raw material not having previously depreciated so far. Profits have as a rule been small, and the tweed trade, notwithstanding its activity, cannot at the present time be said to be in its heyday.

The hosiery industry has been brisk and the output has been greater than last year. In Hawick, which is the seat of it in the district, it has been extended by the erection of factories, and is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

In the trade with Leith during the past year the usual large and increasing supply of goods has been received from the United States.

The import of American flour has been marked by the special feature noted of recent years, namely, the growing proportion of produce imported as flour as compared with imports of wheat.

The flour manufactured by Northwestern millers being preferred by Scotch bakers to that prepared from same or similar wheat by local millers, prices were unsatisfactory throughout the year, with supplies generally in excess of demand, leading in summer and autumn to congestion in stocks of Patents and consequent fall in prices much below cost of production, "Minnesota Patents" declining to 27*s.* 6*d.* ($6.69) and 28*s.* ($6.81) per 280 pounds, and resulting in heavy loss to all concerned.

The growth in capacity of production as well by new mills as extension of old mills and the great attention now given to the export trade cause the regular supply of flour to be such as can with difficulty be absorbed when demand is brisk and with any temporary slackening in sale is sufficient to glut the market.

The year closed with a better sale for forward delivery at prices considerably above lowest point, part of rise being caused by higher freights. Stocks of flour estimated at about one-third less than at same time of the year previous.

The following statement shows that the United States sends to this port the largest total both of grain and flour, although the former is 327,240 bushels under the returns of 1885.

The flour import from the United States is the largest ever received in Leith from any country in one year.

Russia shows a great falling off, the imports of grain from that country amounting to only 1,521,600 bushels during 1886 against 2,659,136 bushels in previous year.

Imports of grain and flour, 1885 *and* 1886.

From—	Total quantity of all descriptions of grain.		Total quantity of flour.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
United States	2,236,600	2,563,840	267,671	192,597
Russia	1,521,600	2,659,056	72	87
Turkey	842,416	1,501,328	.....	.....
Germany	644,512	711,424	8,064	18,305
Austria	371,368	559,000	51,125	78,706
Africa	413,632	458,064	.....	.....
France	164,304	248,904	8,704	21,618
Sweden	301,552	169,040	.....	.....
Canada	288,392	150,216	.....	.....
Norway	8,152	105,096	.....	.....
Australia	.....	89,216	.....	.....
South America	33,928	69,640	.....	.....
Denmark	59,880	38,672	12,222	25,570
Hamburg	74,448	22,496	26,122	43,369
Holland	29,712	15,176	36	226
Italy	.....	14,456	.....	.....
	6,995,496	9,375,624	374,016	380,409
Scotland	588,816	395,440	553	289
England	151,488	197,904	11,345	7,872
Ireland	.....	8,168	.....	.....
Total	7,735,800	9,977,136	385,914	388,570

THE ARROW LINE OF STEAMERS.

The Arrow Shipping Company, of Leith, continue to foster and improve the regular communication between New York and Leith, and their line of steamers is now in a steady and prosperous condition. The steamers running now are fast and powerful, carrying from 3,500 to 5,000 tons, whilst in the year 1880, when the trade was in course of formation, the maximum was about 2,000 tons. This shows the increasing magnitude of the trade, besides which the sailings are much more frequent.

The trade during 1885 by the Arrow line comprised about thirty arrivals, bringing forward the following produce, namely, 22,000 tons wheat, 11,000 tons maize, 67 tons barley, 380 tons peas, 351,500 sacks flour, 218 barrels flour, 1,600 sacks oatmeal, 80 boxes maizena, 4,660 bags cotton-seed meal, 1,250 bags linseed, 10 barrels oil meal, 33,600 barrels sugar, 4,250 barrels treacle, 325 barrels sirup, 17,800 cases canned meat, 114 cases canned fruit, 250 barrels apples, 714 boxes cheese, 700 boxes bacon, 55 barrels pork, 25 tierces beef, 1,280 hogsheads tallow, 3,770 pails lard, 4,834 tierces lard, 400 boxes soap, 20,000 bags oilseed cake, 400 bales sisal hemp, 4,700 bales cotton, as also consignments of oil, tobacco, alcohol, clover-seed, grass seed, lampblack, blacking, resin, sewing machines, hardware, chairs, washboards, woodenware, &c.

There is no strikingly new feature in the imports by the Arrow line, except perhaps in the large consignments of sugar which have come forward. This, however, will probably be checked by the late reduction of the Government drawback to exporters in the United States.

Manufactures are still a leading class of imports, and there appears to be no end to the many novelties coming from the American side.

The outward trade is being successfully worked up, and now there are heavy cargoes being exported, the steamers going from Leith via Middlesbro' and Dundee, where considerable quantities of iron and bale goods are shipped to the United States. This has added greatly to the success of the Arrow line, strengthening and encouraging the owners to continue their project. Freights, out and home, ruled very low in 1886; but the worst seems now past, and this year it is expected that a remunerative market will be open for shippers, ship-owners, and purchasers.

PROVISION TRADE.

Throughout the year 1886 the provision trade of Leith has been fairly good and satisfactory on the whole, nothing of a very unusual character having occurred to mark it.

Butter.—In the month of January the price of Danish, Swedish, and Holstein estate fodder butter opened at 132*s.* ($32.12), and with slight fluctuations maintained this figure until the beginning of February, when a weekly decline set in and continued almost uninterruptedly till end of June, when the lowest price of the year was reached—96*s.* ($23.36) per cwt. In July a steady reaction ensued from week to week, and at the end of September the value of finest Danish grass butter was quoted at 140*s.* ($34.06) per cwt. Fodder butter began to arrive in October, and met a dragging sale, as it generally does in this market, and since then to the close of the year the trade ruled without any great animation. The keeping quality of Danish butter has, generally speaking, not been altogether satisfactory during past year, a fault which some have attributed to the want of ice, and the consequent difficulty of washing the butter free from milk. Danish factory butter, however, kept well and gave great satisfaction. The direct arrivals from the Continent of Europe into this port for the year are 95,624 casks against 104,054 in 1885.

Average monthly quotations of Danish estate butter, per cwt., for the last seven years.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1886	$32 36	$31 14	$29 68	$26 03	$25 79	$23 84	$26 76	$27 50	$29 44	$33 33	$31 14	$33 33
1885	34 06	32 12	32 84	30 17	27 25	26 03	27 98	29 20	32 60	33 82	33 58	32 12
1884	36 50	37 47	35 03	31 14	28 70	27 74	28 22	31 14	34 06	37 95	36 50	37 47
1883	36 98	37 95	36 98	32 12	30 65	29 19	30 16	31 14	32 60	35 52	37 23	36 98
1882	40 39	39 90	39 42	37 47	30 16	30 16	31 14	31 14	34 06	35 03	36 50	37 47
1881	38 93	39 90	35 52	34 55	33 09	30 65	34 06	35 27	36 50	37 47	37 95	39 42
1880	36 50	37 71	39 42	37 95	31 14	30 16	32 12	34 55	36 74	37 71	38 44	37 95

A noteworthy feature in the trade is the importation of butterine, large quantities of which arrive weekly. It is of wholesome quality and meets with a sure market. A result of this is that the lower grades of continental and Canadian butters have been all but neglected, the imports of the latter again showing, as was the case in previous year, a decrease. For the finer creameries, Canadian, New York, and Western States, there is always a demand, and shipments during the season brought good prices.

Cheese.—A large business continues doing in cheese. Dutch and home makes have had a good share of attention, partly on account of the high prices asked for Canadian. A good business in Canadian was done early in 1886, but the imports for the season, alike with those of butter, show latterly a falling off.

Lard.—The lard trade has not been subject to the violent fluctuations that characterized it in recent years, and a steady demand has been experienced. Besides the imports from the United States regular shipments of Danish lard are being imported and taken up by consumers.

Hams and bacon.—In hams and bacon a steady and active business has been done. From the beginning of 1886 prices of hams stiffened and moved gradually upward till the winter shipments from America commenced. The year closed with prices some shillings dearer than in January, and the belief is that they will not touch a much lower point.

LUMBER TRADE.

At the close of 1885 the position of the lumber trade was satisfactory. The imports of that year somewhat exceeded those of 1884, but the demands made in the closing months of 1885 for lumber, in connection with the Edinburgh International Exhibition, had reduced stocks held by importers in Leith to a normal level. Although the circumstances were not such as to raise expectations of any immediate or general advance in values, it was hoped that, with a moderate improvement in the demand, based on an increased consumption, a more profitable trade would result. Those hopes cannot be said to have been realized in the past year. The consumptive demand has not increased, whilst the quantity of lumber imported into Leith has exceeded that of the previous year. The tendency of prices has consequently been rather downward, although, with the exception of American yellow-pine logs, there is no great difference in prices at the close of 1886 from those current same time of year previous. It is generally thought that the extremely low rates of freight current last season will not be repeated and that a higher level will be maintained all through the present year. This, coupled with stiffer free-on-board prices at the shipping ports, will probably tend to enhance the cost of lumber goods.

SHIP BUILDING.

The ship-building trade of Leith and other ports of the Firth of Forth has in the past year participated in the depression which has so long affected the shipping industry. While the total tonnage of vessels launched at Leith during 1885 amounted to 7,759 tons, the aggregate tonnage in the past year is only 5,340 tons, exclusive of a number of small craft which left the boat-building yards. In some yards business has been brisk in the way of repairs and alterations on hull and machinery, a class of work of which there is always a considerable amount at this and other ports of the Forth. The building of fishing boats has experienced somewhat of a check, the number of steam, trawl, or line-boats, turned out either for the Firth or for more distant waters being less than in previous year. From one yard at Leith the vessels launched within the year were ten in number, and were all of steel or iron. Of these one was a screw steamer of 803 tons, built for Chinese owners; two sailing barks of 2,059 and 1,371 tons for firms in Dundee and Glasgow, one a paddle

steamer for Silloth, another a twin-screw steamer for Brisbane, the remaining five being steam yachts and launches.

THE SCOTCH WOOLEN TRADE.

In 1886 the Scoth tweed trade was subjected to a peculiar trial owing to the sudden and unexpected rise in the price of wool in July and August, caused by a demand arising in the ladies' costume trade.

The peculiar condition in which the woolen market was at that time, in consequence of the small stocks held of the raw material, the disinclination to sell on the part of growers and to buy on the part of consumers, the complete lull and apathy which so long and so firmly had held possession of the wool market when it was interrupted by this sudden demand, naturally created a stir and soon aroused all parties, who, rushing into the market, aided in creating a panic such as had not been experienced before in the trade. Makers not covered for their season's wants, and who had already parted with their season's patterns as well as quoted their prices, were forced to raise the latter. Merchants placed large speculative orders, and in many cases overloaded themselves more or less. This caused considerable life in the factories in this district, but it was generally felt that it did not originate on a sound basis, and the overproduction thus created, notwithstanding the general dull trade and the rather decreasing than increasing demand, was bound to find its level, and the profit which had been reaped by the growers and holders of wool was bound to fall as a loss upon the manufacturers and merchants in one shape or another.

The foreign trade continued dull throughout the year, and its prospects were probably never more so than at present. In the home market it is otherwise. Prospects are brighter, but whether these prospects are to be realized or not the future must disclose. One acknowledged feature, however, is that the taste in woolen goods is moving in favor of those classes produced in this district, while the taste for Yorkshire worsted goods is fast dying out. Cheviots especially benefit by this change in taste. In respect of design, the fashion is for stripes for suitings as well as for trouserings. Checks and small effects still sell, but stripes predominate, and there is also a notable tendency in favor of plain goods—diagonals, &c.—which have been totally neglected for several years past. There has also crept in a taste for goods of soft "handle," chiefly natural finish, more so than for a raised finish, which is dying out. All goods of hard "handle" have been for some time past and are at the present moment in little favor.

In the matter of color, medium shades have been ruling, but dull shades have continued in favor, while light tones have been little thought of except for transatlantic consumption. For the latter, light colors have been preferred.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leith, February 16, 1887.

A.—*Imports at Leith, Scotland, for the year ending June 30, 1886.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Wheat ..... bushels..	1,471,200	$1,397,640 00	United States of America
Peas ..... do...	14,936	15,682 80	
Maize ..... do...	645,728	678,014 40	
Flour ..... bags..	165,928	1,236,163 60	
Meal ..... do...	304	2,857 60	
Wood ..... loads..	7,528	184,436 00	
Hemp ..... tons..	91	12,512 50	
		3,527,306 90	
Wheat ..... bushels..	25,376	24,107 20	Canada.
Barley ..... do...	60,192	48,153 60	
Peas ..... do...	45,296	47,560 80	
Maize ..... do...	19,352	20,319 60	
Wood ..... loads..	6,755	165,497 50	
		305,638 70	
Wood ..... do...	276	6,762 00	South America.
Guano ..... tons..	1,357	46,138 00	
		52,900 00	
Barley ..... bushels..	3,760	3,008 00	Holland.
Oats ..... do ..	24,272	18,204 00	
Peas ..... do ..	2,496	2,620 80	
Beans ..... do...	12,896	13,540 80	
Malt ..... do ..	152	167 20	
Flour ..... bags..	86	640 70	
Flax ..... tons..	2	351 00	
Tow ..... do...	1	125 75	
		38,658 25	
Wheat ..... bushels..	40	38 00	Hamburg.
Barley ..... do...	7,440	5,952 00	
Peas ..... do...	536	562 80	
Beans ..... do...	6,024	6,325 20	
Tares ..... do...	1,064	1,436 40	
Rye ..... do ..	2,376	2,494 80	
Flour ..... bags..	42,772	318,651 00	
Meal ..... do...	240	2,256 00	
Tow ..... tons..	8	1,006 00	
		338,722 60	
Wheat ..... bushels..	343,608	326,427 60	Germany.
Barley ..... do...	74,656	59,724 80	
Oats ..... do...	13,272	9,954 00	
Peas ..... do...	24,824	26,065 20	
Beans ..... do...	4,304	4,519 20	
Tares ..... do...	6,592	8,899 20	
Rye ..... do...	68,608	72,038 40	
Flour ..... bags..	26,615	198,281 75	
Wood ..... loads..	964	23,618 00	
Guano ..... tons..	563	23,955 65	
Flax ..... do...	188	32,116 50	
Tow ..... do...	2,942	369,956 50	
		1,155,556 80	
Wheat ..... bushels..	392	372 40	Denmark.
Barley ..... do...	24,720	19,776 00	
Oats ..... do...	30,800	23,100 00	
Flour ..... bags..	20,253	150,884 85	
Meal ..... do...	42	394 80	
Wood ..... loads..	275	6,737 50	
		201,265 55	
Oats ..... bushels..	8,232	6,174 00	Norway.
Wood ..... loads..	17,688	433,356 00	
		439,530 00	
Barley ..... bushels..	13,344	10,675 20	Sweden.
Oats ..... do...	225,136	168,852 00	
Wood ..... loads..	14,828	363,286 00	
		542,813 20	

A.—*Imports at Leith, Scotland, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Wheat ..... bushels..	947,384	$900,014 80	Russia.
Barley ..... do...	64,424	51,539 20	
Oats ..... do...	284,248	213,186 00	
Peas ..... do...	39,144	41,101 20	
Tares ..... do...	5,129	6,912 00	
Flour ..... bags..	73	543 85	
Wood ..... loads..	39,948	978,726 00	
Flax ..... tons..	4,264	748,332 00	
Tow ..... do...	926	116,444 50	
Hemp ..... do...	1,120	154,000 00	
		3,210,799 55	
Barley ..... bushels..	262,104	209,683 20	France.
Peas ..... do...	3,800	3,900 00	
Beans ..... do...	9,384	9,853 20	
Flour ..... bags..	18,701	139,332 45	
Wood ..... loads..	100	2,450 00	
Guano ..... tons..	250	10,637 50	
Flax ..... do...	529	92,839 50	
Tow ..... do...	5	628 75	
		469,314 60	
Barley ..... bushels..	800,800	640,040 00	Turkey.
Beans ..... do...	38,400	40,320 00	
Rye ..... do...	182,264	191,377 20	
Maize ..... do...	290,464	304,987 20	
		1,177,324 40	
Barley ..... do...	306,280	245,024 00	Africa.
Beans ..... do...	18,176	19,084 80	
Tares ..... do...	22,816	30,801 60	
Wood ..... loads..	6	147 00	
Guano ..... tons..	2,284	66,692 80	
		361,750 20	
Flax ..... tons..	6	1,053 00	Belgium.
Wheat ..... bushels..	53,920	51,224 00	Austria.
Barley ..... do...	549,440	439,552 00	
Flour ..... bags..	62,851	468,239 95	
Wood ..... loads..	56	1,372 00	
		960,387 95	
Total		12,783,021 70	

Imports at Leith, Scotland, for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Year ending June 30— 1886.	1885.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Wheat ..... bushels..	2,841,920	3,093,096	−251,176
Barley ..... do...	2,167,160	3,088,872	−921,712
Oats ..... do...	585,960	1,093,704	−507,744
Peas ..... do...	131,032	287,512	−156,480
Beans ..... do...	89,184	104,056	−14,872
Tares ..... do...	35,592	22,288	+13,304
Rye ..... do...	253,248	337,800	−84,552
Maize ..... do...	955,544	1,123,328	−167,784
Malt ..... do...	152	320	−168
Total grain ..... do....	7,059,792	9,150,976	−2,091,184
Flour ..... bags..	337,279	350,825	−13,546
Meal ..... do...	586	1,192	−606
Wood ..... loads..	88,424	78,566	+9,858
Guano ..... tons...	4,454	2,551	+1,903
Flax ..... do...	4,984	6,797	−1,813
Tow ..... do...	3,882	1,346	+2,536
Hemp ..... do...	1,211	6,320	−5,109

B.—*Exports from Leith, Scotland, for the year ending June* 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whither exported.
Coals ..... tons..	5,816	$36,931 60	United States of America.
Do ..... do...	4,916	31,216 60	Canada.
Pig-iron ..... do...	180	1,971 00	
		33,187 60	
Coals ..... do...	10,165	64,547 75	South America.
Pig-iron ..... do...	60	657 00	
		65,204 75	
Coals ..... do...	5,001	31,756 35	Holland.
Pig-iron ..... do...	9,591	105,021 45	
		136,777 80	
Coals ..... do...	767	4,870 45	Hamburg.
Pig-iron ..... do...	20,453	223,960 35	
Malleable iron ..... do...	12	288 00	
		229,118 80	
Coals ..... do...	7,893	50,120 55	Germany.
Pig-iron ..... do...	10,332	113,135 40	
Malleable iron ..... do...	9	216 00	
		163,471 95	
Coals ..... do...	17,479	110,991 65	Denmark.
Pig-iron ..... do...	4,567	50,008 65	
Malleable iron ..... do...	85	2,040 00	
		163,040 30	
Coals ..... do...	13,078	83,045 30	Norway.
Pig-iron ..... do...	265	2,901 75	
		85,947 05	
Coals ..... do...	3,728	23,672 80	Sweden.
Do ..... do...	51,933	329,774 55	Russia.
Pig-iron ..... do...	6,394	70,014 30	
		399,788 85	
Coals ..... do...	8,610	54,673 50	France.
Pig-iron ..... do...	2,800	30,660 00	
Do ..... do...	1,060	85,333 50	
Coals ..... do...	836	11,935 50	Australia.
		5,308 60	Africa.
Do ..... do...	3,162	20,078 70	Belgium.
Pig-iron ..... do...	2,171	23,772 45	
		43,851 15	
Coals ..... do...	2,521	16,008 35	Spain.
Pig-iron ..... do...	60	657 00	
		16,665 35	
Coals ..... do...	3,362	21,348 70	Egypt.
Do ..... do...	13,300	84,455 00	Italy.
Pig-iron ..... do...	500	5,475 00	
		89,930 00	
Coals ..... do...	1,550	9,842 50	Portugal.
Do ..... do...	5,467	34,715 45	Austria.
Pig-iron ..... do...	490	5,365 50	
Malleable iron ..... do...	30	720 00	
		40,800 95	

B.—*Exports from Leith, Scotland, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whither exported.
Pig-iron.....do...	200	$2,190 00	China.
Malleable iron.....do...	1,091	26,184 00	China.
		28,374 00	China.
Coals.....do...	6,526	41,440 10	West Indies.
		1,731,971 85	

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	Year ending June 30— 1886.	1885.	+Increase. —Decrease.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Coal	166,110	206,167	—40,057
Pig-iron	59,123	76,609	—17,486
Malleable iron	1,227	338	+889

C.—*Navigation at the port of Leith, Scotland, for the year ending August* 31, 1886.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered. Steamers.		Entered. Sailing vessels.		Cleared. Steamers.		Cleared. Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	Russia:								
	Northern ports	28	23,851	2	175	39	33,544		
	Southern ports	1	809			6	6,072		
	Sweden	2	1,237						
	Norway	3	2,003						
	Denmark	53	43,970	2	992	55	45,387		
	Germany	182	113,684	5	1,282	156	104,071	1	115
	Holland	38	12,615	8	1,414	11	4,232	3	228
	Belgium	85	38,037	3	327	87	38,262		
	France	93	37,116	9	880	57	26,464	17	1,521
	Spain	25	19,123	3	2,275	3	2,211		
	Portugal	2	1,474	6	1,113	1	405		
	Italy	1	856			9	9,531		
	Austria	8	8,671						
	Turkey	6	4,958	2	819				
	Roumania	10	10,119						
	Egypt	4	3,843			1	913		
	United States of America	41	59,063	7	4,476	18	29,890	1	1,198
	Mexico					1	1,286		
	Peru			5	4,198				
	China					4	5,296		
	Brazil							2	412
	All other countries	28	22,554	17	8,587			5	3,093
	British possessions:								
	North American colonies	1	1,167	2	1,506			6	4,534
	East Indies					1	934		
	Australia							4	3,868
	All other parts			4	1,315			6	3,211
Russian	Russia, northern ports			19	4,844			9	2,662
	Sweden			1	272				
	Denmark							2	1,003
	France							1	287
	United States of America			1	685				
	Norway							1	538
	Holland			2	622				
	Spain			1	285				
	All other countries			2	636			2	826

C.—*Navigation of the port of Leith, Scotland, &c.*—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Swedish	Russia, northern ports			4	1,169			1	496
	Sweden			17	3,303			11	2,127
	Norway	1	727					1	338
	Denmark					1	727	9	2,408
	Germany							1	142
	France			3	1,001				
	Portugal			1	369				
	All other countries			1	338				
Norwegian	Russia, northern ports			33	8,052			5	1,242
	Sweden			14	3,265			3	410
	Norway	6	1,795	72	10,139	1	278	39	8,899
	Denmark	1	131					9	2,642
	France	7	2,436	2	583				
	Germany	2	564	5	437				
	Holland			3	441				
	Italy							1	140
	Brazil							1	696
	Spain			2	880	1	268		
	United States of America			10	4,480			2	496
	Portugal			1	110			1	286
	Mexico							4	2,583
	All other countries			7	2,728			4	1,684
	British possessions: North American colonies			8	5,732			2	1,301
	All other parts							1	445
Danish	Russia, northern ports			18	2,130			4	439
	Sweden			34	3,688			1	55
	Norway			9	874				
	Germany			6	685			2	416
	Denmark			14	1,448			15	1,631
	Holland			6	1,080				
	Belgium			4	525				
	Portugal							2	289
	Turkey			1	347				
	Mexico			1	171				
	France	1	685	5	794			2	277
	British possessions							2	289
German	Russia, northern ports	2	746	17	3,549			7	1,302
	Sweden			4	503			1	288
	Norway							4	288
	Denmark			1	110			3	415
	Germany	15	6,152	71	7,792	1	988	111	12,137
	Holland	1	395	11	1,419				
	Belgium			5	530				
	France	1	350	10	1,814			1	74
	Spain							1	119
	Brazil							1	212
	Portugal							1	141
	Peru			1	815				
	All other countries	1	395	5	2,460			1	409
	British possessions: North American colonies			1	386				
	West Indies			1	213			1	344
	All other parts			1	484				
Dutch	Russia, northern ports			1	133			1	420
	Sweden			1	62			2	230
	Germany			4	494			10	832
	Holland	101	54,194	8	1,236	100	55,140	1	62
	Belgium	22	12,652	1	98	23	13,114		
	France	1	614	1	124	1	614		
French	France							1	62
	Chili							1	1,190
	All other countries							1	1,190
Spanish	Spain	2	1,874						
	All other countries	1	729						
Italian	Italy							3	1,925
	United States of America			1	570			1	569
	All other countries			3	1,925				
	British possessions: North American colonies			1	406				

C.—*Navigation of the port of Leith, Scotland, &c.*—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austrian	Italy					1	816		
	Austria	6	4,910			4	3,209		
	All other countries			1	444				
	British possessions							1	444
Greek	Roumania	2	2,018						
	Egypt					1	1,045		
	Total, year ended August 31, 1886.	784	496,512	532	116,857	583	384,697	337	75,616
	Total, year ended August 31, 1885.	831	524,147	514	112,145	602	387,882	293	71,510
	Increase			18	4,712			44	4,106
	Decrease	47	27,635			19	3,185		

D.—*Value of declared exports from the consular district of Leith, Scotland, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September* 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	
Ale	$10,829 91	$7,035 76	$9,981 27	$1,925 51	$29,772 45
Alum	479 15			478 27	957 42
Biscuits	1,937 74	2,853 77	1,196 90	2,020 21	8,008 62
Books	36,706 04	49,663 20	48,503 43	26,667 65	161,540 32
Brandy				73 97	73 97
British compounds			42 34		42 34
Brushware		171 16			171 16
Butter	109 92				109 92
Cement		10,293 32	4,785 61	2,697 05	17,795 98
China and stoneware		229 40			229 40
Chromos	288 46				288 46
Coal			34,460 25		34,460 25
Corkwood	5,844 73			4,771 97	10,616 70
Drapery		112 05			112 05
Dry colors	978 41	1,107 58	488 35		2,574 34
Eight-day clock	81 27				81 27
Electrotype plates		137 76		459 15	596 91
Engravings	490 42				490 42
Fishing nets			34 65		34 65
Fishing-net seines		297 16			297 16
Gelatine	28,764 42	43,970 53	35,697 72	41,476 33	149,909 00
Glassware			477 77	142 59	620 36
Granite and marble monuments				264 64	264 64
Grass-seed				1,945 67	1,945 67
Grease			87 11		87 11
Grindstones			515 85		515 85
Guns			329 95		329 95
Jewelry	89 54				89 54
Lawn-mowing-knives				28 59	28 59
Lime juice			2,880 04	1,284 76	4,164 80
Linens	16,280 99	2,842 03			19,073 02
Machinery	2,015 26	373 02	331 90		2,720 18
Maps	3,675 93	3,151 10	3,024 90	3,709 57	13,561 50
Medicinal preparations	9,382 83	6,939 04	5,169 30	7,347 60	28,838 77
Morphia	522 06		633 50		1,155 56
Oat-meal	150 66	192 71		146 20	489 57
Oil paintings	977 07				977 07
Old papers	15,876 11	6,312 20	10,803 43	7,393 45	40,385 19
Paper	66 79				66 79
Paper stock			97 55		97 55
Photo. trays		230 43	287 06		517 49
Plants		159 99	28 47		188 46
Potatoes		2,384 06			2,384 06
Printing ink	2,244 02	334 55			2,578 57
Printing type				288 12	288 12
Salmon-net twine			247 46		247 46
Salt herrings				158 65	158 65

D.—*Value of declared exports from the consular district of Leith, Scotland, to the United States, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	
Sausage casings		$333 60			$333 60
Sealing wax			$154 27		154 27
Stereotype plates				$155 52	155 52
Tapestry	$427 02	212 85	1,278 67		1,918 54
Vegetable oil			884 97		884 97
Vulcanite goods	1,700 52	4,319 56	3,550 13		9,570 21
Waterproof clothing		423 08			423 08
Wearing apparel	113 31	41 85		71 21	226 37
Whisky	1,331 33	355 15	787 26	780 36	3,254 10
Wine	705 28	560 50	442 61	449 79	2,158 18
Wool	30,684 69			13,589 88	44,274 57
Woolen cloth	2,620 90	11,162 90	7,294 15	4,407 04	25,484 99
Total from Leith	175,324 78	156,200 31	174,496 87	122,733 75	628,755 71
Galashiels agency:					
Tweed cloth	27,553 78	63,585 95	15,075 13	94,084 95	202,299 81
Hosiery	644 88	125 81	314 83	7,004 12	8,089 64
Wool			927 44	5,889 02	6,816 46
Total	28,198 66	63,711 76	16,317 40	106,978 09	215,205 91
Total 1885-'86	203,523 44	219,912 07	190,814 27	229,711 84	843,961 62
Total during preceding year	221,704 38	209,310 89	176,594 90	288,293 33	895,903 50
Increase		10,601 18	14,219 37		
Decrease	18,180 94			58,581 49	51,941 88

GALASHIELS.

E.—*Value of declared exports from the consular agency at Galashiels to the United States during the year ending September* 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	
Woolen goods:					
Tweed cloth (Scotch tweeds)	$27,553 78	$63,585 95	$15,075 13	$94,084 95	$200,299 81
Hosiery	644 88	125 81	314 83	7,004 12	8,089 64
Wool			927 44	5,889 02	6,816 46
Total	28,198 66	63,711 76	16,317 40	106,978 09	215,205 91

RICHARD LEES,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Galashiels, September 30, 1886.

IRELAND.

BELFAST.

The following statement showing the value of the declared exports from the consular district of Belfast, Ireland, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1886, was transmitted by Consul Savage:

Articles.	Years ended—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
Animals	$146 00	$2,893 86	$437 99	$218 99	$3,696 84
Felt	6,534 20	4,155 19	7,353 88	4,641 48	22,684 75
Flax and tow	99,099 03	130,177 68	123,570 47	97,714 67	450,561 85
Ginger ale	13,966 85	18,223 05	33,444 59	29,112 02	94,746 51
Linens and cottons	1,794,220 00	2,073,432 10	1,245,579 85	2,162,658 68	7,275,890 63
Machinery	21,009 49	1,335 85	7,155 26	33,209 04	63,609 64
Seeds	651 25	2,365 50	2,052 32	1,709 47	6,778 54
Stationery	14,034 25	14,083 44	10,328 74	10,102 22	48,548 65
Terra alba	2,770 08	.....	.....	.....	2,770 08
Thread and yarn	84,528 22	71,868 61	105,604 57	102,393 30	364,394 70
Whisky, &c	5,890 91	960 16	1,419 73	1,801 59	10,072 39
Sundries	11,918 55	11,915 88	10,499 80	13,844 38	48,178 61
Total	2,055,668 83	2,331,411 32	1,547,447 20	2,457,405 84	8,391,933 19
Total preceding year	1,719,705 73	2,300,654 71	1,539,410 05	2,240,326 16	7,800,096 65
Increase	335,963 10	30,756 61	8,037 15	217,079 68	591,836 54

GEORGE W. SAVAGE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Belfast, October 28, 1886.

CORK.

Report of Consul Piatt.

DECLARED EXPORTS FROM CORK TO THE UNITED STATES.

I transmit herewith a statement showing the declared value of exports from this consular district to the United States for the year ended September 30, 1886, with a table appended giving the total declared value of exports for each quarter, and each year ended September 30, from 1874 to 1886 inclusive. From the former exhibit it will be seen that while there was a large increase during each quarter of the year just ended over the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, the increase for the entire year reached nearly 300 per cent.; the declared value of exports for the year 1885-'86 was $256,836.22 as against $65,254.28 for the year ended September 30, 1885; increase $191,581.94. These declared exports represent a larger number of invoices than has been certified during any one year recorded in the office of the consulate. By comparison with the figures for the eleven years preceding it will be seen that

the declared value of the exports for but one year has exceeded and for but one has exceeded half that for the year just ended. The articles of export giving the highest declared values have been salt hides, calf-skins, feathers, kip-skins, and whisky. Magnesia (formerly it appears not only shipped by way of Liverpool, but all invoices certified there) has been added to the articles of regular export from this district.

NAVIGATION AT CORK.

The accompanying statement of navigation at the port of Cork for the year ended September 30, 1886, shows that 37 steamers, with tonnage 33,825, discharged their cargoes here as against 67, with tonnage 59,052, during the preceding year, a decrease of 30 steamers with 25,227 tonnage; 58 sailing vessels, tonnage 27,054, discharged as against 79, tonnage 43,455, during the year 1884–'85, a decrease of 21 vessels and 16,401 tonnage. There was therefore a total decrease, between the year just closed and that preceding, of 51 vessels and 41,628 tonnage. During the year 794 sailing vessels, registered tonnage 622,496, and 15 steamers, tonnage 19,260, called for orders; of the sailing vessels 20, with tonnage 28,993, were American, 8 of which, tonnage 11,826, entered the consulate, and 1, with tonnage 1352, discharged cargo at Cork.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

From the agricultural statistics of Ireland for 1886 (being general abstracts showing the acreage under crops, also the number and description of live-stock in each county and province for the year) it will be seen that the total extent of land under crops (including meadow and clover) in the island was 5,033,846 acres this year as against 4,057,127 acres last year, increase 76,719, or 1.5 per cent. In the province of Munster the acreage under crops was 1,252,102 as against 1,230,725 last year, increase 21,377 acres, or 1.7 per cent.

The extent of land under grass this year in Ireland was 10,160,292 as against 10,251,120 acres last year; decrease 90,828 acres. In Munster the acreage under grass was 3,252,235 as against 3,282,015 acres last year; decrease 29,780 acres.

The total extent of land in Ireland under tillage this year was 2,939,708 acres as against 2,922,359 last year; increase 17,349 acres. The increase in Munster was 5,782 acres, there being 621,878 acres this year as against 616,096 last year.

In Ireland there was a decrease of 4,236 acres under cereal crops, but in Munster there was an increase of 5,558 acres. There were, however, in Munster 2,850 acres less in wheat, 318 less in barley, and 56 less in beans and peas than last year, the increase being 8,782 acres in oats and 541 in bere and rye.

The total acreage under potatoes in Ireland this year was 799,858 as against 797,292 last year; increase 2,566 acres. In Munster, where the acreage under potatoes this year was 186,189 as against 186,250 last year, there was a decrease of 61 acres.

There was an increase of 2,289 acres under turnips in Ireland, the acreage being 299,273; but in Munster, where the acreage was 74,237, there was an increase of only 82 acres.

There was an increase of 1,920 in the number of horses and mules in Ireland, but a decrease of 44,824 in the number of cattle, 110,334 in the number of sheep, and 5,959 in the number of pigs. The total number

of horses and mules was 578,350; of cattle, 4,184,027; of sheep, 3,367,722; and of pigs, 1,263,133. In Munster there was a decrease of 631 horses and mules, 22,820 cattle, 46,330 sheep, with an increase of 16,426 pigs.

The harvest has not proved a good one, although the hay, grain, &c., promised well; excessive rains during the late summer and early autumn to a large extent prevented the mowing, reaping, curing, and saving of the crop. The returns of grain, if disposed of at the current market prices, which have been abnormally low, would not be sufficient to meet the landlord's demands, and in many cases no market could be had for farm produce; barley, for example, a crop that heretofore has been the farmer's main dependence for meeting his rent, has this season scarcely found a purchaser, owing to its deterioration through excessive moisture. At the town of Middleton, a few miles from Queenstown, nearly 1,000 barrels were brought in several weeks ago by farmers and offered for any price that could be obtained, but nevertheless had to be taken home again and given as food to the cattle and pigs. In a few instances landlords consented to take grain of this class at a reduced rate in payment of rent to feed their own stock.

So little wheat is now grown in this province that it forms no very appreciable element in the result of the harvest, this grain for breadstuff being chiefly imported from America, Australia, and other countries. The potato crop, which in this country is the staple food of the working classes, has also suffered severely by the continuous wet weather, and the potatoes are soft, or blighted, having lacked the sunshine necessary to bring them to healthy maturity, and the crops of many farmers will only be sufficient to last until the end of the present month, when they will be compelled to purchase as they can all supplies for their families. It is confidently asserted by some that since 1846, the year of the great Irish famine, there has been no year so disastrous to the agricultural interests of Ireland.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

Coincident with and partly in consequence of the agricultural failure, this country is in the throes of an angry political struggle, the landlords and their friends on the one hand grasping at every method which seems likely to sustain what they consider their "ownership" in the soil, the tenants and their supporters on the other hand resisting by every means at their disposal short of actual and open warfare the landlords' claims. It being simply impossible at present for Irish farmers to make their rent out of agricultural produce, and the great majority of landlords refusing to make reductions adequate to the farmers' circumstances, the tenants are being evicted from their holdings on a large scale.

The farms upon which the numerous evictions occur will in most cases remain unproductive, as no one will occupy them in face of the tenants' organizations. Tenants not yet evicted take little or no interest in the cultivation of their holdings, not knowing if they will be permitted to enjoy the fruits of their labor. Accordingly, agriculture is almost at a standstill. The country depends solely on agriculture, and consequently shopkeepers, tradesmen, and operatives suffer seriously. Trade and industry are paralyzed, and money is kept from circulation by the agrarian war which is being waged throughout the island, and one can see no prospect o relief from this dead-lock.

EMIGRATION.

According to an official statement from the British Board of Trade, the number of emigrants who embarked at Queenstown for the United States during the twelve months ended September 30, 1886, was 28,642 as against 28,359 during the year preceding—an increase of 283. Of these, 13,857 (including 12,335 adults and 1,522 children) were males, and 14,785 (including 13,353 adults and 1,432 children) were females. In my report on the emigration from Ireland, dated July 17, 1886, I have given full particulars regarding the emigrants from this port and district, their character, condition, &c., and to this report I may here refer. If the present unhappy state of affairs is allowed to continue, our country may expect to receive a large accession to its population during the coming year, as many of those who have held on in a sort of forlorn hope will have to yield to the inevitable, and seek a land whose atmosphere is more tranquil and where the rewards of labor are more certain.

HEALTH OF PORT.

The health of this port was, as usual, good, with no more than the customary cases of occasional contagious and other fevers, &c.

JOHN J. PIATT,
Consul.

EMIGRATION FROM QUEENSTOWN.

[From the Cork Herald, April 28, 1887.]

Few sights more calculated to set people a-thinking can be found than those to be witnessed here daily for the past few weeks. Not a train enters the terminus here but brings crowds of young men and young women, all bent on seeking a happier home in a distant country—though, mayhap, the skies be not kindlier than those of Ireland. Living under a liberty-loving constitution they are assured of that success which industry, untrammeled by restrictive and penal legislation, warrants and obtains. From the different counties of Munster and Connaught the intending emigrants flock to Queenstown, and each day's trains bear away from Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Cork a living freight, most of whom are destined never to revisit their native land.

The spectacles that are daily occurrences in the Great Southern and Western Company's line from Limerick Junction and from Kerry to Cork, to which from constant familiarity the official becomes case-hardened, are worthy subjects for reflection to any one with a fresh eye, and at the same time not wholly devoid of a heart. At every station are piled up all the worldly belongings of those who have resolved to tempt Dame Fortune across the Atlantic, and as each train departs the same heart-rending scene of the severance forever of the nearest and dearest ties of human nature is enacted with a painfulness that is thrilling. Callous of all those better feelings with which the heart is generally endowed must that being be, and unworthy of the name of man, who can witness unmoved the last parting of the members of one family, of brothers and sisters, but too frequently of the children from the mother and the father, whose care and attention had watched their growing years with pride only to lose them at that moment, when under ordinary circumstances they should have become the prop to the declining years of their parents. No wonder is it, indeed, that at partings such as this wails and keens are heard reminding one of a funeral procession; because, in truth, once the majority of emigrants leave Ireland they have bade farewell to it forever, and are as far removed from their kindred and from the scenes of their childhood as if they had been lying under six feet of clay on one of their own green hillsides. Still those who are forced to emigrate do so with the light-heartedness peculiar to the Celt, which no doubt is partly due to their natural disposition, and partly perhaps to their innocence of the trouble and toils scattered broadcast about them in their new sphere.

At the present moment the town here is full of emigrants, and every transatlantic company's office you enter has a constant stream of persons coming and going, either making applications for or receiving passage tickets. On every side there are evidences of the exodus, and once a person enters the town until he leaves it he can never lose sight of the fact that the country is being depleted of its population. To account for this abnormal rush of people from the country various reasons are given and different theories put forward; but though many of these would, under ordinary circumstances, find ready acceptance, yet when we find the emigration statistics of the present period nearly three times as great as those of a corresponding period last year there must be some special cause. The St. James's Gazette readily finds the solution of the problem in the terrors of the approaching Coercion Act. The Coercion Act may be somewhat responsible for the alarming emigration, but scarcely from the enlightened point of view taken up by the St. James's Gazette. Giving the total of the past four weeks' emigration as 9,236, it goes on to say, "Many of these are, no doubt, representatives of the moon-lighting fraternity who have good cause for fearing the rigors of the act" This strain continues in crescendo tones for a half page of the Gazette's valuable space, and the ingenious writer of course has his pet theory, which is that all the emigrating class are farmers' sons whose leisure is spent in "intimidation, boycotting, and nocturnal raids," and who consequently would be a good riddance to the country. This sounds well, but it inclines one to have serious doubts of the sanity of the writer. The most of those who emigrate have had their passage paid by friends and relatives already in America, and instead of the Irish emigration being fed from the single class of farmers' sons, it depends in much a greater degree on the laborers who wish a wider and more expansive field wherein they may do some good for themselves and those they have left at home.

To discuss ideas that are only put forward through wanton ignorance and a desire to mislead would be the merest waste of time. A few facts will go to show at what an alarming rate the people are leaving. Nearly all those leaving at present have their tickets purchased for several months, having obtained them when the rates were lower than at present, and about half the passage being prepaid by friends and relatives in America already who are anxious to bring over others, to whom the blessings of living under a constitution of real and not sham liberty would be as great a boon as it has proved to themselves. As a rule, the emigrants are young men and young women, but occasionally whole families are to be seen severing their connection with the native country in the hope that they may find elsewhere the prosperity which in vain they seek for at home. It is of interest to find too that generally the emigrants travel inwards, instead of remaining near seaports where their destruction may be said to be only a question of time. Chicago, Cincinnati, Saint Louis, and the western parts of the country form the great attraction for the emigrants, and not a few there are who are booked through to California. Additional steamers are now engaged in the emigration service which at present shows no trace of diminution. To-day the City of Richmond took 404, the Peruvian 101, the Marathon 458. To-morrow three boats will leave with large numbers of emigrants, and the Umbria and Palmyra on Sunday will take 260. The following is a comparison of the statistics for the four past weeks of April, with those of the same time last year.

The following is the total for the past four weeks:

Week ending April 3	1,635
Week ending April 10	1,906
Week ending April 17	2,709
Week ending April 24	2,986
Total	9,236

Annexed is a table giving the figures for the corresponding period last year:

Week ending April 4	802
Week ending April 11	1,064
Week ending April 18	1,490
Week ending April 25	1,542
Total	4,898

These figures are an interesting study, and throw a lurid glare on the actions of those whose policy it is to hunt the people from their home.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Cork to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
Cabinet furniture			$136 26	$203 76	$340 02
Calf-skins	$23,339 69	$4,843 11	13,892 19	4,248 68	46,323 67
Cotton-crochet goods	1,566 75	571 50	1,455 08		3,593 33
Cotton goods	153 53			4,062 52	4,216 05
Down goods				512 73	512 73
Feathers	6,603 11	1,964 08	4,564 10	11,839 09	24,970 38
Goat-skins			423 38		423 38
Horses				360 00	360 00
Kip-skins	3,674 19	1,624 77		5,742 47	11,041 43
Leather				250 52	250 52
Linen goods		482 22			482 22
Magnesia			896 92	858 08	1,753 00
Mineral waters				78 54	78 54
Miscellaneous goods and effects				608 31	608 31
Salt hides	17,105 71	37,033 26	16,154 31	76,879 27	147,172 55
Sausage casings	782 40	194 66			927 06
Shooting cartridges		201 65			201 65
Silk goods				944 46	944 46
Trees and plants			218 18		218 18
Whisky	4,457 28	954 78	20 43	2,845 96	8,278 40
Wool		4,141 39			4,141 39
Total	57,632 61	52,011 37	37,757 85	109,434 39	256,836 22
Total for the preceding year	21,681 10	12,664 75	9,324 96	21,583 47	65,254 28
Increase	35,951 51	49,346 62	28,432 89	87,850 92	191,581 94

Total declared value of exports for each quarter and each year ended September 30, *from* 1874 *to* 1886 *inclusive.*

Years.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
1886	$57,632 61	$52,011 37	$37,757 85	$109,434 39	$256,836 22
1885	21,681 10	12,664 75	9,324 96	21,583 47	65,254 28
1884	20,045 75	12,759 35	24,178 59	14,647 54	71,631 23
1883	15,194 75	41,734 25	14,007 77	15,458 75	86,395 52
1882	50,051 03	12,900 42	34,421 74	27,144 09	124,517 28
1881	34,573 76	46,702 55	54,675 88	41,403 83	199,355 02
1880	71,803 55	113,589 31	78,677 26	43,954 79	308,024 91
1879	18,543 23	10,836 92	15,[illegible] 25	38,349 61	83,916 01
1878	25,792 77	11,667 11	6,[illegible] 89	9,408 30	53,203 07
1877	24,881 92	5,909 26	522 37	9,530 12	40,843 67
1876	13,312 66	9,724 11	6,683 20	7,839 44	37,560 11
1875	21,046 74	19,873 39	22,099 14	17,140 31	80,159 58
1874	27,437 79	34,206 13	23,[illegible] 44	30,208 30	115,374 35

Navigation at the port of Cork (Queenstown) during the year ended September 30, 1886.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered and cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	San Francisco	...	...	1	1,352
British	United States	15	29,765	...	...
	Black Sea	11			
	Spain	1			
	Canada	1			
	Belgium	1			
	Russia	1			
	United States	...	...	3	9,705
	France	...	...	2	
	Newfoundland	...	...	5	
	Portugal	...	...	1	
	Germany	...	...	2	
	Canada	...	...	6	
	Sicily	...	...	1	
	Lobos	...	...	1	
	South America	...	...	2	
	Brazil	...	...	1	
German	Norway	1	846	...	...
	United States	...	...	2	1,568
	Canada	...	...	1	
Greek	Black Sea	1	962	...	...
Italian	United States	...	...	1	1,082
	Portugal	...	...	1	
	Africa	...	...	1	
Norwegian	Norway	3	1,719	...	...
	Black Sea	1			
	Canada	...	...	7	10,082
	Norway	...	...	11	
	United States	...	...	3	
Dutch	Black Sea	1	1,033	...	...
Russian	United States	...	...	1	1,641
	Canada	...	...	1	
Swedish	...do	...	...	1	1,277
Danish	France	...	...	1	336
	Germany	...	...	1	
French	France	...	...	1	67
Total		37	33,825	58	27,054
Preceding year		67	59,052	79	43,455
Decrease		30	25,227	21	16,401

NOTE.—794 sailing vessels called for orders, tonnage 622,496; and 15 steamers, tonnage 19,260.

Emigrants that embarked at Queenstown for the United States during the twelve months ended September 30, 1886.

Sex.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Males	12,335	1,522	13,857
Females	13,353	1,432	14,785
Total	25,688	2,954	28,642

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to slight correction.

WALES.

CARDIFF.

Report of Consul Jones.

I forward herewith a statement showing the value of declared exports from this consular district to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

It will be observed that this return shows a falling off in the exports compared with the previous year of $1,407,062.82.

This seeming deficiency is accounted for in this way: During the year 1885 tin plates manufactured and exported at Swansea were for the most part authenticated and reported upon by our consular agent at that port; whereas, during the period covered by the return herewith transmitted, the consular services have been performed elsewhere to an extent which will more than make up the difference against 1886.

EVAN R. JONES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cardiff, Wales, October 23, 1886.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Cardiff to the United States during the four quarters ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.	Total for previous year.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.		
Arsenic						$2,898 42
Barrels (empty)			$729 97		$729 97	6,896 79
Bags				$22 86	22 86	116 79
Breeding animals	$97 33	$121 66			218 99	
Bricks and cement	638 46	2,462 98	2,601 86		5,703 30	12,636 50
Black plate						1,420 90
Coal:						
Anthracite			4,574 02		4,574 02	
Steam	21,318 71	2,990 06	38,973 14		63,281 91	83,473 52
Coke and patent fuel	20,817 54	11,931 70	25,178 96		57,928 20	46,946 81
Copper	6,506 33				6,506 33	25,025 06
Copperas	405 47		194 88		600 35	
Earthenware	693 35	1,009 63			1,702 98	1,731 48
Indigo auxiliary		152 96	215 70		368 66	591 96
Iron ladles						451 72
Iron wire rods and steel rods	424 29	1,738 15	296 70	1,797 67	4,256 81	233 86
Lead				1,222 99	1,222 99	
Machinery	43 84				43 84	499 17
Manganese	2,811 11		1,341 28	5,065 66	9,218 05	36,163 08
Nails			257 87		257 87	567 61
Nickel shotted						224 41
Oxalic acid	18,839 53	15,735 60	16,654 01	14,622 08	65,851 22	74,069 25
Oxide (black) of cobalt						3,744 27
Patent medicines	245 26				245 26	301 59
Ropes (old)	455 94	1,554 41	1,859 32	809 71	4,679 38	1,849 81
Rottenstone	367 57	141 80		2,127 45	2,636 82	731 84
Salt	2,919 70				2,919 70	
Sheepskins (salted roans)				286 24	286 24	
Sails and canvas						339 14
Steel blooms				83,094 22	83,094 22	
Steel, crop ends				3,215 23	3,215 23	
Steel rail ends				10,162 77	10,162 77	

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Cardiff, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.	Total for previous year.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.		
Superphosphate	.....	.....	.....	$8, 136 63	$8, 136 63	.....
Saucers and waiters, decorated tin terne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$156 71
Terne plates, tin plates, charcoal and coke	$782, 023 69	$152,951 11	$636,019 53	469, 680 90	2, 040, 675 23	3, 483, 887 01
Total	858, 608 12	190,790 06	728,897 24	600, 244 41	2, 378, 539 83	3, 785, 602 65
Total for preceding year	1, 214, 225 59	846,428 32	771,134 25	953, 814 49	3, 785, 602 65	.....
Decrease	355, 617 47	655,638 26	42,237 01	353, 570 08	1, 407, 062 82	.....

EVAN R. JONES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cardiff, September 30, 1886.

GIBRALTAR.

Report of Consul Sprague.

To report at this moment upon the existing condition of the commerce and navigation of this port in connection with the United States would be almost repeating what I had occasion to state to the Department at the commencement of the present year.

There seems, however, to have been some increase during the past quarter in the number of British steamships which have called into this port to coal and provision, bound to ports in the United States, a large number of them conveying important quantities of mineral ore from the mines in Spain, Sardinia, Algeria, and Greece.

The importations of American produce, consisting chiefly in tobaccos, refined petroleum, and flour, have somewhat increased and been more regular than during the preceding quarter.

The tobacco trade has shown signs of some revival of late, and the moderate prices ruling in the United States for the low descriptions of Kentucky and Virginia leaf suitable for chopping purposes have considerably curtailed the traffic here in Calcutta tobaccos, which at the present moment are somewhat neglected.

Why the trade in the weed for exportation to the neighboring coast should have lately improved is a matter that can only be explained by one of those transitory changes of policy which frequently occur with the revenue officials quartered on the Spanish coast.

The last ingenious device which has been got up for those interested in this illegal traffic, who reside at the Spanish lines, at a distance of about half a mile from the British outposts, has been in the use of a number of dogs which are trained to cross the isthmus into the Spanish lines at dusk, carrying on their backs pressed packages of cut tobacco suited for cigarette smoking.

These sagacious animals seem to perform their duty with extraordinary precision, being taught to run home at full speed whenever a Spanish sentry or guard comes in sight.

It can hardly be possible that such a contrivance to evade the vigilance of the Spanish guards can continue to last any length of time.

It is yet rather early to offer any definite opinion as to the growing cereal crops in the immediate neighborhood of this fortress. Recent rains have favored vegetation considerably, but the prevalence of unusual cold weather and much frost during the month of February have destroyed a large quantity of sugar cane in the province of Malaga, estimated at fully 1,000,000 arrobas, causing such distress among the laboring country people in that vicinity as to have called forth an appeal to the Spanish Cortes for relief in favor of those now in utter destitution.

Spain does not cease in her efforts to develop and increase her steam navigation and commerce, not only by giving subsidies but also by establishing commercial bureaus in foreign capitals and principal seaports for a more intimate commercial intercourse with other countries, by frequent and direct mail service.

The Spanish coin currency has lately been disturbed in this market on account of the Spanish Government's decree of the 6th January last, calling in amongst other coins the silver 20 reals of vellon pieces issued previous to the year 1868, which forced the governor of this British fortress to issue on the 2d ultimo a proclamation declaring that all such called-in silver coins should cease to be a legal tender in Gibraltar.

Previous to the dethronement of Queen Isabella, Spain's unit of account was a silver coin, called in English a dollar, to weigh 25.96 grams. The change of government in 1868 established a new unit of account, a silver coin called a peseta, and also one of 5 pesetas was coined, weighing only 25 grams, which is about 4 per cent. less than a dollar; but the circulation of the dollar itself was not stopped, consequently two coinages existed, each of them being a legal tender.

Spain has therefore recently given to her subjects the option of accepting a 5 peseta piece of 25 grams for every 25.96 grams sent into her treasury before the 10th ultimo, or of retaining their dollars, which by having had their circulation stopped may sink to their intrinsic value as mere bullion, by which she will realize a profit of about 4 per cent.

It results from this, that the dollar of 25.96 grams has become in the very country of its origin of less exchangeable value than the 5 peseta piece of 25 grams.

HORATIO T. SPRAGUE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gibraltar, April 2, 1887.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MONTREAL.

From Consul-General Anderson.

TRADE.

In absence of the trade and navigation report of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, which will not be made public until the next session of Parliament, the statistics of trade and commerce at this port for the calendar year of 1886 may be of interest, not only in showing the state of trade at the port of Montreal, but also as indicating the general condition of business throughout the Dominion for the same period.

Montreal being the principal sea-port of the Dominion for seven months of the year, and an important railway center, a large proportion of the import and export trade of Canada is transacted here, averaging over one-third for several years past.

This fact will appear upon examination of the following table giving the total value of imports for the Dominion and Montreal compared, together with the duties collected, and showing the percentage of total duties which was collected here each fiscal year from 1881 to 1885:

Year.	Value of imports for Dominion.	Duties collected for Dominion.	Value of imports at Montreal.	Duties collected at Montreal.	Percentage at Montreal of total duties in the Dominion.
1881	$105, 320, 840	$18, 500, 785	$43, 993, 904	$7, 077, 794	38. 25
1882	119, 419, 500	21, 708, 837	45, 611, 927	8, 100, 356	37. 31
1883	132, 254, 622	23, 172, 308	47, 970, 016	8, 181, 935	35. 31
1884	116, 397, 043	20, 164, 963	42, 091, 025	7, 041, 310	34. 92
1885	108, 941, 486	19, 133, 558	40, 479, 020	6, 856, 186	35. 83

During the last six months of the year 1885, in addition to the general depression in trade, which was not limited to any particular province or sections of country, the business interests of this city suffered great loss from the prevalence of the small-pox epidemic, and in some instances the business of jobbers and manufacturers was reported as "for a short time brought to a stand-still."

Hence, at the commencement of the year 1886, the merchants, manufacturers, and transportation companies were apparently well prepared to encounter a continuance of adverse conditions, or to avail themselves to the full extent of more prosperous times.

Soon after the opening of the year there were evidences of a gradual improvement in the condition of trade in the various branches, and although the volume of business for the first six months did not show a marked increase, it was for the entire year considerably in excess of the amount for the preceding year, as will be apparent from the following statement of the value of merchandise entered for consumption, including free goods for each month of the two years 1885 and 1886, together with the amount of duties collected during the same periods:

IMPORTS.

Value of imports entered for consumption at Montreal for the years ending December 31, 1885 *and* 1886.

Month.	1885.	Duties.	1886.	Duties.
January	$2,460,275 71	$552,804 75	$2,104,335	$497,735
February	2,575,778 23	662,302 10	2,827,274	646,447
March	2,056,356 41	400,858 33	3,783,874	1,161,351
April	2,052,406 16	475,237 54	1,983,977	357,758
May	3,467,770 80	603,307 26	3,122,886	542,944
June	2,879,412 41	471,684 67	3,096,197	630,254
July	4,634,087 09	804,569 10	4,009,059	943,804
August	3,686,882 19	628,777 15	3,534,100	735,305
September	2,839,621 33	550,599 67	3,734,841	896,945
October	2,952,324 23	573,246 72	3,356,771	643,253
November	2,157,145 25	462,358 27	2,703,847	528,333
December	1,954,538 70	496,956 15	2,487,419	778,472
Total	33,716,598 51	6,682,701 71	36,694,080	8,362,601

The large increase of dutiable goods entered in the month of March was on account of a contemplated alteration of the tariff, which subsequently went into effect on April 1, and although the increase extended through many articles it was mainly in sugar and spirits, being $963,000 of the former, and $100,000 of the latter.

A detailed statement of the principal articles entered for consumption and their values for the past two years is appended to this report, from which it appears that the increase in value of dutiable goods was $4,373,581, and of free goods $828,594, while there was a decrease of coin and bullion amounting to $2,224,680.

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports for the year 1886 was $28,078,331, being an increase of $2,146,573 over the previous year, and exceeding in value any year since 1880.

From the annual report of the port-warden the following statements are taken:

The shipment of grain was on a much larger scale than last year, and continued brisk and active all through the season. The total quantity of this staple shipped during open water was 14,236,977 bushels, an increase of 5,461,249 bushels.

Phosphate continues to be shipped in considerable quantities. The total quantity exported this year was 18,968 tons.

The shipment of deals to Great Britain continues to increase, the quantity this season being in excess of any previous year; during open water 45,594 St. Petersburgh were shipped.

The shipment of sawn lumber, which is principally to South America, was very large, although not quite up to last year in volume, the figures being 28,912,376 feet.

Cattle and sheep, now staple articles of export from this port, were shipped in large numbers, the figures being 63,900 head of cattle and 92,346 sheep.

Other exports require no special mention.

The items referred to in the foregoing statement are here given in comparison with the same for the year 1885, showing the increase or decrease:

Exports.		1885.	1886.	Increase+; decrease—.
Grain	bushels	8,775,728	14,236,977	+5,461,249
Flour and meal	barrels	239,540	480,415	+240,875
Deals	standards	39,393	45,594	+6,201
Sawn lumber	feet	37,162,100	28,912,376	—8,149,724
Cattle	head	62,359	63,900	+1,541
Sheep	number	37,780	92,346	+54,566
Phosphates	tons	23,849	18,968	—4,881

A statement showing the principal articles exported for the year to all countries, with their values, is appended to this report.

A statement of declared exports to the United States from this consular district for the four quarters ending December 31, 1886, according to the records of this consulate-general, and the consular agencies subordinate to it, is also given.

NAVIGATION.

During the year there were entered at this port 703 ocean vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 809,699 tons, and 5,521 inland vessels with a tonnage of 809,819 tons.

Of all the former class 532 were steam and 171 were sailing vessels. Compared with the preceding year the number and tonnage is as follows:

Class.	1885.		1886.		Increase+; decrease—.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Ocean steamships	441	619,647	532	736,648	+91	+117,001
Ocean sailing vessels	188	64,207	171	73,051	—17	—8,844
Inland vessels	5,003	724,975	5,521	809,819	+518	+84,844

The increase in number of vessels of all classes was 592, and in tonnage 200,689 tons.

During the past ten years there has been a noticeable increase of ocean steam tonnage as compared with ocean sailing vessels, the proportion of the former having increased from 67 per cent. of the total in 1876 to 90 per cent. in 1886.

The nationality of sea-going vessels as given was: British, 651; Norwegian, 29; German, 10; American, 4; Swedish, 3; French and Prussian, each 2; Spanish and Italian, each 1.

It should be stated that no American vessels have arrived or departed from this port during the year, according to the records of this consulate-general, the four mentioned as having entered being pleasure yachts.

CANAL TOLLS AND HARBOR DUES.

The increased volume of exports by the Saint Lawrence River route from this port during the year is attributed largely to reduction of canal tolls and of wharfage rates on grain.

As the subject of reduced tolls has attracted considerable attention on the part of those interested in the export trade of Montreal during the past three years, brief mention of the efforts made to secure the same may not be void of interest.

Prior to 1884 the rate of tolls on grain shipped via the Welland Canal was 20 cents per ton, which paid, it was passed free through the Saint Lawrence canals. The rate through the Saint Lawrence canals was 15 cents per ton.

In May, 1884, representation was made to the governor in council of the great disadvantage to transportation via the Saint Lawrence route by the abolition of tolls on the Erie Canal, without any relief being granted by the Canadian route, which resulted in a remission of one-half the tolls on grain for the season, *i. e.*, to 10 cents and 7½ cents, respectively.

The wharfage dues on grain at Montreal were reduced from 7½ cents to 1 cent per ton from June 9 to September 1.

The chairman of the harbor commissioners said this was done in consequence of the great lack of wheat and grain for dead weight, and to see if by such action it could be possible to induce the grain to come this way, and that opinions were divided as to whether it had any influence or not.

The season of 1885 opened without the reduction of the previous year being continued, and although most urgent representations were made, no action was taken by the Government until after the organization of the Free Navigation League, when their efforts, supported by the local members of Parliament, resulted in an order in council authorizing the same reduction as in the preceding year, *i. e.*, one-half the established rates.

This being considered insufficient, additional efforts secured a further reduction on July 4 upon all kinds of grain passing eastward to ports in Canada to the rate of 2 cents per ton.

A reduction of the wharfage dues on grain from 7½ to 3¾ cents per ton was also granted for the season by the harbor commissioners.

The measures adopted in 1886 are stated by the president of the board of trade, in his annual report, as follows:

> Owing to the policy of the Government with regard to canal tolls, whereby the reduction conceded lasts only for that season of navigation, the council once again took up the question, and the larger one of channel debt, harbor dues, &c., by addressing a petition to the minister of public works on the 6th of March, praying (1) that the Government would assume all the cost of the ship-channel improvements between the ports of Quebec and Montreal, so as to admit of the abolition of burdensome harbor charges; (2) that all tolls levied upon grain and other merchandise passing through the Canadian canals be reduced to the lowest possible nominal rate (say 1 cent per ton), the reduction to remain in force until said tolls are abolished by Parliament; and (3) that such other onerous exactions as police, hospital, and pilotage dues and custom-house fees now levied on the traffic of the Saint Lawrence be either discontinued altogether or so greatly reduced as to enable our ocean highway to maintain its position in the commercial world. * * *
>
> The Government reduced the canal tolls on grain to 2 cents per ton by order in council dated April 21, and the concession was much increased in value by being announced early in the year, thus enabling forwarders and others to arrange their rates in advance of the opening of navigation.

The following table furnishes a comparison of the quantities of grain, flour, and meal, in bushels, received at Montreal by rail and canal, re-

spectively, for the past six years, the year 1886 being the first since the tolls were abolished on the Erie Canal, in which there was a reduction of tolls in Canada for the entire season:

Years.	Railway.	Canal.	Years.	Railway.	Canal.
1881	7,835,945	12,432,250	1884	11,008,602	7,448,877
1882	6,531,009	9,999,832	1885	10,007,061	6,559,994
1883	8,471,783	10,678,180	1886	6,685,961	11,366,187

A statement of the receipts and shipments of produce is also given, in which the quantity of different articles is given more in detail and compared with the preceding year. The shipments were largely exports to European ports.

HARBOR DUES.

The rates and dues levied upon the shipping trade at Montreal are as follows:

		Cents.
Tonnage dues:		
On steamboats, for each day of twenty-four hours, or part of a day, they remain in the harbor	per ton register	1
On all other vessels, per day, as aforesaid	do	1
Wharfage dues:		
All goods, wares, and merchandise, not elsewhere specified	per ton	25
Hay, straw, pig and scrap iron, pot and pearl ashes	do	20
Apples, crates and contents, flour and meals, fish, meats, pitch, potatoes, tar, horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine	per ton	15
Ballast, clay, fire-bricks, gypsum, lime, marble, phosphates, sand, and salt	per ton	10
Coal, coke, grain, and seeds of all kinds	do	7½
Special:		
Bricks	per 1,000	10
Cord-wood	per cord	5
Lumber	per 1,000 feet, board measure	10
Bullion and specie		Free.

On all goods, wares, and merchandise, the quantity of which cannot be ascertained conveniently by weight or measurement, a rate may be levied of one-quarter of 1 per cent. on the value thereof.

Each entry to pay not less than 5 cents.

Property landed on wharves for reshipment to pay only one wharfage.

The ton mentioned in wharfage dues to be 2,000 pounds weight, or 40 cubic feet measurement, according to bill of lading.

Standard for estimating weights.

Ashes, pot or pearl	3 barrels to 1 ton.
Apples, flour, meal, potatoes	9 barrels to 1 ton.
Fish, meats, pitch, tar	7 barrels to 1 ton.
Horses	2 to 1 ton.
Neat cattle	3 to 1 ton.
Sheep	15 to 1 ton.
Swine	10 to 1 ton.

The foregoing rates have been in force since the 1st day of April, 1881, and have been modified only in the wharfage rate on grain, reduced for the past two seasons from 7½ to 3¾ cents per ton, and the president of board of harbor commissioners says the limit of reduction has been more than reached, unless relief is granted by the Government assuming the channel debt.

In connection with this statement it should be mentioned that the existing tariff of dues represents an average reduction of about 25 per

cent. upon the rates in force prior to 1881, and this change is estimated to have caused a loss to the revenue from 1881 to 1885 of about $450,000 as compared with 1880.

The channel debt referred to was incurred for enlargement and improvements in the channel between Montreal and Quebec, principally for dredging through Lake Saint Peter, a distance of about 40 miles.

The depth through this lake was originally about 10 feet 6 inches at low water. In 1865 a channel was (commenced in 1851) completed of 20 feet in depth and 300 feet in width, at an expense of $1,164,366. In 1882 a depth of 25 feet was attained at an additional expenditure of $1,780,000.

In 1883 arrangemements were made to further deepen the channel 2½ feet, and it is expected the total depth of 27½ feet will be gained during the year 1887 at an estimated expense of $900,000 more. Of this total expenditure fully $2,500,000 is a debt, the interest upon which the harbor commissioners have to provide from the revenue of this port.

The amount of interest paid on this debt since 1880 is $440,032, and since the commencement of the channel, up to July last, was $694,840.

In addition to this tax upon their revenue the commissioners have also to provide for the extension of harbor accommodation as well as for the interest on the harbor debt.

The annual interest paid on these two debts during the past four years was:

Years.	To Dominion Government.	For harbor debt.
1883	$68,407 67	$114,842 50
1884	74,575 34	114,842 50
1885	81,704 10	115,975 50
1886	91,385 00	.....

The tonnage during the same period and revenue from different sources was:

Years.	Total tonnage, ocean and inland.	Tonnage dues.	Dues on imports.	Dues on exports.	Local.	Total.
	Tons.					
1883	1,428,984	$42,803	$108,245	$56,380	$40,383	$247,812
1884	1,375,979	46,281	94,900	52,079	37,373	230,633
1885	1,408,829	42,253	90,708	53,171	38,768	224,896
1886	1,619,518	49,001	109,189	72,171	43,433	273,794

In addition to the tonnage and harbor dues there are certain other fees levied on the commerce of the Saint Lawrence River, such as police, hospital, and pilotage dues.

The tariff of pilotage in force between Quebec and Montreal, distance 180 miles, is as follows:

For each foot of draught of water.	Downwards.	Upwards.
Pilotage of vessels in tow of steamer	$2 00	$2 00
Pilotage of vessels propelled by steam	2 50	2 50
Pilotage of vessels under sail	4 20	2 80
Moving a vessel from one wharf to another in the harbor, or from the current of Saint Mary's into the harbor	5 00	5 00

The amount paid for pilotage as above was $43,995 in 1883, $41,549 in 1884, and $40,974 in 1885.

There is another system and tariff of pilotage on the river below Quebec.

WENDELL A. ANDERSON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Montreal, January 28, 1887.

Value of principal articles of merchandise entered for consumption at the port of Montreal for the years ending December 31, 1885 *and* 1886.

Articles.	1885.	1886.
Acids of all kinds	$32,078	$31,988
Agricultural implements	28,058	18,034
Ale, beer, and porter, in casks and bottles	32,285	29,205
Animals, living	105,774	61,392
Books, pamphlets, and other publications, blank-books, &c	277,708	307,500
Brass, and manufactures of	139,775	180,794
Breadstuffs, &c.:		
Indian corn	54,004	14,637
Wheat and rye	35	7
Meal or flour of buckwheat, corn and rye	1,128	504
Oatmeal	77	108
Wheat flour	278,936	321,786
Rice	4,228	4,673
Rice or paddy	109,654	43,028
All other farinaceous food and preparations of	18,811	19,525
Candles	10,135	11,507
Chicory, raw or green, kiln dried, roasted or ground	3,748	2,768
Coal:		
Anthracite	763,232	819,051
Bituminous	92,025	65,488
All other, and coke	3,957	6,196
Coffee:		
Green, United States	59,053	47,426
Roasted or ground from United States	880	661
Copper, and manufactures of	35,571	65,372
Cordage of all kinds	7,003	8,488
Cotton manufactures	2,156,025	2,099,819
Drugs and medicines, not elsewhere specified	378,675	430,122
Earthen, stone, and china ware	134,607	176,532
Fancy goods	499,320	712,216
Fish, fresh, salted, or smoked, preserved in oil, &c	76,452	131,205
Fruits:		
Dried, including nuts	298,148	314,190
Green and preserved in cans	200,941	228,195
Furs, and fur-skins, dressed wholly or partially	264,800	347,328
Glass and glassware	371,411	431,066
Gunpowder and explosive substances	39,607	30,934
Hats, caps, and bonnets	437,581	489,276
Hops	28,184	65,210
Total manufactures, iron and steel	2,846,446	3,657,664
Jewelry, watches, manufactures of gold and silver, not elsewhere specified	453,979	483,578
Lead, and manufactures of	85,571	88,179
Leather, and manufactures of:		
Of all kinds	415,066	620,125
Boots and shoes	45,496	60,832
Other manufactures of	199,055	165,474
Marble and stone, and manufactures of	25,302	29,002
Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	79,110	94,394
Musical instruments:		
Organs	2,139	1,637
Pianofortes	70,260	93,188
All other	16,183	22,258
Oil:		
Coal, kerosene, &c., paying a specific duty	60,912	71,183
All other, not elsewhere specified	320,605	388,496
Paints and colors	263,590	312,322
Paper, and manufactures of	349,445	370,488
Perfumery, including toilet preparations	14,170	16,259
Provisions:		
Bacon and hams; sides and shoulders; beef, pork, mutton, &c	100,048	119,871
Cheese	5,101	5,836
Lard	42,060	53,408
Poultry, and other meats, &c	13,509	25,190

Value of principal articles of merchandise entered for consumption, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1885.	1886.
Salt, other than from Great Britain or British Possessions or for fisheries	$10,180	$22,374
Seeds, flower, garden, field, and other seeds	43,816	109,734
Silk, and manufactures of	858,555	1,074,702
Soap of all kinds	34,879	49,885
Spices of all kinds, ground or unground	66,115	102,957
Starch	13,596	13,491
Spirits, wines, and cordials:		
Spirits of all kinds	308,069	291,882
Wines, other than sparkling	201,364	210,658
Wines, sparkling	69,660	85,608
Sugars, sirups, and molasses:		
Sugar:		
Above No. 14, Dutch standard	8,127	3,422
Equal to No. 9, and not above No. 14	634,560	460,631
Below No. 9, Dutch standard	1,984,472	1,136,725
Glucose and sirups	5,995	5,860
Molasses	106,402	131,136
Teas imported from United States:		
Black	9,148	6,576
Green	87,308	170,081
Tobaccos:		
Manufactured, and snuff	13,206	11,532
Cigars and cigarettes	175,844	199,479
Wood, and manufactures of	201,942	305,153
Wool, manufactures of:		
Cloth, cassimeres, &c	1,311,097	1,612,146
Shawls	65,877	75,828
Blankets	12,322	12,309
Flannels	89,957	72,859
Hosiery, shirts, &c	264,952	193,217
Clothing or wearing apparel	131,705	311,807
Carpets, brussels, or tapestry	229,345	282,906
Carpets, all other	3,532	3,189
Other manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	1,296,548	1,464,862
Other dutiable goods, not elsewhere specified	2,654,317	3,090,038
Total dutiable goods	23,364,983	27,732,564
Coin and bullion, except American silver	2,330,290	105,610
Free goods	8,021,321	8,849,915
Grand total	33,716,594	36,694,089
Total duty	6,682,548	8,392,597

Value of principal articles exported from the port of Montreal for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Produce of Canada.	Not produce of Canada.
The mine:		
Oils	$323	.....
Ores	8,090	.....
Phosphates	336,841	$19,000
Salt	.....	162
Other articles	41,126	32,151
Total	389,955	52,258
The fisheries:		
Fish	49,641	2,960
Fish oil	.....	994
Furs or skins	44	.....
Total	49,685	3,954
The forest:		
Ashes	111,877	.....
Logs, oak	.....	.....
Logs, other	3,950	.....
Lumber, deals	2,008,198	11,179
Lumber, planks, &c	81,007	.....
Lumber, other	6,746	106,555
Timber, square	4,800	.....
Other articles	2,660	.....
Total	2,219,233	117,734

Value of principal articles exported from the port of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Produce of Canada.	Not produce of Canada.
Animals and their produce:		
Horses	$443, 611	$1, 300
Horned cattle	4, 917, 980	.....
Swine	.....	.....
Sheep	603, 022	.....
Other animals	383	.....
Butter	691, 882	32, 471
Cheese	4, 982, 333	449, 840
Eggs	31, 718	.....
Furs	664, 348	4, 928
Hides, &c	188, 168	1, 250
Lard	.....	410
Meats	152, 359	20, 877
Meats, preserved	18, 763	70
Tallow	1, 428	.....
Wool	.....	.....
Other articles	26, 155	.....
Total	12, 722, 147	518, 516
Agricultural products:		
Fruits, green	196, 343	5, 255
Barley	30, 286	.....
Beans and peas	1, 394, 385	.....
Corn	1, 174	2, 010, 668
Rye	11, 645	.....
Oats	663, 690	.....
Wheat	2, 349, 499	2, 909, 856
Other grain	16, 489	.....
Flour, wheat, and rye	1, 191, 056	17, 557
Indian and other meal	149, 269	1, 365
Seeds	3, 387	.....
Vegetables	3, 771	23
Other articles	100, 378	25, 303
Total	6, 111, 967	4, 970, 022
Manufactures:		
Books	30, 059	3, 470
Carriages	3, 959	.....
Cottons, woolens	21, 279	3, 718
Extract hemlock bark	8, 106	.....
Furs	6, 310	1, 500
Iron, pig, &c	57, 051	14, 116
Leather	126, 307	4, 607
Boots and shoes	11, 516	22
Leather, other	1, 330	945
Spirits	49	10, 117
Malt liquors	89	829
Wines	828	10, 082
Machinery	11, 891	5, 506
Sewing-machines	5, 268	519
Sugar	325	1, 017
Tobacco, snuff, &c	736	1, 090
Wood, furniture	33, 967	121
Wood, manufactures	40, 729	3, 172
Other articles	174, 290	38, 248
Total manufactures	534, 079	99, 139
Miscellaneous articles	39, 284	48, 904
Grand total	22, 116, 350	5, 839, 522

Value of principal articles exported from the port of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Sources.	1885.		1886.	
	Total.	Produce of Canada.	Total.	Produce of Canada.
The mine	$519,389	$517,410	$442,208	$339,955
The fisheries	68,540	57,871	55,929	49,685
The forest	2,314,093	2,267,678	2,336,967	2,219,233
Animals and their products	13,053,356	12,273,973	13,239,663	12,722,147
Agricultural products	7,984,922	5,180,081	11,081,989	6,111,967
Manufactures	310,630	390,471	633,218	534,079
Miscellaneous	105,617	89,118	138,188	89,284
Total	25,247,547	20,776,883	27,925,872	22,116,350
Coin and bullion	686,766	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	25,933,313	20,776,883	27,925,872	22,116,350

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Montreal to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	Dec. 31, 1886.	
Ale, beer, and porter	.....	$105 70	$582 94	.....	$688 64
Apples, green	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asbestos	$750 00	.....	.....	.....	750 00
Ashes, pearl	177 70	208 03	.....	.....	385 73
Ashes, pot	718 65	864 36	603 40	$487 26	2,673 67
Ashes, wood	366 00	241 00	.....	132 00	739 00
Ashes, bone	.....	2,934 40	4,232,94	385 75	7,553 09
Bags	42 30	70 00	.....	.....	112 30
Balsam, Canada	92 93	.....	90 00	353 35	536 28
Barley	4,155 31	.....	.....	.....	4,155 31
Bones	.....	240 00	2,276 24	900 00	3,416 24
Books	146 19	60 00	1,041 59	242 44	1,490 22
Brandy, cases	464 20	440 65	1,503 05	.....	2,407 90
Brandy, gallons	153 12	1,571 56	562 48	3,433 88	5,721 04
Buckwheat	.....	711 70	.....	826 80	1,538 50
Cabbages	.....	.....	.....	79 50	79 50
Calf-skins, G. S	3,591 00	.....	.....	2,750 02	6,341 02
Cattle hair	649 09	110 60	57 00	.....	816 69
Cattle hoofs and horns	.....	.....	.....	292 00	292 00
Cattle for breeding	.....	600 00	.....	.....	600 00
Cattle	.....	.....	315 75	425 00	740 75
Cattle tails	83 90	.....	.....	.....	83 90
Canada plates	.....	.....	56 25	108 00	164 25
Champagne	18 00	746 46	1,191 01	3,984 22	57,939 69
Church regalia	250 33	863 00	63 10	917 00	2,093 43
Cigars	.....	695 60	.....	.....	695 69
Coffee	425 00	6,894 84	12,921 01	8,106 85	28,347 70
Cotton, waste	.....	8,984 64	10,585 79	9,357 13	28,927 56
Drugs	300 00	600 00	612 50	.....	1,512 50
Dyes	.....	174 00	.....	772 13	946 13
Diamonds	.....	22,675 78	.....	33,130 56	55,806 34
Eels	90 00	.....	.....	1,384 00	1,474 00
Eggs	.....	.....	.....	35,554 56	35,554 56
Fish, fresh	160 00	736 00	.....	.....	896 00
Fish, salmon	1,965 00	.....	629 00	1,369 50	3,963 50
Fish, salt	6,291 60	600 00	6,990 25	28,634 00	42,515 85
Furs, manufactured	165 00	.....	62 50	.....	227 50
Furs, raw	21,703 14	14,650 92	11,504 88	5,434 57	53,293 51
Furs, waste	359 21	.....	114 80	.....	474 01
Gin, cases	722 82	2,690 12	25 00	335 19	3,773 13
Gin, gallons	185 00	.....	19 80	1,007 14	1,211 94
Glass, stained	.....	967 00	.....	.....	967 00
Glue, stock	300 00	462 75	325 00	480 00	1,567 75
Granite	21 43	.....	50 00	.....	71 43
Hay	.....	384 00	.....	537 50	921 50

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Montreal to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1886—Continued.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	Dec. 31, 1886.	
Horses	115,147 75	190,735 25	57,348 00	61,905 50	425,136 50
Horses for breeding	9,406 75	10,063 00	5,776 50	14,036 50	39,282 75
Indian goods				1,846 02	1,846 02
Iron, pig				206 98	206 98
Iron castings	10 12			12 44	22 56
Iron filings	88 82	224 06	33 38	51 58	397 84
Iron, scrap			898 25	7,097 23	7,995 48
Jewelers' sweeps	820 00	655 00	854 00	720 00	3,049 00
Leather, scrap	217 76	287 36	37 58	324 86	867 56
Liquors, cases	2,312 85	11,962 82	2,015 86	1,278 13	17,569 66
Liquors, gallons	447 65		135 04	150 35	723 04
Lumber	1,820 87	16,319 49	31,675 53	41,579 10	91,394 99
Machinery	623 00	275 00	416 00	1,619 25	2,933 25
Medicine, patent	1,100 00	380 00	190 00	390 00	2,060 00
Miscellaneous	16,465 03	21,681 80	15,333 75	22,611 31	76,091 98
Oakum				122 18	122 18
Oats	5,718 30				5,718 30
Oil, codliver	120 31		55 50		175 81
Oil, all other n. e. s.		36 10	155 19	601 75	793 04
Paintings				75 00	75 00
Paper stock	9,714 89	1,149 53	1,481 73	436 55	12,782 70
Peas				553 17	553 17
Personal effects	12,410 00	27,828 75	30,517 50	25,605 00	96,361 25
Potatoes	160 00	80 00			240 05
Poultry	6,282 91	96 24			6,379 10
Rags				309 07	309 07
Rubber, "old"	352 60	1,031 52	1,197 61	364 86	2,946 59
Salt		969 00	375 00	278 75	1,622 75
Sheep-skins, G. S		158 87		3,794 25	3,953 12
Skins, raw				1,156 00	1,156 00
Sheep				7,159 15	7,159 15
Silk waste		35 04	501 50		536 54
Sleighs	355 00			985 00	1,340 00
Stationery	65 00				65 00
Statuary	353 68	318 55	442 50	834 15	1,948 88
Steel, scrap		596 08		726 14	1,322 22
Sugar, maple				33 53	33 53
Tea		3,405 51	2,521 84	4,692 76	10,620 11
Tobacco	65,879 72	34,529 52	73,409 00	64,590 57	238,408 81
Tobacco cuttings	130 92	800 28	1,692 91	1,044 72	3,668 83
Whisky				108 20	108 20
Wine, cases	893 40	1,941 78	1,595 65	500 32	4,931 15
Wine, gallons	355 90	428 87	158 00	718 51	1,661 28
Wire		600 00			600 00
Wool				6,158 48	6,158 48
Total	295,600 15	396,872 62	285,234 10	416,097 71	1,393,804 58
Total for preceding year*			269,491 89	259,926 43	
Increase			15,742 21	156,171 28	

*Reports of declared exports were not made from this consulate-general prior to the September quarter, 1885.

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Coteau Landing to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	Dec. 31, 1886.	
Bark	$4,220 00	$2,405 00	$1,560 00	$2,925 00	$11,110 00
Barley	22,611 27	1,965 00	.....	28,484 86	53,061 13
Eggs	.....	14,458 82	12,888 48	7,985 84	35,333 14
Hay	541 50	.....	.....	.....	541 50
Hides	944 80	1,441 00	436 60	785 00	3,607 40
Hop-poles	165 00	512 00	.....	.....	677 00
Horses	2,101 00	3,720 05	160 00	290 00	6,271 05
Lumber	4,404 63	3,421 92	12,345 42	8,310 74	28,482 71
Personal effects	.....	652 00	234 50	570 00	1,456 50
Potatoes	480 00	99 90	.....	.....	579 90
Sheep	.....	.....	1,869 55	1,808 02	3,677 57
Ties	12,168 32	14,196 99	5,387 46	502 46	32,255 23
Total	47,636 52	42,872 68	34,882 01	51,661 92	177,053 13
Total preceding year *	.....	.....	.....	48,277 50	.....
Increase	.....	.....	.....	3,384 42	.....

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Hemmingford to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	Dec. 31, 1886.	
Calves	$8 00	.....	$1,405 75	.....	$1,413 75
Cattle	.....	$465 00	651 80	$1,642 50	2,759 30
Eggs	87 78	1,057 14	278 20	297 54	1,720 66
Ginseng root	.....	.....	378 00	210 00	588 00
Hay	550 00	120 00	.....	.....	670 00
Harness, &c	.....	.....	11 50	.....	11 50
Hides	.....	44 10	.....	.....	44 10
Horses	14,050 00	17,055 50	5,378 00	4,760 75	41,244 25
Lambs	178 00	.....	6,267 70	4,145 25	10,591 95
Milk	.....	.....	.....	915 92	915 92
Personal effects	253 00	1,284 50	895 00	.....	2,432 50
Poultry	.....	.....	.....	553 91	553 91
Potatoes	2,309 58	654 40	.....	.....	2,963 98
Sheep	36 00	.....	.....	.....	36 00
Straw	134 00	22 00	160 00	88 00	404 00
Wood pulp	562 50	.....	.....	.....	562 50
Total	18,168 86	20,702 64	15,425 95	12,613 87	66,911 32
Total for preceding year *	.....	.....	13,755 11	16,623 04	.....
Increase	.....	.....	1,670 84	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	4,009 17	.....

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Hinchinbrook to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	Dec. 31, 1886.	
Cattle			$1,346 00	$257 00	$1,603 00
Cattle for breeding		$60 00	117 00		177 00
Eggs	$408 00	1,616 00	1,957 00		3,981 00
Hemlock bark	400 00	4,899 00	400 00		2,699 00
Hop poles	150 00				150 00
Horses	6,202 00	8,816 00	6,430 50	1,092 00	22,040 50
Horses for breeding	1,367 00	2,197 00	871 00	465 00	4,900 00
Hides	320 00				320 00
Lambs			11 00		11 00
Milk				62 50	62 50
Personal effects	210 00	600 00	650 00	428 00	1,888 00
Poultry				1,235 00	1,235 00
Total	9,057 00	14,688 00	11,782 50	3,539 50	39,067 00
Total for preceding year*			5,908 00	4,486 92	
Decrease				947 42	
Increase			5,874 50		

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Hochelaga and Longueuil to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	Dec. 30, 1886.	
Ashes				$65 00	$65,00
Bark			$260 00		260 00
Barrels, empty	$2,262 23	$1,694 03	828 20	1,164 26	5,948 77
Bones	337 50		2,592 00		2,929 50
Buckwheat flour				450 00	450 00
Cattle hair	39 75	402 50		655 40	1,097 65
Glue stock			1,795 00	305 67	2,100 67
Gums	68 34				68 34
Hay	34,273 56	9,530 43	5,316 61	20,486 10	69,606 70
Horses	85 00			475 00	560 00
Lumber	732 59		178 80		941 39
Peas		270 00	357 50		627 50
Personal effects	100 00	65 00	389 25	957 75	1,512 00
Potatoes	432 00	353 70			785 70
Soap-grease				30 00	30 00
Straw		182,79			182 79
Wood ashes	70 00		220 00		290 00
Total	38,401 02	12,498 45	11,937 36	24,589 18	87,426 01
Total for preceding year*			48,034 91	43,885 85	
Decrease			36,097 55	19,296 67	

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Huntingdon to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	Dec. 31, 1886.	
Barley	$4, 656 56		$240 00	$3, 729 88	$8, 626 44
Brick			43 00		43 00
Calf-skins	745 08	$400 40	558 00	2, 753 80	4, 457 28
Cattle	477 00				477 00
Cheese and hoops and rims		895 67	306 20		1, 201 87
Hay and straw	11, 924 50	2, 717 50	544 00	1, 818 00	17, 004 00
Hop poles	189 00				189 00
Horses	10, 545 50	14, 821 50	5, 838 00	2, 622 00	33, 827 00
Horses for breeding	1, 458 00	679 50	550 00		2, 687 50
Lumber		154 16	133 80		287 96
Organ	65 00				65 00
Personal effects	168 00	930 00	1, 500 00	470 00	3, 068 00
Poultry				922 83	922 83
Sheep and lambs			460 80	386 40	847 20
Total	30, 228 64	20, 598 73	10, 130 80	12, 745 91	73, 704 08
Total for preceding year			17, 720 00	21, 305 92	
Decrease			7, 589 20	8, 560 01	

Total receipt of produce at port of Montreal during the year 1886, *with comparative figures for* 1885.

Articles.	By railway, 1886.	By canal and river, 1886.	Total, 1886.	Total by railway, canal, and river, 1885.	Increase, 1886.	Decrease, 1886.
Wheat ... bush.	3, 011, 879	4, 443, 534	7, 455, 413	5, 566, 247	1, 889, 166	
Corn ... do.	646, 872	4, 211, 795	4, 858, 667	2, 419, 581	2, 439, 086	
Peas ... do.	1, 467, 960	1, 134, 973	2, 602, 933	2, 449, 846	153, 087	
Oats ... do.	595, 756	1, 374, 708	1, 970, 464	1, 580, 897	389, 567	
Barley ... do.	96, 828	84, 331	181, 159	155, 227	25, 932	
Rye ... do.	23, 499	7, 188	30, 688	42, 272		11, 585
Flour ... bbls.	779, 720	108, 992	888, 712	800, 788	87, 924	
Oatmeal ... do.	62, 322	18	62, 340	97, 890		35, 550
Corn meal ... do.	125	648	773	2, 671		1, 898
Ashes, pots and pails . do.	1, 861	722	2, 583	3, 838		1, 255
Butter ... pkgs.	133, 679	3, 336	137, 015	135, 021	1, 994	
Cheese ... boxes.	971, 503	69, 977	1, 041, 480	1, 119, 243		77, 763
Pork ... bbls.	11, 749	6, 307	18, 056	18, 756		700
Lard ... do.	19, 218	126	19, 344	15, 600	3, 744	
Beef ... do.	491	50	541	650		109
Hams, bacon, and canned meats ... pkgs.	107, 644	5	107, 649	83, 128	24, 521	
Dressed hogs ... number.	41, 124		41, 124	35, 837	5, 287	
Tallow ... bbls.	3, 672	212	3, 884	2, 922	962	
Leather ... rolls.	31, 776	659	32, 435	41, 903		9, 468
Raw hides ... number.	13, 003	487	13, 490	31, 272		17, 782
Whisky and high wines, casks	15, 115	962	16, 077	16, 683		606
Tobacco ... pkgs.	5, 905	543	6, 448	7, 832		1, 384

Total shipments of produce at port of Montreal during the year 1886, *with comparative figures for* 1885.

Articles.	European ports, 1886.	All other ports, 1886.	Total, 1886.	European and all other ports, 1885.	Increase, 1886.	Decrease, 1886.
Wheat.....bush..	6,932,934	102,188	7,455,413	5,566,247	2,813,839	
Corn .....do...	4,500,509	44,984	4,545,503	2,378,827	2,166,676	
Peas .....do...	2,749,193	51,619	2,800,812	2,562,329	238,483	
Oats.....do...	3,019,309	17,745	2,037,054	1,469,016	568,038	
Barley .....do...	1,199	13,382	14,581	79,767	.....	65,186
Rye .....do...	19,214	12	19,226	37,669	.....	18,443
Flour.....bbls..	394,786	342,182	736,968	679,427	57,542	
Oatmeal	69,231	3,799	73,030	108,687	.....	35,657
Corn meal.....bbls..	.....	3,447	3,447	6,778	.....	3,331
Ashes, pots and pails..do...	4,057	1	4,058	4,874	.....	816
Butter.....	67,392	19,876	87,268	107,281	.....	20,013
Cheese.....bxs..	1,090,274	16,269	1,106,541	1,215,113	.....	108,572
Pork .....bbls..	6,977	10,331	17,308	18,277	.....	969
Lard .....do...	18,137	3,497	21,634	20,022	1,612	
Beef..... do...	1,156	291	1,447	2,144	.....	697
Hams, bacon, and canned meats.....pkgs..	110,084	1,547	111,631	87,805	23,826	
Dressed hogs.....number..	.....	4,043	4,043	2,136	1,907	
Tallow .....bbls..	1,983	10	1,993	1,321	672	
Leather .....rolls..	1,488	6,776	8,264	9,163	.....	899
Raw hides.....number..	.....	10,168	10,168	17,907	.....	7,739
Whisky and high wines, casks.....	155	4,908	5,063	4,471	592	
Tobacco .....pkgs..	61	16,504	16,565	48,740	.....	32,175

COATICOOK.

Report of Consul Roberts.

A résumé of the business of the Coaticook consulate and its agencies for the year ending December 31, 1886, presents a good exhibit, and, analytically considered, compares favorably with that of 1885 and other recent years.

EXPORTS.

Goods and merchandise of the declared value of $535,869 were exported from this consular district to the United States during the year 1886. The value of the exports of the preceding year (1885) was $579,357, and the apparent decrease of $43,488 in the value of the exports of 1886 is accounted for by the fact that of the copper exported from this district during the first quarter of last year, only a small amount (valued at $12,730) was certificated at one of the agencies connected with this consulate, instead of the entire and usual quantity, invoices of the residue of the quarter's shipment of the copper (worth $58,351) having been inadvertently certified at another consulate. It is therefore obvious that if all this copper had been certified at the agency referred to, to which it belonged, the total value of last year's exports from this consular district would have been $594,220 (instead of $535,869), being $14,863 in excess of the value of the exports of 1885.

The value of all goods and merchandise, exclusive of copper, which were exported from this consular district to the United States during 1886 was $347,862, while the same in 1885 was $255,495, an increase during the last year of $92,367.

Exportations of live stock were made from this district during the year just closed of the declared value of $186,305; the value of exports of this description in 1885 was $99,056, by which an increase of $87,249 is shown in 1886.

The exports of last year from Coaticook and vicinity, for which certificates were issued at the consulate, were of the value of $113,371; those of 1885 from the same locality having been $102,971, an increase in 1886 of $10,400.

The following statement shows the declared value of all exports from the consular district of Coaticook to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1886:

Exports during 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Animals	$16,563	$56,373	$53,372	$59,997	$186,305
Bark	3,180	1,984	945	1,848	7,957
Barrels (returned)	357	159	.....	359	875
Berries	75	.....	2,098	456	2,624
Butter	1,031	.....	.....	824	1,855
Clapboards	1,935	7,520	9,075	5,100	23,630
Copper	12,730	82,089	50,384	42,804	188,007
Fire-wood	205	.....	.....	1,480	1,685
Furs	247	267	423	225	1,162
Hay	4,881	2,202	432	1,825	9,340
Hides	2,526	836	1,172	1,231	5,765
Lumber	9,122	24,995	12,767	21,986	68,870
Miscellaneous	653	662	762	1,516	3,593
Personal effects	8,513	9,521	4,313	6,949	24,296
Poultry	375	.....	.....	1,659	2,034
Pulp-wood	.....	200	4,710	1,160	6,070
Ties (railroad)	480	1,321	.....	.....	1,801
Total	57,873	188,129	140,448	149,419	535,869
Total for preceding year	124,288	147,861	166,828	140,380	579,357
Increase	.....	40,268	.....	9,039	.....
Decrease	66,415	.....	26,380	.....	43,488

IMPORTS.

The value of goods and merchandise imported into this consular district for the years 1886 and 1885, as shown by statistics procured from Canadian customs officials, was as follows:

1886	$256,544
1885	249,837

The following was the value in detail of some of the more important articles imported:

Boots and shoes, gutta percha	$8,960
Cotton, raw	69,270
Corn, Indian	9,344
Fish, fresh and other	43,381
Jewelry	1,395
Kerosene oil	4,753
Manufactures of cotton	4,600
Manufactures of iron and steel	13,080
Pianos and organs	1,353

Cognizance should be taken of the fact that some of the imports entered at the frontier Canadian custom-houses within this consular district are for ultimate delivery and consumption in ulterior sections of the Dominion.

COPPER MINES.

It is probable that a greater quantity of copper will be exported from this district during the ensuing year than in the one just closed. The Capelton mines, supplying a large portion of the copper that is pro-

cured in this section of the Dominion, have recently been purchased from a Scottish company by Messrs. G. H. Nichols & Co., of New York City, for $50,000.

The present population of Capelton is about two thousand souls—overseers, laborers, wives, and children—the men all being employed in or about the mines.

A NEW INDUSTRY IN COATICOOK.

A noteworthy enterprise—that of the Cascade Fabric Company—has been recently established in Coaticook for the manufacture of worsted and mohair braids. The company, composed of some of the leading citizens of this vicinity, have erected a substantial brick factory on the Coaticook River, in which employment is given to twenty-five operative. The braids that are here made are of excellent design and quality, and are meeting with ready sale throughout the Dominion, this being the only Canadian establishment that manufactures goods of this nature. A capital of $25,000 is invested in the enterprise, and it probably will soon be increased to twice that amount.

LAST YEAR'S CROPS.

This consular district being largely devoted to agriculture, the following brief report of the several crops of last year (1886) may not be amiss:

Wheat.—A large acreage; estimated yield thirty-five to forty bushels per acre, of good quality.

Corn.—Yield not large; nearly an average crop.

Oats.—A large yield, of excellent quality.

Barley.—More than the average yield; harvested and saved in fine condition.

Buckwheat.—A fair crop.

Peas and beans.—A large crop, of good quality.

Potatoes.—A large acreage and good yield, of fair quality; considerable rot and rust in some localities.

Root crops.—More than an average yield.

Hay.—A large crop; one-third more than in 1885, and saved in fair condition.

FRANK W. ROBERTS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Coaticook, Canada, January 15, 1887.

GASPÉ BASIN.

Report of Consul Le Boutillier.

FISHERIES.

The catch of codfish, the staple industry of this district, may be classed as fairly good during the past season. Prices paid for this favorite article of food of southern countries have ranged from $3 to $3.20 per quintal. The fishery seems to yield a scantier livelihood to

the fisherman from year to year, and attention is being more devoted by the inhabitants to the tilling of the soil, which is generally good in this district, and willing to give the hardworking and industrious toiler a more certain and profitable return for his labor than that derived from the precarious calling of an entire dependence on the fisheries for a living.

The mackerel fishery has been a total failure in the bays of Chaleur and Gaspé, the fishermen not capturing enough for their private use during the winter. Not more than two or three American fishing vessels visited the ports of this consular district during the past year, the coast being patrolled by zealous Canadian cruisers, earnestly on the *qui vive* for American schooners.

The coast guards as a rule were largely equipped with officers and men, but indifferently provided with redoubtable armament of modern warfare. Their sailing qualities were such as to be easily outstripped by the majority of American schooners in these waters.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The exports from this district to the United States for the past year show an increase over the preceding year of $26,432. I have every reason to believe that during 1887 exports of lumber to the United States will be made in larger quantities than heretofore.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Gaspé Basin to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 30.	
Cedar posts	.....	$1,069 00	$170 00	.....	$1,239 00
Codfish, dry	.....	.....	.....	$121 00	121 00
Codfish sounds	.....	.....	42 00	321 00	363 00
Lumber	.....	.....	474 00	.....	474 00
Potatoes	.....	.....	25 00	.....	25 00
Railroad ties	.....	6,937 00	27,012 00	2,311 00	36,260 00
Shingles	.....	.....	235 00	.....	235 00
Spruce spars	.....	.....	.....	64 75	64 75
Total in United States gold	.....	8,006 00	27,958 00	2,817 75	38,781 75
Total for preceding year	.....	5,044 29	6,271 04	1 033 50	12,348 83
Increase	.....	2,961 71	21,686 96	1,784 25	26,432 92

Table showing the value of imports in the consular district of Gaspé Basin from the United States during the year 1886.

Articles.	Value.
Flour, wheat	$6,925
Lines and twines	778
Nets and seines	2,308
Sundries	1,005
Total	11,016

Table showing the kind, quantity, and value of exports from the port of Gaspé Basin during the year 1886.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
Dry codfish	quintals	53,866	$244,821
Sugar	hhds	40	2,000
Sundries			1,318
Total			243,139

CHAS. SUTTON LE BOUTILLIER,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gaspé Basin, January 10, 1887.

QUEBEC.

Statement showing the imports and exports between the port of Quebec, Canada, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.		Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals	number	109	$1,189	1,519	$99,515
Agricultural products			86,878		
Butter and cheese	pounds	472	136		
Brass, manufactured			11,846		
Coffee	pounds	28,006	3,482		
Coal	tons	20,927	70,544		
Carpets			3,980		
Cordage, rope, and twines			9,782		2,731
Cottons			22,730		
Drugs			4,666		
Earthen and glass ware			15,291		
Fancy goods			14,486		
Furs and hides			43,816		3,505
Fruit			2,882		
Hardware			17,363		2,037
Hats, caps, &c			4,250		
Iron, rolled, &c			22,241		
Jewelry			6,556		
Leather	pounds	207,638	71,236		2,717
Linen			145		
Lard and grease			83,234		
Miscellaneous			68,527		15,829
Molasses			397		
Musical instruments			4,933		
Metals			6,368		
Oils, coal	gallons	69,895	6,598		
other	do	21,653	14,797		
Produce and provisions	pounds	1,186,911	52,390		8,713
Produce of the mine			761		513
fisheries			5,823		8,438
Packages			17,160		
Rubber			3,004		
Stationery			17,124		
Sugar	pounds	10,830	1,186	132,188	9,377
Silks			393		
Sirups			181		
Turpentine	gallons	494	173		
Tobacco	pounds	434,897	29,636		
Tea	do	60,987	9,596		
Varnish	gallons	372	1,102		
Vinegar	do	41	10		
Woolens			1,233		
Wood, lumber, &c			388,413		184,519
Wines and liquors			516		
Total			1,127,054		337,794

SHERBROOKE.

Report of Consul Lucke.

I transmit herewith my annual report of the commerce of this consular district for the year ending December 31, 1886.

In order the better to facilitate comparison, I have deemed it best, in arranging the statistical tables, to follow the order observed in my report of the 4th of June last, published in the Commercial Relations, 1884–1885, page 598, as the last mentioned report, for reasons therein stated, was made for the calendar year ending December 31, 1885.

IMPORTS.

The total amount of goods imported during the year 1886 was $966,186, of which $230,479 was dutiable and $735,707 free; the duty paid amounting to $69,647.66.

The following is a tabulated comparison of these figures with those for the year 1885:

Year.	Total imports.	For duty.	Free.	Duty paid.
1885	$880, 889	$236, 039	$644, 850	$58, 465 49
1886	966, 186	230, 479	735, 707	69, 647 06

This shows an increase of total imports of $85,297; a decrease of dutiable goods of $5,560; an increase of free goods of $90,857; and an increase of duty of $11,181.57.

Of the total imports the United States furnished $181,954 dutiable, paying $47,232.42 duty, and $488,024 free goods, or, as compared with 1885, as per following table:

Year.	Dutiable.	Free.	Duty paid.
1885	$176, 537	$569, 727	$42, 085 24
1886	181, 954	488, 024	47, 232 42

an increase of dutiable goods of $5,417, a decrease of free goods of $81,703, and an increase of duty of $5,147.18.

The following statement shows the amount of dutiable goods from each country:

Countries.	Amount.	Duty paid.
United States	$181, 954 00	$47, 232 42
Great Britain	38, 494 00	6, 882 35
France	3, 909 00	2, 770 67
Spain	1, 220 00	1, 060 33
Holland	4, 902 00	11, 701 27
	230, 479 00	69, 647 04

The following table shows the principal dutiable imports from the United States as compared with the year 1885:

Articles.	Value.		Duty paid.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Indian corn	$13,063 00	$10,694 00	$1,987 25	$1,974 76
Fish	No duty this year.	2,935 00	No duty this year.	328 72
Flour	46,767 00	19,899 00	6,049 05	2,693 50
Coal	6,537 00	8,513 00	867 29	1,105 72
Cotton, manufactures of	14,420 00	12,137 00	2,220 67	2,752 84
Fruits and nuts	3,514 00	5,342 00	847 54	1,180 36
Iron and steel, manufactures of	26,755 00	47,477 00	7,092 05	12,307 18
Glass, manufactures of	1,416 00	904 00	421 30	523 35
Leather, manufactures of	2,675 00	2,636 00	648 28	643 07
Musical instruments	2,791 00	4,433 00	748 60	1,350 05
Kerosene	5,598 00	7,035 00	4,287 92	4,803 48
Paper, manufactures of	2,474 00	2,134 00	651 56	593 15
Meat, lard, pork, &c	20,795 00	18,136 00	3,584 46	3,986 18

The principal changes are noticed in flour, coal, cottons, iron and steel, and musical instruments. Of these the decrease of $26,868 in flour is most marked. This is undoubtedly due to the rise of the "Ogilvie" and other large milling interests in Canada as yet in their infancy. It is fair to presume that as their facilities increase and their connections extend a still larger decrease in the importation of flour may ensue.

The increase in coal, though comparatively small, will doubtless be maintained and largely augmented, since the Pennsylvania coal is of a better quality than that mined in this country, and its use in preference to wood as fuel is rapidly gaining in popularity.

Manufactures of cotton show a considerable decrease, which will be permanent, as the Canadian mills, profiting by their sad experience of overproduction in one line, resulting very nearly in disaster, have diversified their manufactures and entered upon a period of substantial prosperity, which, with foresight and prudence, will be maintained. The mills are all busy, many working over-time, with orders ahead.

The large increase in manufactures of iron and steel is of a temporary character, due to extensive importations of mining machinery, which may not occur again, and certainly will not be a permanent feature.

The moderate increase in musical instruments, in the face of extensive and increasing Canadian manufacture, probably indicates somewhat better times, resulting in freer indulgence in luxuries. The free goods imported during the year from the United States were as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Clays	$1,650	Cotton-seed meal	$2,490
Forest, products of	464	Church bells	1,423
Hides	181,081	Dyes, drugs, &c	33,136
Horses	600	Rags, wool	144,657
Wool	104,918	Rags, cotton	11,055
Tobacco	6,062	Broom corn	488

The immense increase in woolen rags, the most noticeable change, indicates the introduction of shoddy in place of goods made of pure wool, a deterioration no doubt necessitated by the fierce competition in all branches of manufacturing.

EXPORTS.

The subjoined table shows the declared exports from this consular district for the year 1886, compared as to totals with those of 1885, the increase being $232,998.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Asbestos	$16,620	$26,122	$43,580	$38,080	$124,402
Bark, hemlock	8,711	13,085	10,482	8,837	41,115
Butter	129	.....	.....	2,097	2,226
Coal, bituminous	681	3,416	7,603	8,485	20,185
Copper (pure)	71,081	.....	.....	.....	71,081
Eggs	.....	1,035	1,007	1,204	3,246
Hay	1,537	2,390	824	144	4,895
Hides	3,751	2,875	6,692	10,687	24,005
Lime	1,703	5,674	4,865	4,674	16,916
Live stock	4,044	14,669	40,344	28,810	87,867
Lumber	60,406	58,192	86,004	81,932	286,534
Steel rails	.....	.....	26,439	3,812	30,251
Settlers' effects	2,709	4,170	4,685	3,010	14,574
Wood pulp for paper manufacture	25,816	17,694	15,006	19,761	78,277
Miscellaneous	1,049	15,205	4,022	2,719	22,995
Totals	198,237	164,527	251,553	214,252	828,569
Totals preceding year	98,312	151,929	189,646	155,684	595,571
Increase	99,925	12,598	61,907	58,568	232,998

It may be mentioned that the item "steel rails," $30,251, the only unusual one, is accounted for by the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, requiring rails for their extension of the International Railway in Maine, and not being able at the time to procure American rails, purchased them here and exported them.

The following table shows the relation between the total imports from and total declared exports to the United States for the years 1885 and 1886:

	1885.	1886.
Imports	$746,264	$669,996
Exports	595,571	828,569

GENERAL.

The general business of the district has, on the whole, shown a marked, if not large, improvement. Manufacturing has been more extensive and diversified, orders steadier, and payments generally better. This is no doubt due in some degree to the expenditure of considerable sums of money in railway construction, but, aside from that, a better feeling has existed in commercial circles. Some new industries have been established and others have extended and enlarged their operations. Considerable attention has been attracted during the year to the already extensive industry of asbestos mining, and larger developments in that direction will probably take place the coming year. An American company, already extensively engaged in copper mining, has recently acquired additional mines of valuable sulphur ore, and preparations are being made on a liberal scale for largely augmenting their output, all of which is transported to the United States and utilized in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

The deposits of marble on the lands of the Dudswell Lime and Marble Company have been systematically developed with the aid of improved machinery, and the coming year will doubtless witness the beginning of an extensive business in the production and export of marble for decorative purposes.

The export of lime has increased, and new kilns of an improved type have been erected by the last mentioned company.

Another company has acquired lands, and intends at once to enter the same field.

A firm engaged in the manufacture of wood pulp (chemical) will shortly erect a first-class paper-mill, and engage in the manufacture of paper on an extensive scale.

The past year has been a somewhat trying one to monetary institutions owing to the unusually low rate of interest prevailing, but no disasters have resulted, and rates at the present time are advancing. Stocks generally are firm, and legitimate business enterprises readily command capital. The labor market has been unaffected by the troubles so prevalent elsewhere, and wages have been maintained at their normal figure. Building has been extensive, and a better class than formerly, and few willing to work have been unsuccessful in finding employment.

It may not be out of place to mention here that for the first time both the Dominion and Provincial Exhibitions were held here in October last.

The Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, organized two years ago, acquired about thirty-five acres of land in the city, and expended large sums of money in improvements and buildings.

The exhibition was in every way a success, the showing of blooded stock being especially fine.

It is the intention to hold annual district exhibitions, which will undoubtedly do much to advance the commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests of this section.

GUSTAVUS LUCKE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sherbrooke, February, 1887.

THREE RIVERS.

Report of Consul Rosse.

The trade and commerce of this consular district for the year 1886 show a very encouraging increase over the year 1885.

This increase has not occurred in any one article specially, but has been general, being well distributed through the whole list, in both imports and exports.

This fact indicates a healthy and permanent revival of trade, and it may reasonably be hoped the impetus gained will be accelerated during the year 1887.

Whilst there has been a fair and encouraging increase in both import and export trade, there appears a decrease of $46,593.34 in the declared exports. An explanation of that fact may be found in the unusually low price of hay which has ruled in the United States during the year 1884. That circumstance resulted in the shipment of but

a little more than 5 per cent. of the number of tons shipped in 1885, and that shipped in 1885 was invoiced at $12 per ton, whilst that shipped in 1886 was invoiced at $10 per ton. These two facts, taken together, make a difference of over $100,000 in the amount of declared exports.

The following statement of declared exports will show the state of the export trade during the four quarters of the year 1886:

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Three Rivers, province of Quebec, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Butter	$77 50			$268 64	$346 14
Eggs			$719 81	3,417 84	4,137 65
Extra hemlock bark	4,905 24				4,905 24
Hay	62,124 27	$37,263 36	24,820 62	28,315 56	152,523 81
Hemlock bark	3,480 00	8,760 00	11,530 00	4,416 00	28,186 00
Hides	29 00		1,833 25		1,862 25
Horses	885 00	827 00		680 00	2,392 00
Laths				2,372 63	2,372 63
Lumber	1,704 91	27,172 40	61,536 28	58,957 98	149,371 57
Personal effects	125 00		1,170 00		1,295 00
Pulp wood	464 00			644 00	1,108 00
Shingles	5,852 01	7,462 63	6,194 29	7,668 71	27,177 64
Ties, railroad	2,253 78	4,201 80	1,868 40	533 40	8,857 38
Wood pulp			2,018 12	1,971 24	3,989 36
Miscellaneous	573 04	3,143 29	4,157 47	3,762 27	11,636 07
Total	82,473 75	88,830 48	115,848 24	118,008 27	400,160 74
Total for preceding year	81,073 54	93,681 55	158,170 90	113,828 09	446,754 08
Increase	1,400 21				
Decrease		4,851 07	42,322 66	819 82	46,593 34

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The lumber trade has felt the impulse of reviving trade, and shows an increase of export to the United States of about 2,000,000 feet for 1886 over 1885. The whole export to the States declared at this consulate, as shown by the following statement, was 16,672,483 feet, against 14,771,214 feet in the year 1885. Nearly if not all of the lumber sent to the States was below the grade of "firsts" or clear. It is estimated that about 5,000,000 of a similar grade was exported to places other than the United States, hence a total export of 21,000,000 feet under the grade of "firsts." The "firsts" or clear, estimated at one-third of the "common," would give 28,000,000 feet as the total output. This would indicate an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the production of 1886 over 1885.

An examination of the statement below, comparing the products of the forest for the years 1885 and 1886, will show that there has been a very considerable increase in the production during the year 1886 of hemlock bark, laths, shingles, box shooks, railroad ties, and, in fact, in almost every product of the forest.

Products of the forest for the year 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Lumber ....feet..	16,672,483	Shooks (box) ....feet..	249,478
Hemlock bark....cords..	5,992	Railroad ties ....pieces..	56,366
Laths....M..	1,952	Pulp wood ....cords..	454
Shingles....M..	14,002	Wood pulp....pounds..	464,350

Products of the forest for the years 1885 *and* 1886.

Articles.	1885.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lumber ..... feet..	14,771,214	16,672,483	1,901,269	.....
Hemlock bark ..... cords..	3,837	5,992	2,155	.....
Laths ..... M..	350	1,952	1,602	.....
Shingles ..... M..	6,952	14,002	8,050	.....
Shooks (box) ..... feet..	.....	249,478	249,478	.....
Railroad ties ..... pieces..	49,427	56,366	6,939	.....
Pulp wood ..... cords..	1,152	454	.....	698
Wood pulp ..... pounds..	832,306	464,350	.....	367,956

DIRECT IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE.

The statement in tables below show the condition of that trade for this district during the past year, and a marked increase over 1885 is seen. The increase of imports from the United States has not been large, but has been well distributed. The increase of imports from Great Britain of $116,000 finds an explanation in the fact that a large amount of railroad iron for the Saint John's Railroad was brought from England to this port during the past summer, this city being the terminal point of that road.

Our high tariff and a corresponding high tariff of the Dominion of Canada act as powerful preventives to that exchange of commodities between the two peoples which otherwise would naturally and profitably take place. As an illustration of this, a few days since a gentleman formerly a resident here, now of the States, came into this office and asked the duty on a headstone he was having manufactured here valued at $30. He was told by the customs officer at the frontier, but could not believe it, that the duty would be $15. It was true, however, and the freight and other expenses, he said, he had ascertained would be $7, making a total extra charge of $22, a sum equal to prohibition.

Total imports and exports (direct) during the years 1885 *and* 1886, *and showing the increase and decrease.*

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1885.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
United States	$106,784	$109,976	$3,192	.....
Great Britain	2,405	118,894	116,489	.....
France	2,148	3,140	992	.....
Germany	4,011	4,937	926	.....
All other countries	4,683	537	.....	4,146
Total	120,031	237,484	121,599	4,146

EXPORTS.

[Custom-house returns and declared exports.]

United States	$497,436	$574,207	$76,771	
All other countries	97,811	63,418	.....	$34,393

Imports and exports for the year 1886.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports over exports.	Exports over imports.
United States	$109,976	$574,207	.....	$464,207
Great Britain	118,894	256,147	.....	137,253
France	3,140	.....	$3,140	.....
Germany	4,937	2,200	2,737	.....
All other countries	537	63,418	.....	.....

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural products of this consular district during the year 1886 are about the same as they were in 1885. That portion at present accessible to means of transportation produces chiefly hay, barley, peas, potatoes, beans, root crops of all kinds, and some corn. The strong soils, among which are classed the bottom lands along the rivers and the clay-loam uplands, are principally devoted to the raising of hay or dairy purposes, whilst the lighter sand soils are mostly used for root crops or cereals.

The production of hay on the grass lands is something marvelous and of the best quality, but the returns from crops on sandy land are not such as would be satisfactory to the American farmer.

The hay lands are much sought after, and are held at high figures for two reasons: First, because of the great profitableness of the product, as well as its certainty; second, because the tithes, which belong to the church, apply only to grain, which is collected with the most inflexible certainty. And thus it again happens that the rich escape the tax and the poor have to pay.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing establishments in this consular district are small as compared with like kinds in the United States. Being of moderate capacity, they are kept pretty busy in supplying the local demand. Since my last report the box factory of the Messrs. Hall has been completed, and they have already shipped to the States about a quarter of a million feet of shooks. It is expected the shipments will largely increase during the year 1887. The Messrs. Hall have also completed their magnificent saw-mill here. It is probably one of the finest and best equipped mills in the country. It is lighted by electricity, the telegraph is run to it, and, in fact, no expense has been spared to supply every modern improvement and convenience. I am told they are the owners of over 400 square miles of timber land. The match factory here, owned by Messrs. Gagnon & Co., has been enlarged and is now doing an extensive business. They have just completed a contract to deliver 2 car-loads of matches a month in New York during the year 1887, and that they expect to be but the beginning of a much larger trade in the near future.

IRON INDUSTRY.

In this branch of industry there has been but little change since my last annual report. The Radnor forge has been started up, and an output of about 10 tons per day is produced, from bog ore, reduced with charcoal. At an early day I hope to give a more extended review of this industry in Canada.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The business outlook for Three Rivers is flattering indeed. The Three Rivers and Saint John's Railroad is being pushed vigorously, and it is believed will be completed by the coming autumn. That road will run from Three Rivers to Lake Saint John's, a distance of 160 miles with a branch to Quebec, distance 185 miles. It will open up to the world sixteen parishes of finely cultivated country on the Upper Saint Maurice and Lake Saint John's, which have heretofore been cut off, as it were, from the outer world. That country will find its natural entrepot at Three Rivers, and will largely increase the labor and importance of this consulate—by some it is estimated it will double it—in the articles of timber, laths, shingles, and the various commodities of the farm which

will reach here and find market in the States. Certainly some live American house should locate a branch or agency at Lake Saint John's to direct and perhaps control the trade and commerce of this virgin field.

J. M. ROSSE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Three Rivers, Province Quebec, Canada, January 10, 1887.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SAINT JOHN.

Consul Willis Y. Patch reports that the total value of imports into Saint John, New Brunswick, during the year ending June 30, 1886, was:

Free goods	$376,366
Dutiable	264,970
Total	641,336

The value of goods imported from the United States was $604,628, and exported to the United States $85,968.56.

SAINT STEPHEN.

Principal articles of import at Saint Stephen, New Brunswick, for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Dutiable goods.		
Ale and beer .....gallons..	9,308	$2,274
Animals, horses.....No..	17	1,093
Black lead		301
Books, printed, &c		3,784
Brass, manufactured		999
Breadstuffs, &c		22,538
Carriages, &c		2,331
Cement, hydraulic ..barrels..	1,167	219
Coal.....tons..	4,314	12,720
Cordage.....pounds..	27,265	2,267
Cotton, manufactured		4,873
Drugs and dyes		5,383
Do		402
Earthenware		2,547
Do		231
Fish, canned, &c		1,036
Fruit, green and dried		7,965
Glassware		3,867
Gold, silver and manufactured, &c		384
Gutta-percha, manufactured..		1,162
Hats and caps		774
Iron, manufactured, agricultural implements		1,108
Iron and steel, manufactured and machinery		90,072
Do		955
Leather, manufactured		4,030
Marble, manufactured		843
Medical instruments		3,762
Oil, kerosene.....gallons..	52,157	5,936
Oils, n. e. s		2,435
Oil-cloth		279
Paper, manufactured		4,399
Provisions:		
Lard .....pounds..	31,251	2,226
Pork.....do....	145,865	8,406
Other meats .....do....		2,706
Dutiable goods—Continued.		
Paints and colors		$257
Do		448
Seeds		679
Silk, manufactures		207
Soap.....pounds..	14,295	854
Spices .....do...	2,414	276
Starch .....do....	9,157	332
Sugar, molasses .....galls..	99,325	22,336
Confectionery...pounds..	3,853	273
Glucose sirup .....do ...	102,623	3,221
Tea, black .....do....	4,430	1,263
Watches		756
Trees, fruit		561
Turpentine, spirits of, gallons	780	336
Vegetables		1,588
Wood, manufactured		11,164
Woolen manufactures		3,959
Free goods.		
Produce of the mine:		
Silex.....cwt...	408	198
Other		324
Produce of the forest:		
Pitch pine.....M..	3	138
Walnut and white wood, M	8¼	524
Animals and their products:		
Grease and grease scrap, pounds	402,541	18,491
Cotton, wool .....pounds..		
Cotton waste	2,776,315	288,558
Drugs, dyes, and chemicals		749
Black tea		46,125
		12,054

Principal articles of import and export between Saint Stephen, New Brunswick, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Ale and beer ..... gallons..	9,308	$2,274 00		
Animals, horses ..... No..	17	1,093 00	331	$35,034 00
Black lead		301 00		
Books, printed, &c		3,719 00		
Brass, manufactured		999 00		
Breadstuffs ..... bushels..		22,538 00	*1,500	750 00
Carriages, &c		2,331 00		
Coal ..... tons..	4,314	12,727 00	100	362 00
Cordage ..... pounds..	27,265	2,267 00		
Cotton:				
Raw ..... do...	2,766,315	288,558 00		
Waste ..... do...	9,505	749 00	317,202	8,697 50
Manufactured		4,873 00		
Drugs and dyes		5,383 00		
Drugs and dyes (free list)		41,125 00		
Fish, fresh, canned, &c		1,036 00		1,358 59
Farming implements				5,255 00
Fruit, green and dried		7,965 00		
Glassware		3,568 00		
Grease and grease scrap ..... pounds..	402,541	18,491 00		
Gold and silver, manufactured, &c		384 00		
Gutta-percha, manufactured		1,162 00		
Hay ..... tons..			40	380 00
Hats and caps		774 00		
Iron, manufactured, agricultural implements		1,108 00		
Iron and steel, manufactured, and machinery		90,072 00		
Leather, manufactured		4,030 00		
Lumber:				
Hemlock boards ..... M..			401	2,712 00
Pitch pine ..... do...	3	318 00		
Walnut and white wood ..... do...	8¼	524 00		
Shingles ..... do...			700	1,462 50
Logs ..... do...			1,000	4,000 00
Marble, manufactured		843 00		
Musical instruments		3,762 00		
Oil, kerosene ..... gallons..	52,157	5,996 00		
Oils, n. e. s		2,435 00		
Paper, manufactured		4,399 00		
Provisions:				
Lard ..... pounds..	31,251	2,226 00		
Pork ..... do...	145,865	8,406 00		
Other meats		2,706 00		
Seeds		679 00		
Ship knees			3,500	1,200 00
Sleepers, railroad, and posts				678 00
Skins, hides, and furs				4,617 18
Soap ..... pounds..	14,295	854 00		
Spices ..... do...	2,414	276 00		
Starch ..... do...	9,157	332 00		
Sugar:				
Molasses ..... gallons..			61,799	12,638 46
Glucose sirup ..... pounds..	102,623	3,221 00		
Tea, black ..... do...	4,430	1,263 00	3,000	750 00
Watches		756 00		
Trees, fruit		561 00		
Turpentine, spirits of ..... gallons..	780	336 00		
Vegetables		1,588 00		1,336 75
Wood:				
Manufactured		11,164 00		232 00
Cord			1,120	680 00
Woolen, manufactured		662 00		

*Corn.

Navigation at the port of Saint Stephen, New Brunswick, for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
United States	Saint Stephen	30	3,780	18	1,776	30	3,780	18	1,775
British	do	18	1,926	23	1,778	18	1,926	18	784
Total seaward		48	5,706	41	3,554	48	5,706	36	2,559
British coastwise		.....	.....	102	3,048	....	.....	103	3,879
Gand total		48	5,706	143	6,602	48	5,706	139	6,438

WILLIS Y. PATCH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Saint Stephen, N. B.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.

Report of Consul-General Phelan.

AGRICULTURE.

The year 1886 was a most remarkable year for fine weather, the only drawback being serious droughts in June and July and again in October. The first of these completely dried up the pastures and decreased the hay crop 10 per cent. below the average. The weather has greatly changed in Nova Scotia; the summers are lengthening, and the winters much shorter. In 1886 considerable plowing was done early in April. The season as a whole has been most favorable to agriculture, and, with the exception of hay, all kinds of crops grown here have produced abundantly. Potatoes, as well as all other roots and vegetables, have been most prolific. The fruit crop was 20 per cent. in excess of any previous year, and will continue to increase yearly as the large number of new orchards become mature. Very little wheat is raised in Nova Scotia, Western flour being so cheap that it does not pay to plant it. In some parts of the province the yield of oats exceeded the average crop by 10 per cent., and in portions of the Annapolis Valley produced 60 bushels to the acre.

APPLE CROP.

The apple crop has been unprecedentedly large, and the export to England has been larger than ever before. Between 30,000 and 40,000 barrels of Gravensteins were purchased by Americans and shipped to Boston and New York. A quantity of Nova Scotia apples was shipped to England via Boston, it being found more profitable to ship them in bond from Annapolis to Boston, thence to Liverpool and London, than to Halifax by rail and thence by steamer to England. The value of this year's crop is estimated at $600,000.

LIVE STOCK.

There is a steady improvement in the quality of the live stock raised in the province. A great many thoroughbreds have been imported of late years. The production of young cattle is greatly in excess of the demand, and when sold realize very little, if anything, above their cost. The only outlets for provincial cattle are Newfoundland and England; the markets of the former are very limited, and the competition with cattle from the Western States in the latter almost closes that market against Nova Scotia cattle, as freight and insurance from Halifax are largely in excess of the rates from Boston or New York.

NOVA SCOTIA FLOUR SUPPLY.

Owing to the destruction of grain by weevil, Nova Scotia has not for the last quarter of a century attempted to produce her own flour. Previous to 1877 nearly 400,000 barrels were imported yearly from Portland and Boston duty free. In 1877 the Intercolonial Railway was opened up through to Quebec, and large quantities of flour began to come in from the province of Ontario. In 1879 the "national policy" (protective tariff) was adopted, and a duty of 50 cents per barrel placed on American flour, the object being to exclude it from this market. This had the effect of giving the upper provinces control of the flour markets of the lower provinces, but the freight on the railroads was so high that large quantities, probably one-half the total, were shipped in bond from Ontario over American roads to Boston, thence to Nova Scotia. A few months ago strong representations were made to the Canadian minister of railroads which induced him to grant a rebate on flour brought in certain quantities by the Intercolonial Railway from the upper provinces, so as to reduce the freight to a fraction below that via Boston and Portland. The result has been that seven-eighths of the flour trade of this province have been directed from American channels and now brought by rail direct. The total quantity of flour and meal brought from the upper to the lower provinces this year by rail was about 1,100,000 barrels.

SUGAR REFINERIES.

In my last annual report I said, "Owing to overproduction and excessive freight on railroads, the outlook for the maritime refineries is very gloomy, and unless a speedy change comes they will be compelled to shut down." The prediction was more than fulfilled. The refinery on the Northwest Arm has been closed two years, with no probability of its being reopened. The Nova Scotia Refinery sank $500,000, and closed nearly a year ago. Its original stockholders lost their stock and the refinery passed into the hands of a new company for a comparatively small sum. They reopened six months ago and have since worked it at a capacity in keeping with the demands. It employs about one hundred hands. The Halifax Refinery, on the Dartmouth side of the harbor, built two years ago at a cost of $750,000 and equipped to produce five hundred barrels of sugar daily, has also closed, and is a total loss to its proprietors. This, with the largely increased value of the raw sugar on hand, has been beneficial to the three other refineries in Canada, and now it is said they are doing a profitable business.

THE MINES.

The yield of gold in 1886 is slightly in excess of that of 1885, and will aggregate about twenty-one thousand ounces, valued at $420,000. A great deal of prospecting has been done and many discoveries of copper, iron, mica, plumbago, and manganese were made. A very rich deposit of copper and iron near North Sydney has just been disposed of to an American and English syndicate for $250,000. The output of coal was about 10 per cent. in excess of that of 1885. Of the output about 45,000 tons were shipped from Cape Breton to the United States, the largest part of the balance being shipped to Quebec, but the prices were ruinously low. One company, in filling a contract, shipped 30,000 tons to Montreal, and after paying freight charges realized but $1 per ton. Three large mining properties at Pictou, in which American capital is largely invested, have been amalgamated.

SHIPPING OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The shipping of Nova Scotia continues to show a steady decline. During the past year 134 vessels of 25,025 tons were added to the registry, while the names of 193 vessels of 38,876 tons were erased therefrom, leaving 2,913 vessels of 527,037 tons on the registry of the province, a net loss of 59 vessels of 13,818 tons. During the year 1886, 4,002 vessels arrived at Halifax; of these 892 were from foreign countries, and 3,110 coastwise. Of the foreign arrivals 528 were steamers.

TRADE.

More than one-half the exports of Nova Scotia is fish and its produce. All other industries are influenced by the fish markets. This year the fisheries have not been profitable and the exports and imports show a considerable decline from 1885. The following are the total exports and imports of Nova Scotia for the years 1885 and 1886:

Years.	Exports to all countries.	Imports from all countries.
1885	$8,782,820	$8,389,916
1886	7,891,194	8,065,666
Decrease	891,726	324,250

Fall mackerel were exceptionally fine and brought good prices, raising the average to nearly $6 per barrel. The catch was about the same as 1885, but short of other years. The United States is the principal market for pickled fish, as the West Indies are for dry cod. The trade with the latter, in consequence of the failure of the sugar crop, has fallen off more than one-half. This trade consisted in the exchange of fish for sugar, and the value of the imports at the port of Halifax from the West Indies represented the value of the fish exported to the latter from the former. The following official returns will show the falling off of this trade.

Imports from the West Indies at the port of Halifax for the years named:

1883	$1,977,885
1884	1,441,882
1885	1,029,643
1886	859,312

As every dollar of the above represents the same value of fish exported from Halifax to the West Indies in each year, the falling off has been in the same proportion. The loss of this trade has been so severely felt that the Canadian Government sent a commissioner to the West Indies to learn the cause of its decline, and to make such recommendations looking to its revival as he thought best. There is another serious loss to the trade of Nova Scotia, which, if not as great as that of the West Indies, is more general—that is the trade of American fishermen. The Canadian Government has declared it to be unlawful for American fishermen to purchase their supplies from Nova Scotia merchants, and has also declared it unlawful for American fishermen to land their fish in Nova Scotia for transshipment to the United States. It is stated that the interference of the Canadian Government with trade has entailed a loss to Nova Scotia of over a half million dollars.

The following, taken from Fisheries-Inspector Bertram's report, may explain the motive of the Government:

Another circumstance which has vastly enhanced the use of our shore fisheries to the fishermen of the United States is the greatly enlarged facilities of transit of freight from the western ports of this island to ports of the United States, added in the last few years. These facilities are, first, the Eastern Extension Railway, terminating eastward in Port Mulgrave, on the Strait of Canso, and connecting by the Intercolonial Railway with United States railways; second, the Boston, Halifax, and Prince Edward Island Steamship Line, calling weekly at Port Hawkesbury, on the Cape Breton side of the Strait of Canso. Before the existence of these facilities for freighting from Cape Breton Island to the west and south, fishing vessels fitted out from a United States port, after having obtained a cargo on these shores, had to return home to deliver it, thus causing a loss of time to vessel and crew of from three to four weeks. During good fishing time this was a serious drawback on the aggregate of the season's catch of fish; then in the case of the fall mackerel fishing, United States vessels engaging in it could not, as a rule, make more than one return fare in the season to their ports of outfit. Cases in which a vessel was able to return to the fishing-grounds and secure a second cargo in the autumn season were but very few, and regarded as extraordinary good luck. This disadvantage of having to return home with cargo has now disappeared by new channels of freight transit above referred to. Now, a United States vessel fishing on Cape Breton shores, whenever she secures a cargo, and a portion of the fishing season is yet to elapse, instead of making the long voyage home as formerly, runs either to Port Mulgrave and transfers her cargo to the railway, or enters Port Hawkesbury and freights her cargo home by the steamship line above named. By this method these vessels remain continuously on the fishing-grounds for the whole season through, and double or triple, according to the abundance of fish on the shores, the yearly aggregate catch of seasons previous to the existence of the facilities for transshipment. Of course this transfer to steamship or railway takes place only in the case of barreled fish. Fish salted on board ship in bulk has to be carried home without transfer.

In the fishing season of 1885 there were transshipped from United States fishing vessels by steamers from Port Hawkesbury, 10,340 barrels of mackerel and 40 barrels of herring.

The following was carried to United States ports during the fishing season of 1885, over the Intercolonial Railway, being such as was transferred from United States fishing vessels to the railway at Port Mulgrave station:

	Barrels.
Boston	4,900
Gloucester	5,553
Portland	725
Total	11,178

Equal to 140 car-loads, or 2,235,600 pounds.

HALIFAX.

The following statement will show the declared value of the exports from Halifax to the United States during the four quarters of the year 1886, and the totals compared with those of 1885:

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	December 31, 1886.	
Ale and porter	.....	$182 50	.....	$299 95	$482 45
Apparatus, electric	.....	.....	.....	200 00	200 00
Animals	.....	922 50	$605 50	477 50	2,005 50
Books	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Bones	.....	.....	.....	229 71	229 71
Barrels returned	$1,351 70	2,001 68	429 00	1,309 55	5,097 93
Berries	.....	331 50	303 13	4,395 64	5,030 27
Calf-skins	447 24	2,068 35	1,921 50	437 00	5,474 19
Cotton:					
Cloth	455 71	.....	.....	.....	455 71
Waste	1,067 21	662 87	1,265 03	677 75	3,672 86
Coffee	.....	.....	.....	1,371 17	1,371 13
Coal	.....	2,515 95	.....	.....	2,515 95
Eggs	479 70	.....	169 43	528 70	1,177 83
Emigrant effects	902 00	5,082 00	1,718 00	1,995 00	9,787 00
Furs, raw	.....	1,230 15	700 00	.....	1,930 15
Fish:					
Canned	3,084 50	22,479 10	45,966 90	14,288 55	85,819 05
Dry	69,297 71	66,976 24	61,880 23	90,092 79	288,246 05
Fresh	10,653 32	4,578 83	8,753 33	3,387 23	27,372 21
Mackerel, pickled	57,055 69	7,257 29	45,988 42	142,893 52	253,199 92
Trout	107 83	.....	222 75	.....	330 58
Salmon	4,581 00	.....	17,270 30	.....	21,851 30
Herring	13,362 15	181 84	9,128 25	.....	22,672 24
Alewives	998 40	.....	3,276 20	.....	4,274 60
Sounds	388 36	.....	2,453 94	2,127 27	4,969 57
Glue stock	.....	289 50	.....	.....	289 50
Hair, cattle	.....	243 29	.....	.....	243 29
Laths	.....	3,153 25	4,785 00	.....	7,938 25
Lumber	.....	769 25	733 48	5,420 60	6,923 33
Molasses	.....	2,490 75	177 84	2,782 64	5,451 23
Meat, fresh	.....	.....	.....	2,379 95	2,379 95
Old junk	2,896 92	3,413 14	2,559 22	2,473 27	11,342 55
Ore (manganese)	.....	.....	.....	528 80	528 80
Potatoes	11,052 88	1,999 97	.....	4,200 35	18,143 20
Slats	2,055 73	466 77	1,773 50	2,361 50	6,657 40
Skates	.....	.....	.....	215 43	215 43
Specimens (Arctic)	.....	.....	.....	500 00	500 00
Twine	.....	3,625 50	.....	.....	3,625 50
Wood-pulp	.....	710 00	819 00	2,424 00	3,953 00
Sundries	1,864 54	4,970 99	7,173 24	2,623 99	16,632 76
Total, 1886	183,092 39	139,202 61	221,083 19	290,628 86	833,977 00
Total, 1885	287,763 21	134,334 52	206,155 26	220,731 00	843,983 00
Increase	.....	4,868 07	14,927 93	69,867 24	.....
Decrease	104,670 82	.....	.....	.....	18,006 00

The above embraces only goods exported to the United States for entry and represented by invoices presented at this consulate-general for legalization, and not exports for transshipment.

The following will show the total exports and imports from Halifax to the United States and all other countries for the year 1886:

Whither.	Exports.	Imports.
The United States	$1,492,115	$1,256,756
Other countries	2,391,599	4,523,674
Total for 1886	3,883,714	5,780,430
Total for 1885	4,927,634	6,154,107
Decrease	*1,043,920	373,677

* Taking from this the estimated value of grain from Ontario via Intercolonial Railroad, included in Halifax exports, the net decrease will be $374,088.

HALIFAX AS A WINTER PORT.

Halifax is growing in importance as an inlet and outlet for Canadian commerce. In 1886 over 500,000 bushels of grain were received at Halifax from the province of Ontario for shipment to Europe. A great deal of sugar is being landed here this winter for shipment to Montreal and Quebec via the Intercolonial Railway. A short-line railway is being constructed across the State of Maine to connect with the Intercolonial near Moncton, New Brunswick. This will shorten the distance between Halifax and Montreal by over 200 miles. It is expected when this is completed that a large portion of the freight of the west will come over it to Halifax, and shipped from there to its destination. It is further proposed to build a road from Oxford on the Intercolonial along the shores of the Strait of Northumberland to New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, connecting with the road to the Strait of Canso, thence by the proposed road to Sydney and Louisburg, making the latter the eastern terminus of the Intercolonial Railway for the mail and passengers, and the nearest point to Europe. This is intended to confine Canadian exports and imports to Canadian ports. It is doubtful if they can overcome the difficulties of crossing the Strait of Canso and the Narrows in winter, and in spring the drift-ice, to say nothing of the inclemency of a Nova Scotia winter.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

There has been a material improvement in the cotton industry of the maritime provinces during 1886, showing an increase of fully 30 per cent. in the capacity and production over that of 1885. From reliable statistics gathered for the Maritime Mills I find that the aggregate capacity and production at the present time are as follows:

Number of spindles	106,600
Number of looms	2,105
Yards manufactured weekly	485,000
Yards manufactured yearly	24,250,000
Pounds of cloth and yarn manufactured weekly	160,500
Pounds of cloth and yarn manufactured yearly	8,000,000
Bales of cotton consumed yearly	18,000
Annual value of products	$2,110,000
Hands employed	2,030
Wages paid weekly	$10,400

LUMBER TRADE.

The shipment of lumber from Nova Scotia shows a marked increase over 1885, the details being:

Ports.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Deals.
			Feet.
Guysborough	3	1,058	.....
Shelburne	5	1,553	1,455,314
Liscomb	1	391	374,550
Pictou	7	3,867	1,450,932
Parrsboro	53	34,039	29,345,000
Annapolis	3	1,957	1,656,000
Yarmouth	5	3,131	2,847,800
Amherst	30	16,709	15,190,500
Weymouth	2	741	590,168
Halifax	44	21,566	19,606,721
Sheet Harbor	18	7,514	6,831,000
Ship Harbor	6	2,878	2,617,000
Margaret's Bay	9	4,004	3,640,000
Port Medway	4	1,886	1,675,080
Total	190	101,304	87,280,125

There were 4,933 tons of birch timber shipped: Guysborough, 1,366 tons; Pictou, 2,812 tons; Weymouth, 215 tons; Halifax, 483 tons, and Margaret's Bay, 47 tons.

The following will show the shipment of deals from Nova Scotia to transatlantic ports for the years named:

	Superficial feet.
1882	85,752,000
1883	79,918,000
1884	69,159,000
1885	79,647,765
1886	87,280,125

The following will show the exports and imports of each port in the province of Nova Scotia for the year 1886:

Port.	Exports.		Imports.	
	United States.	Other countries.	United States.	Other countries.
Amherst	$29,380	$198,348	$40,240	$27,300
Annapolis	91,671	83,593	40,649	10,644
Antigonish	12,414	82,416	10,381	48,509
Arichat	8,178	42,868	3,488	7,622
Baddeck	6,500	65,200	2,500	4,035
Barrington	62,178	9,588	17,025	.....
Bridgetown	15,000	15,000	13,000	.....
Cornwallis	.....	176,960	50,000	.....
Digby	100,000	27,000	30,000	10,000
Guysborough	50,000	19,684	6,000	524
Halifax	1,492,115	2,391,599	1,256,756	4,523,674
Liverpool	15,018	59,089	36,050	1,219
Lockeport	18,885	253,115	446,536	28,818
Londonderry	1,985	4,236	18,269	40,533
Lunenburg	53,662	666,517	81,034	26,913
Margaretville	6,347	.....	4,096	.....
North Sydney	4,500	112,000	22,000	51,000
Parrsboro	.....	273,757	16,000	18,493
Pictou	77,915	46,369	58,608	48,128
Port Hawkesbury	86,740	99,209	12,168	.....
Port Hood	.....	4,288	435	284
Port Medway	42,853	32,459	1,880	407
Shelburne	11,373	20,000	15,000	1,875
Sydney	80,433	137,418	22,723	1,677
Truro	5,000	1,110	50,000	201,300
Windsor	141,200	.....	124,648	23,273
Weymouth	88,898	22,005	30,714	15,315
Yarmouth	338,942	226,240	310,192	153,635

RECAPITULATION.

From and to—	Exports.	Imports.
United States	$2,831,186	$2,700,362
Other countries	5,060,008	5,365,304
1886	7,891,194	8,065,666
1885	8,782,820	8,389,916
1884	9,183,346	9,653,104

FISHERIES OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Nova Scotia.—From the most reliable information attainable the yield of the fisheries for the year just closed will show a small increase in the catch of mackerel and a large decrease in the catch of herring and salmon, the yield of other kinds of fish being about the same as 1885. The average value for 1886 is as follows: Mackerel, a fraction under $6 per barrel;

herring, about $3 per barrel; cod, $2.25 per cwt., and other kinds of fish will show a small decrease from 1885. The total value will be about $5,000,000. If the system of estimates and values adopted by the Canadian Government for fish will be applied to this catch, it will be valued, no doubt, at $8,500,000. A very large portion of the mackerel was caught in the North Bay. No great quantities appeared on the Nova Scotia coast inside the 3-mile limits until early in November, when two schools struck in and good hauls were made by the local fishermen. I may say here that the Nova Scotia fishermen have had the exclusive control of their coast fisheries for the last year, yet the catch of mackerel within the protected waters did not reach 20,000 barrels. There has been a falling off of 50 vessels from the fishing fleet of 1885, but an increase in the number of boats is claimed. It must be remembered, however, that under the Canadian system of preparing fisheries statistics every person fishing for table use is enumerated, together with his boat, as engaged in the fisheries. In this way counties not engaged in the fisheries as an industry are credited with large quantities of fish, valued at many thousand dollars, not one of which enters into commerce.

The prosecution of the spring herring fisheries, heretofore so profitable to the fishermen of Eastern Nova Scotia, has been almost entirely abandoned, owing to the interference of the Canadian Government. Spring herring are nearly worthless except for bait. Previous to 1886 large quantities were caught and sold to American fishermen for bait at good prices and for cash. The American fishermen were their only cash customers, as the truck system prevails here for fishermen. The fish they catch are mostly negotiated in advance to the owner of the fish stage, who pays in kind. Most large fish stages have a store as an appendix, where the fishermen must go and take their pay in goods, and are seldom out of debt. The arrival of the American fishing fleet was hailed with delight by all classes, as the American dollar exchanged for bait soon found its way into and stimulated trade. Under the plea of protecting the fisheries the Canadian Government prohibited American fishing vessels from entering Canadian waters, which deprived these poor people of their only market for spring herring; consequently they had to abandon this fishery.

The following will show about the quantities of the leading commercial fish caught by the Nova Scotia fishermen for 1886:

Mackerel	barrels	105,000
Herring	do	160,000
Cod	quintals	1,000,000
Halibut	pounds	900,000
Lobsters	do	6,500,000
Fish-oil	gallons	450,000

New Brunswick.—It is very difficult to get a reliable estimate of the yield of New Brunswick fisheries. The fish statistics of the province are very unreliable, and largely in excess of the actual quantity or value. The chief fisheries are herring for sardines, salmon, lobsters, and smelts. The returns for 1886 will show an increase of the catch of smelts and sardines (herring). Fully 80 per cent. of the produce of the fisheries of this province is exported to the United States, as shown by the trade report published last year, as follows:

To the United States	$883,575
To other countries	237,923
Total export of fish	1,111,498

The value of the catch of 1886 is estimated by competent persons at $2,100,000. Official values and estimates will, no doubt, swell the amount to over $4,000,000.

Prince Edward Island.—The yield of this province will not reach within $200,000 of the value of the catch of 1885. The demand for bait being confined to the island fishermen, only about 35,000 barrels of spring herring were caught. 30,000 of which were used for bait and about 5,000 consumed as food. Cod were very scarce and show a large deficit. Mackerel show an increase of about 5,000 barrels. The lobster fisheries show a falling off of 772,409 cans. Only 3,616,784 cans were put up on the island in 1886; it took 6½ lobsters to fill a one-pound can—the yield representing a destruction of over 23,500,000 lobsters. No fishery can stand such waste. The oyster fisheries will show an increase of about 3,000 barrels. The value of the catch of Prince Edward Island is estimated at nearly $700,000; the official value will be about $1,100,000.

M. H. PHELAN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Halifax, N. S., January 17, 1887.

Comparative statement (by provinces) showing the total value of exports, the total value of goods imported and entered for consumption, and the amount of duties collected in the Dominion of Canada, during the fiscal years ending, respectively, on the 30*th June,* 1883, 1884, *and* 1885.

Provinces.	Total exports.	Total imports.	Entered for consumption.	Duty.
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.				
Ontario	$32, 890, 019	$44, 666, 445	$44, 452, 804	$7, 664, 527 15
Quebec	42, 642, 986	55, 909, 871	47, 754, 996	9, 250, 349 42
Nova Scotia	9, 820, 332	10, 033, 929	9, 042, 017	1, 833, 641 31
New Brunswick	7, 520, 107	6, 972, 121	7, 265, 238	1, 514, 897 41
Manitoba	510, 469	9, 326, 324	9, 312, 053	1, 764, 805 72
British Columbia	3, 383, 342	3, 937, 536	3, 866, 856	908, 962 54
Prince Edward Island	1, 318, 549	682, 170	717, 429	166, 988 42
Northwest Territories	.....	725, 626	725, 626	68, 137 00
Totals	98, 085, 804	132, 254, 022	123, 137, 019	23, 172, 308 97
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.				
Ontario	26, 891, 017	41, 967, 215	40, 332, 245	6, 979, 026 22
Quebec	42, 029, 878	49, 122, 472	43, 026, 172	8, 134, 639 66
Nova Scotia	9, 599, 356	9, 653, 104	9, 183, 346	1, 907, 285 69
New Brunswick	7, 753, 072	6, 467, 888	6, 513, 924	1, 354, 886 42
Manitoba	722, 730	3, 734, 573	3, 768, 851	664, 037 61
British Columbia	3, 100, 404	4, 242, 286	4, 040, 335	884, 076 21
Prince Edward Island	1, 310, 039	822, 766	829, 032	170, 863 40
Northwest Territories	.....	486, 739	486, 739	70, 148 16
Totals	91, 406, 496	116, 397, 043	108, 180, 644	20, 164, 963 37
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.				
Ontario	28, 434, 731	39, 828, 083	39, 285, 143	6, 535, 309 32
Quebec	39, 604, 451	46, 733, 039	41, 156, 263	7, 789, 980 81
Nova Scotia	8, 894, 085	8, 418, 826	8, 192, 381	1, 751, 637 22
New Brunswick	6, 489, 293	5, 972, 836	6, 124, 264	1, 314, 981 46
Manitoba	1, 083, 528	2, 728, 868	2, 759, 870	569, 958 73
British Columbia	3, 237, 804	4, 089, 492	4, 023, 452	966, 143 64
Prince Edward Island	1, 494, 469	780, 141	778, 444	187, 642 80
Northwest Territories	.....	390, 202	390, 202	17, 905 01
Totals	89, 238, 361	108, 941, 486	102, 710, 019	19, 133, 558 99

Abstract of the total value of goods exported from the Dominion of Canada to each country during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Countries.	The mine.		The fisheries.		The forest.		Animals and their produce.	
	Produce.	Not produce.	Produce.	Not produce.	Produce.	Not produce.	Produce.	Not produce.
Great Britain	$485,408	$46,367	$1,543,014	.....	$9,577,581	$295,972	$17,979,895	$758,541
United States	2,898,518	142,385	3,560,731	15,118	9,355,736	1,078,013	6,789,562	320,529
France	311	.....	32,350	.....	252,199	.....	320	.....
Germany	32,870	.....	1,948	.....	748	.....	78,333	.....
Holland	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,790	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	830	.....	.....	.....	18,242	4,000	11,600	.....
Spain	.....	.....	7,910	.....	123,841	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	125,416	.....	32,917	3,245	.....	.....
Italy	.....	.....	132,507	.....	8,065	.....	178	.....
Denmark	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,621	.....	220	.....
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,253	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies	16,077	.....	1,152,868	.....	206,494	1,555	15,097	94
Spanish West Indies	7,277	125	718,956	.....	51,797	.....	57	.....
French West Indies	.....	.....	130,235	.....	5,150	.....	.....	.....
Danish West Indies	.....	.....	38,263	.....	142	.....	3,082	6,346
Hayti	.....	.....	2,907	.....	4,008	.....	.....	.....
British Guiana	1,244	.....	97,438	.....	61,677	.....	1,422	59
French Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	490	.....	.....	.....
Dutch Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,496	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	293,022	.....	16,318	.....	.....	.....
Central American States	868	.....	15	.....	1,372	.....	110	.....
Chili	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,698	.....	.....	.....
Peru	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,991	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	432	.....	2,030	.....	660,686	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	.....	.....	595	588	144,627	.....	.....	.....
United States of Colombia	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,338	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,710	.....
Newfoundland	155,251	7,946	14,946	606	100,879	.....	399,320	81,048
St. Pierre	17,837	.....	1,014	.....	30,115	.....	55,198	164
Sandwich Islands	19,440	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	120	110	81,193	.....	187,011	.....	.....	118
Gibraltar	.....	.....	11,740	.....	17,380	.....	.....	.....
Madeira	.....	.....	10,203	.....	10,178	.....	.....	.....
British Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,049	812	.....	.....
Egypt	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French possessions in Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,419	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3,639,537	196,933	7,960,001	16,312	20,989,708	1,383,597	25,337,104	1,166,890

bstract of the total value of goods exported from the Dominion of Canada to each country during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885—Continued.

Countries.	Agricultural products.		Manufactures.		Miscellaneous articles.		Totals, all articles.	
	Produce.	Not produce.	Produce.	Not produce.	Produce.	Not produce.	Produce.	Not produce.
reat Britain	$5,502,763	$4,208,247	$1,335,706	$71,863	$54,684	$11,950	$36,479,051	$5,392,940
nited States	8,392,341	40,101	1,135,741	488,778	485,964	79,734	32,618,593	2,164,658
rance	16,016		2,113				303,309	
ermany	107,965		32,384	6,487	3,340		257,588	6,487
olland	7,304						24,094	
elgium	1,521	483	33,335	1,874	500		66,028	6,357
pain			911		33		132,695	
ortugal	188	2,135	1,924	857		48	160,445	6,285
aly			6,800				147,550	
urkey			34				34	
enmark							930	
orway			83,372				83,372	
weden							224	
hina			131	572		1,569	5,972	2,141
apan			3,527	23		2	21,780	25
ritish West Indies	94,873	474	35,430	4,286	5,519	1,033	1,526,358	7,442
panish West Indies	19,999		4,048	530		75	802,134	730
rench West Indies	6,378		8				141,771	
anish West Indies	1,375		277	124	263	30	43,402	6,500
ayti	31						6,946	
ritish Guiana	36,666		4,415	80			202,862	130
rench Guiana	990						1,480	
utch Guiana							5,496	
razil			1,572				340,912	
entral American States	231		44	143			2,640	143
hili			21,409				34,507	
eru			207				21,198	
rgentine Republic			38,951	103	84		702,183	168
ruguay			6,292	7			151,514	595
nited States of Columbia			15,000				23,338	
lexico			1,395				4,105	
ritish India			3,498				3,498	
ewfoundland	317,486	346,388	204,887	29,753	6,164	6,294	1,198,933	472,635
t. Pierre	12,166	4,245	35,056	6,523	823	61	151,709	10,993
andwich Island			350			100	20,490	100
ustralia			146,393	725		217	414,717	1,170
ew Zealand			19,000				19,000	
ibraltar			342				29,462	
adeira							20,381	
ritish Africa			69,949				34,998	812
gypt							2,400	
rench possessions in Africa							5,419	
Totals	14,518,293	4,602,073	3,181,501	612,728	557,374	101,113	76,183,518	8,079,646

oin and bullion exported to Great Britain	$5,714
oin and bullion exported to United States	2,021,266
stimated amount short returned at inland ports and exported to the United States	2,948,217
Total exports	89,238 361

Abstract of the value of goods imported entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada from each country during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Countries whence imported.	Dutiable goods.	Free goods.	Total.	Duty collected.
Great Britain	$30,702,359	$10,704,418	$41,406,777	$7,617,249 45
United States	31,231,947	15,919,254	47,151,201	6,624,100 39
France	1,712,324	223,257	1,935,581	650,515 29
Germany	1,888,846	232,423	2,121,269	572,947 91
Holland	265,575	72,210	337,785	521,318 20
Belgium	396,529	82,731	479,260	121,660 61
Spain	342,707	6,508	349,215	154,680 24
Portugal	57,645	2,721	60,366	29,345 65
Switzerland	215,807	1,859	217,666	51,863 04
Austria	94,867	344	95,211	22,564 24
Italy	81,915	26,247	108,162	33,380 25
Turkey	161,330	7,479	168,809	27,693 75
Greece	92,679	54	92,733	18,562 21
Denmark	667	.....	667	174 40
Norway and Sweden	32,449	581	33,030	5,725 74
Russia	2,434	6,974	9,408	346 20
China	1,091,896	530,272	1,622,168	446,563 35
Japan	13,249	863,034	876,283	3,589 90
British West Indies	1,336,947	105,377	1,442,324	519,337 32
Spanish West Indies	1,688,882	3,521	1,696,403	804,118 12
French West Indies	6,682	13,129	19,811	3,054 19
Danish West Indies	553	4,975	5,528	138 62
Dutch West Indies	1,029	1,679	2,708	715 74
British Guiana	158,463	2,118	160,581	122,958 47
Brazil	1,060,259	86,019	1,146,278	528,731 02
Central American States	3,115	1,463	4,578	1,947 57
Chili	300	2,500	2,800	105 00
Mexico	3,635	3,793	7,428	1,966 60
Venezuela	.....	19,171	19,171	.....
British East Indies	211,141	12,174	223,315	37,330 70
Dutch East Indies	53,915	4,194	58,109	25,695 47
Mauritius	89,622	.....	89,622	43,268 31
Newfoundland	5,996	345,109	351,105	2,268 61
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,779	2,767	4,546	725 94
Spanish possessions in Pacific Ocean	254,979	.....	254,979	122,387 51
Portuguese possessions in Africa	131	.....	131	78 60
Persia	239	.....	239	47 80
Sandwich Islands	672	150	822	100 80
Australia	1,010	1,221	2,231	188 10
Africa	5,044	149,875	154,919	793 24
New Zealand	.....	800	800	.....
Total	73,269,618	29,440,401	102,710,019	19,121,253 55

WINDSOR.

Report of Consul Young.

The Windsor consular district includes the counties of Hants, of which Windsor is the county seat and the principal town of the district; Kings, which embraces the town of Kentville, Wolfville, Canning, and other important villages, and Cumberland, with the exception of that portion lying on Northumberland Strait, Amherst being the county seat. Two consular agencies are established in each county, at the following places, viz:

Hants: Kempt and Walton, in the eastern part of the county, on the Basin of Minas, the chief exports therefrom to the United States being gypsum and manganese ore. Kings: Wolfville and Canning, exporting farm products, potatoes, apples, and horses; also some sawed lumber. Cumberland: Parrsboro and Port Joggins, exporting bituminous coal, and, to a large extent, logs for piles, lumber, laths, and fire-wood, and from the latter place, grindstones.

From Windsor the chief export is gypsum, and in some years potatoes and apples.

TRADE.

During the past season a considerable increase in the volume of trade has been apparent in this district. The crops have been up to the average, except hay, while of fruit, especially apples, the product has far exceeded that of any preceding year. The sale of apples, chiefly for shipment to New York and London, has put in circulation a considerable amount of money, which has been felt in all the channels of trade. The exemption of green fruit from duty in the United States has proved, in this instance at least, a benefit to both producers and consumers. It may be observed in passing that no proclamation "of the governor in council" has yet appeared abolishing the duty of 40 cents per barrel on apples imported from the United States, as the executive is authorized to do by section 6 of the Dominion customs act.

CREDITS.

There are but few mercantile houses in the town of Windsor that sell at wholesale, but such as supply the retail trade, including manufacturers of stoves and other castings, furniture of all kinds, leather, cotton goods, &c., give a credit of three months, and, in many instances, by dating paper ahead, nearly or quite four months. It is proper to say that mercantile business in this district, certainly in this town, is generally conducted on a sound basis, and the rating on the books of the agencies consequently high.

SHIPPING AND FREIGHTS.

Shipping may be reported as dull and freights low, but, although the business is apparently unremunerative yet, as I am told by extensive ship-owners, it pays as well as any investment of capital, and much better than in the State of Maine, where wooden vessels of a similar class are largely engaged in the carrying trade.

Gypsum or plaster of Paris (locally known as "plaster") and other products of this district are now exported to the United States chiefly in Canadian bottoms. During the last quarter of 1886 American vessels carried only 29 per cent. of the total shipments of gypsum.

Freights during the quarter may be quoted as follows: Plaster, to Boston, $1 to $1.15; to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, $1.40 to $1.60; to Alexandria, $1.50 to $1.60; to Richmond, $1.60 per ton. Apples, to Boston, 25 cents; to New York, 30 cents per barrel. Potatoes, to Boston, 10 cents; to New York, 12 to 14 cents per bushel in bulk; in barrels the same as apples.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

As has already been stated, the chief export to the United States from Windsor is gypsum, and this has been the case for nearly or quite a century, exceeding even in value all other products, while, owing to its low price, it employs much more tonnage than all other exports in the whole district. It is needless to say that gypsum, costing only $1 per ton, requires far more tonnage to carry $10,000 worth than manganese ore at $72, apples at $20, or potatoes at $10 per ton.

The following statement shows the value of all declared exports from the consular district of Windsor, Nova Scotia, to the United States during each quarter of the year ended December 31, 1886:

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Windsor, Nova Scotia, to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	September 30, 1886.	December 31, 1886.	
Animals—horses	$476	$3,697	$966	$1,365	$6,504
Articles made in United States and returned		48		103	151
Coal, bituminous		22,656	2,674	1,338	26,668
Cotton waste		1,242		898	2,140
Eggs		128	578		706
Fruit, green—apples				50,832	50,832
Grindstones		2,125	3,454	3,605	9,184
Gypsum (or plaster of Paris), unground		30,596	46,944	37,492	115,032
Gypsum (or plaster of Paris), ground		482			482
Household goods of emigrants to the United States	550	795	340	240	1,925
Iron manufactures				422	422
Manganese ore	650	5,199	7,032	5,642	18,523
Sand for molding				310	310
Vegetables—potatoes	26,403	34,762	1,631	29,664	92,460
Wood and manufactures of:					
Fire wood		1,556	1,906	338	3,800
Laths		2,693	4,424	15,013	22,130
Lumber, sawed		5,263	17,587	7,980	30,830
Piling (or logs for piles)		32,337	26,271	9,629	68,237
Ships' knees		1,501			1,501
Sundries	78	53	91	120	342
Total in 1886	28,157	145,133	113,898	164,991	452,179
Total in 1885			77,332	59,688	
Increase			36,566	105,303	

It will be observed that gypsum is exceeded in value by timber, lumber, and other manufactures of wood, the latter amounting to $126,498 and the former to $115,032, while potatoes, the product of one county reached $92,460, and apples in a single quarter to $50,832. An increase in the shipments of coal may be looked for in the early future, and also of manganese ore, so important an export as to deserve especial mention hereafter. Fruit, already referred to, and the agricultural and horticultural capabilities and products of this district will receive due consideration in a separate report.

IMPORTATIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Anthracite coal is used to a considerable extent in and near Windsor, and is kept on sale by two large dealers. Refined petroleum, sulphuric acid, corn meal, flour to a limited extent, hardware, musical instruments, clocks and watches, glassware, fancy goods, raw cotton, pitch, pine and some white-oak timber for ship-building, cordage, cotton duck for sails, drugs and medicines, furniture to a limited extent, picture-frames, some cotton and woolen goods, school, scientific, and other books, some stationery, boots and shoes, india-rubber goods, and a variety of other articles are imported from the United States. There is no necessity for a consul attempting to introduce into this district particular lines of goods, for each trader or manufacturer who might sell or use certain kinds of manufactured articles knows better than any

consular officer where the goods he needs can be obtained to the best advantage. His proximity to the United States, especially to New England, enables him to obtain full information regarding the American market.

Hardware.—From Windsor dealers the information is obtained that only a part of the manufactures of iron under the general name of hardware is of United States production. More than one-half of what is designated "shelf-hardware," the whole of door-locks and a fair proportion of other locks and of hinges are made in the United States. Hand-saws are chiefly Disston's or other first-class make. Of table and pocket cutlery, part comes from England and the remainder from Germany, the latter country sharply competing with England in quality and underselling in price. Of ordinary hardware, hammers, screws, wire nails, also pumps, shovels, and spades, the chief supply comes from the province of Ontario, some from Montreal, cut nails and some other iron articles from Saint John and Saint Stephen, in New Brunswick; barbed wire for fencing comes from Ontario; stoves and many other articles of iron, including windlasses, capstans, winches, &c., all of standard quality, are made by the Windsor Foundry Company. Except in certain lines of goods and in novelties as they are presented, there appears to be no opening within and beyond this district for increased consumption of goods produced in the United States. And why? Is it because in excellence of manufacture, in style or design, the product of American mills and factories is inferior? Quite the contrary. In most respects they are superior, in all equal, to the manufactures of any other country. An inexpert myself, I submit the testimony of experts, of residents here, whose preferences are certainly in favor of home or Canadian-made articles.

Cordage.—A member of one of the two large ship-building firms and another large ship-builder and ship-owner in another county unite in the expressed opinion that manila rope made in the United States is superior to any made in Canada. "We buy from Halifax and Montreal," said one; "both make good rope, but not equal to American." The other, in reply to a question, said that the Halifax company makes good cordage, and the Montreal manufacturers profess to make it equal to the American, but do not. "In what consists the difference, as all must use the same kind of hemp?" was asked. "I scarcely know, but you can distinguish the American, even by the smell. It is softer, smoother, and more pliable. The captains greatly prefer it." It may be mentioned that ship-builders in the Dominion receive a drawback of three-fourths of the duty they had paid on imported cordage, and on sail-cloth and all imported articles used in building or fitting out ships the duty paid thereon is returned, except 5 per cent. of the declared value.

Agricultural implements.—In view of the agricultural capabilities of this part of Nova Scotia and of the extensive use of farm tools therein, my inquiries as to the comparative excellence of those manufactured in the United States and in Canada were extended and continuous. The president, the secretary, and several leading members of one of the agricultural societies of Hants County, separately given, expressed in the most emphatic manner their opinion that all kinds of tools, especially mowing and other haying tools, drills, and forks of American make are superior to those made in Ontario. An intelligent farmer of Falmouth, who has traveled extensively in Europe and the United States, testified as follows: "Agricultural implements made in the United States (except plows), especially mowers and other haying tools, forks, and hoes, are better than those made in Ontario." "Why or in what respect better?"

was asked. "Better because lighter and of better wood and other material, easier running-gear, more even, less friction, and therefore more durable." Another farmer, an officer of an agricultural society, gave similar testimony. A less intelligent man than either of the preceding, but a practical and most successful farmer, who at middle age is able to retire from the business, condensed his opinion in the following terse sentence: "All agricultural tools and implements made in the United States are, without exception, of superior quality to those of Canadian make." In the township of Windsor one experienced and intelligent farmer, and one only of the large number of whom inquiries were made, said he did not know but Canadian-made tools were as good as American.

From inquiries made by the consular agents the information was gained that in every county of this consular district the superiority of American-made farm tools is asserted. One agent, whose office is in a district of great fertility and where the sale of implements of husbandry is extensive, wrote: "Agricultural implements of all kinds manufactured in the United States are very much better than those of Canadian make, and this appears to be the unanimous opinion of the people here." The last inquiry made by me was of a dealer in Wolfville who sells mowers and other agricultural machines and tools of Canadian make. His testimony is clear and explicit, as follows: "American-made tools are decidedly better than the Canadian; whatever the Americans make is made well. The iron and steel parts of mowers and other tools are perfect, and the parts fit with mathematical accuracy, while in those of Ontario make the different parts of the machinery sometimes vary, and if this variance is only the one-hundredth part of an inch it causes friction, the machine consequently runs less easily and does not last so long as the American. The wooden parts of nearly all farm tools of American make are lighter and made of better wood."

In view of the acknowledged superiority of American-made agricultural tools, most kinds of hardware, and a variety of other articles, why are the imports from the United States into this province so limited in amount? The answer can be given in a single word, because of the *tariff*. The Canadian tariff imposes a duty of from 30 to 35 per cent. ad valorem on hardware and many other manufactured articles imported not only from foreign countries but from Great Britain and its dependencies without the Dominion.

Although owing to their superior quality the agricultural and other machines and tools made in the United States are as cheap at higher prices as those of Canadian make, yet as the first cost is from 25 to 35 per cent. higher this greater outlay at first limits the sale of American-made goods.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

Although there has been a considerable increase in the volume of manufacturing industry in Nova Scotia during recent years, yet few mills or factories have been established in this consular district except at Windsor. A cotton-mill producing gray cotton is running full time; a furniture factory finds ready sale for its chairs, chamber sets, office and other furniture; an extensive iron and stove foundry, already mentioned, is working to its full capacity and finding sale for its products not only in Nova Scôtia but in the other provinces; a tannery making sole-leather of standard quality, one or more factories making doors and other building materials, comprise the principal manufacturing establishments in the town exclusive of ship-yards. In the agricultural

parts of the consular district there are barrel factories, saw and flour mills, tanneries, carding-mills, a few cheese factories, and one or two for evaporating fruit; in the township of Cornwallis two ax, one stove, and a number of barrel factories are reported; at Maitland there is an iron foundry; in some places phosphates or other fertilizers are produced, and at Hantsport and other places where ship-building is carried on there are industrial establishments allied to that industry. Boot and shoe, building-material, and other factories and mills and an iron foundry are in successful operation at Amherst, Cumberland County. These varied industries, important though they be, are outranked by the oldest and most important, that of

SHIP-BUILDING.

This is a large and important industry in this district, and was begun soon after its settlement by the English, about a century and a quarter ago. Vessels of small tonnage for the plaster and coasting trades and for fishing were built as required, and owing to the abundance and nearness of ship-timber and the low rates of wages the hulls, being iron fastened, were not costly. Sail cloth and cordage cost more than at present, but fore-and-aft and even topsail schooners took but a small quantity of canvas and duck for sails, and there was no superfluity of either standing or running rigging. This was before the introduction of chain cables, and those of hemp were not long enough to admit of anchorage in deep waters. As the masters were usually part owners, and as seamen's wages were low and the fare even in the cabins not luxurious, the vessels were run at a small expense; and I am told by residents who remember events that occurred sixty or seventy years ago that more money was made by small vessels in the plaster trade then than by those of much larger tonnage now.

The principal and probably the most successful firms in this province engaged in ship-building are in this district, and these grew from small beginnings. It is worthy of mention that Ezra Churchill & Sons, of Hantsport, and Bennett Smith & Sons, of Windsor, were not long since classed as the two most wealthy firms in the province in any business.

Hantsport, near the mouth of the Avon River, 7 miles below Windsor, and now a most enterprising village with more than one thousand inhabitants, consisted of about half a dozen houses fifty-five or sixty years ago, and then known as Halfway River, being at the mouth of a stream, so called, separating the townships of Falmouth and Horton. About that time Ezra Churchill came with little capital except youthful vigor, enterprise, and perseverance, bought a vessel or two on credit, was eminently successful, and subsequently engaged in ship-building, which business the firm of E. Churchill & Sons has continued up to and since the death of the senior partner. Successful in his own business, the electors of Falmouth sent Mr. Churchill for many years to attend to their business in the provincial legislature, and he was subsequently appointed senator for life in the Dominion Parliament.

At a comparatively recent period Mr. J. B. North settled at Hantsport, and is also a ship-builder and an extensive ship-owner.

The other large firm, Bennett Smith & Sons, of Windsor, was founded by the senior partner, now deceased, in 1838, in which year he built a brig of 300 tons, somewhat smaller than the last ship built by the firm, in 1886, which measures 1,774 tons. The business has grown to so large proportions that no less than thirty-two vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 27,212, were built by them before the close of the year 1883.

Mr. Smith's father, Mr. John Smith, was known in other parts of the county as well as in Windsor, as a skillful shipwright, and was frequently employed, some sixty or seventy years ago, to draft and superintend the building of vessels. He may therefore be properly considered the founder of this well-known firm.

LARGE SHIPS.

The vast increase in the size of vessels, and the great improvement in their finish, rig, sea-going qualities, and general adaptation to modern navigation that has taken place since the settlement of Hants County may be regarded by some scientists as illustrative of the evolution theory. From the little craft, the Harmony, of 35 tons burden, built in Falmouth more than a century ago, through all intermediate rigs and sizes to the great ship, the W. D. Lawrence, of nearly 2,600 tons, with all the modern improvements and appliances, evolution may be clearly traced and "the survival of the fittest" observed.

The largest ships built by the two leading firms ranged from about 1,400 to 1,868 tons register; these were exceeded in size by the ships above mentioned built at Maitland, Hants County, by Mr. W. D. Lawrence, recently deceased, and which measured considerably more than 2,500 tons, the largest sea-going vessel built in the British North American provinces, and, with a single exception, the largest sailing vessel ever built.

The following large ships were registered at Windsor during the year 1886, viz: One of 1,774 and one of 1,370 tons by Bennett Smith & Sons; one of 1,716 by the Eskasoni Company; one of 1,698 by E. Churchill & Sons; one of 1,664 by J. B. North, and one of 1,493 tons by William H. Mosher, an average of 1,619 tons, or more than forty-six times as large as the Harmony.

Ship-building is also carried on at Avondale and Maitland in Hants County, Kingsport, Canning, Scot's Bay, and other parts of Cornwallis; at Spencer's Island, and other places in Cumberland County. The Big Raft at Port Joggins, which is to be rebuilt in order to be successfully launched, is not properly classed as a ship, and although not the first of its kind, yet, owing to its peculiar construction and great size, will receive special mention hereafter.

During the past year the ship-building interest has not been very prosperous, the new tonnage in Hants County amounting to only 12,614 tons. The total shipping registered at the port of Windsor consists of 189 vessels of 124,048 tons, the largest tonnage of any port in the province, outranking Yarmouth slightly and Halifax largely. Including Maitland, the total registered shipping of Hants County on the 31st December, 1886, was 232 vessels of 172,816 tons. By adding the tonnage registered at the ports of Parrsboro and Amherst, in Cumberland County, the total shipping registered in this consular district aggregates 201,268 tons. More than 80,000 tons of the shipping registered in Hants County is owned or controlled by eight individuals or firms.

COST OF BUILDING SHIPS.

The cost of building three-masted schooners of from 400 to 500 tons is about $40 per ton, copper-fastened and completely fitted for sea. Messrs. Bennett Smith & Sons, of Windsor, have recently built one of 400 tons, the total cost of which was $18,000, or nearly $41 per ton. Square-rigged vessels of larger size can be built at a less cost per ton.

For example, ships and barks of over 900 tons, copper-fastened, with a full suit of and some extra sails, having all the modern improvements in windlasses, capstans, winches, &c., to rate thirteen years at French Lloyds, can be built here at from $34 to $37 per ton, and $1 per ton additional for metal sheathing.

Sails cost considerably less here than in the United States, although the sail cloth is obtained therefrom and a net duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem paid. The reduction is in the cost of labor. The total cost of a suit of sails ready to bend does not exceed 32 cents per yard, while in New York the same ship-owners have paid 40 cents per yard. The best cotton duck of the various numbers used for the sails of a large ship costs here not exceeding an average of 20½ cents per yard, and the making and furnishing everything required from 11 to 11½ cents per yard. Sail-making where everything is found costs from 5 to 6 cents per yard.

For this and other information I am indebted to Mr. C. R. Burgess, an extensive ship-builder of Wolfville, whose ship-yard is in Cornwallis, and who owns or controls eight ships, aggregating 11,472 tons.

WAGES IN SHIP-YARDS.

For the following statement showing the average rates of wages paid in the ship-yards of Windsor and vicinity, and for other information relative to ship-building, I am indebted to the Messrs. Smith:

Occupation.	Wages per day.	Occupation.	Wages per day.
Shipwrights	$1 50	Blacksmiths	$2 00
Helpers	1 00	Helpers	1 25
Ship-joiners	1 75	Riggers	2 25
Calkers	2 25	Helpers	1 25
Helpers	1 25	Unskilled laborers	1 00

MINERAL RESOURCES.

I have already referred to the leading articles of export from this district, present and prospective, and again refer to the subsurface wealth under the above general designation.

Gypsum, or plaster of Paris (sulphate of lime).—Soon after the settlement of these counties, chiefly by emigrants from the older colonies, the large deposits of gypsum were discovered in the townships of Windsor, Falmouth, Newport, and what is now Kempt, and these deposits now seem inexhaustible. This gypsum was found to be valuable also for fertilizing purposes, especially in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and the demand was supplied by small vessels that carried it to Eastport and other towns in Maine, discharging their cargoes into American vessels of large size while afloat in the harbors. (This was before the ports in this district were open to American vessels or United States ports open to vessels from here.)

To show the smallness of vessels in this trade a century ago, as compared with those now employed, it may be mentioned that the first vessel known to have been built for this trade was the Harmony, already mentioned—so small that she was hauled by oxen from the timber land on which she was built, some 2 miles, to the Avon River. This pioneer in the trade carried 35 tons of plaster; and the last cargo that left Windsor for the United States, December 15, 1886, was certified

as of 1,120 tons, equal in weight to thirty-two cargoes of the Harmony. In former years, and until the bridge across the Avon just above Windsor was built—about fifty years ago—vessels carrying 150 tons or less sailed up the Avon and were loaded in some of the creeks in close proximity to plaster quarries, which, owing to obstructions to navigation, are now valueless. The size of the fifty cargoes shipped from Windsor during the December quarter of 1886 ranged from 215 to 1,120 tons, averaging 595 tons; of these fifty vessels, eleven carried the United States flag and cargoes averaging 724 tons each.

The total export of gypsum or plaster to the United States from Hants County during the past fifty-three years amounted to 3,267,365 tons, valued at $3,150,310.

Gypsum is shipped in a lump or unground state, and is exempt from duty in the United States, but the ground and calcined are subject to an ad valorem of 20 per cent.

Limestone is abundant throughout the district, but it is not exported to any considerable extent. Intelligent farmers lament that it is not more generally used as a fertilizer, as it is peculiarly suited to the clayey soils that predominate, and may be used to advantage on some light soils.

Grindstones.—The underlying rock of the coal formation of Cumberland County furnishes immense quantities of beautiful and compact gray and buff colored grindstones. These have for a long period of years been quarried at the Joggins quarries and shipped chiefly to the United States where the superior quality of these stones is well known. The value of these exports to the United States during the year 1886 was only $9,184.

Molding sand.—On land adjoining the town of Windsor and formerly belonging to the late Judge T. C. Haliburton (author of the Clockmaker, &c.), sand of a peculiarly smooth quality has been discovered, of which a few hundred tons were shipped to Boston during the past season. It is used in molding some kinds of brass castings, and for the purpose is unexcelled.

COAL MINES.

The only extensive coal formation in this consular district is in Cumberland County, which contains, it is asserted, some of the richest coal mines in the province; and although coal has been known for a long time to exist in certain localities, yet it has been unworked until recent years.

Spring Hill.—The mines at this place produce a soft coal which "the company claims is the best soft coal in America, particularly for locomotive and domestic use." It is brought by rail to Parrsboro, where vessels are loaded, and as the price at the place of shipment is only $1 per ton, the wonder is that the demand is not greater. I am advised by the company that "the output capacity of the mine is 2,000 tons per day; that the capacity for shipping at the wharf at Parrsboro is about 300 or 400 tons per day, that vessels carrying 800 tons and drawing 16 to 18 feet of water can load there, and that vessels are loaded in turn with very little delay. The coal is suitable for the manufacture of coal gas." From other sources the information is gained that the output at the Spring Hill mines in 1886 was 468,000 tons, an increase of 118,000 tons over that in the year 1885. The output in December, 1886, is reported at 43,026 tons, and the following statement made: "The collieries are worked to their utmost capacity and give employment to upwards of 1,100 men and boys. Preparations for an increase of business

this year (1887) are making." From the consular agency I learn that the shipments of coal by water from Parrsboro amounted, in 1886, to 40,508 gross tons, against 26,205 tons in 1885, and that 15,950 tons, valued at $1 per ton, were exported to the United States in the year just closed. This is a considerable increase from preceding years, the shipments to American ports being 3,104 tons in 1883, 4,562 tons in 1884, and only 2,843 tons in 1885. Owing to the working of these mines a great impetus has been given to that part of Cumberland County; a railway from Parrsboro to the mines, 27 miles, has been built, and the town of Spring Hill developed with surprising rapidity, now eclipsing in population and enterprise older and more conservative towns.

Joggins coal mines.—These mines are at no great distance from those at Spring Hill, but the shipping place is in another direction, at Port Joggins on Cumberland Basin. The Joggins Coal Mining Association has furnished a statement of the shipments of coal from the Joggins mines during the fifteen years from 1871 to 1885, inclusive, aggregating 234,558 gross tons, a yearly average of 15,637 tons. The consular agent at Port Joggins reports: "The output of coal has been rather larger the past season than for some years, and the company expects to increase the sale of coal when the Joggins Railway is completed to the Intercolonial, which it is expected will be early next summer."

In addition to the mines above mentioned the following are named: The Boston Coal Mining Company intends to open their mines at River Hebert, whence they can ship coal by vessels in summer, and at all times by the Joggins Railway, which will give the towns along the Intercolonial a supply of good coal. Mr. Patrick, a practical mining engineer, has a valuable coal claim close to the Joggins Railway which he is about to open up.

Miners' wages.—Coal miners at the Joggins mines are usually paid by the box or the cubic yard, and earn from $1.25 to $2 per day. At the Spring Hill mines surfacemen receive from $1 to $1.25 per day. Pitmen are paid 37½ cents per box, taking out from 4 to 5 boxes per day and earning from $1.50 to $1.87.

Manganese ore.—A quality superior to any found in the United States, it is believed, is found in large quantities in the townships of Walton and Maitland in the eastern part of Hants County. The shipments of this ore have been chiefly from Walton, where E. Churchill & Sons and others have valuable mines. A company has been recently formed to develop the manganese properties at or near "Moose Brook," where there are known to be valuable deposits. The relative prices will indicate the superior quality of the ore shipped from this county. In Pittsburgh, Pa., the quotations range from $10 to $15 per ton; at Walton the average declared value of this ore exported to the United States exceeds $72 per ton. The further development of these valuable deposits in Eastern Hants will be observed with interest, and a special report thereon will be made in the early future.

Other minerals.—Considerable interest has been excited by the discovery of antimony in Rawdon, Hants County, in which township there has recently been a small yield of gold.

EDWARD YOUNG,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Windsor, Nova Scotia, January 24, 1887.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CHATHAM.

Report of Commercial Agent Eddy.

Within the limits of this consular district the resources are chiefly agricultural. The soil is of great richness and of unusual depth. It is one of the finest grain-growing districts in Canada. Fall and spring wheat and all other cereals of the choicest quality are grown in lavish abundance. It is the only locality in Canada where corn and white beans are successfully grown. The soil is generally strong clay loam on the timber lands, and a black vegetable mold with clay subsoil on the prairies. No better proof of the richness of the agricultural resources of the locality can be adduced than a reference to the shipping returns in 1884 and 1885. The estimate of the produce dealers puts the shipment of wheat from the county of Kent alone, which comprises the largest part of the consular district, at 1,200,000 bushels, the greater portion manufactured into flour; 100,000 bushels barley, 250,000 bushels white beans, 150,000 bushels corn, 500,000 bushels oats, 25,000 bushels clover seed, 15,000 hogs, 5,000 pounds dead poultry, 500,000 dozen eggs, and hundreds of car loads of horses and live stock. Of the above shipments about the following proportions are exported to the United States: Wheat and flour, 20 per cent.; barley, 60 per cent.; beans, 75 per cent.; corn, 10 per cent.; oats, 10 per cent.; clover seed, 50 per cent.; poultry, 75 per cent.; eggs, 90 per cent.; horses and live stock, 80 per cent.

There is an increase in the acreage sown with fall wheat this season. The drought of the summer and the low prices have deterred a good many farmers from sowing as much as usual, but, on the other hand, the failure of spring wheat in many places led others to try a greater breadth of winter wheat. With few exceptions the grain has made remarkable progress, and is in fine condition to withstand the hardships of winter. In some localities 40 bushels per acre of fall wheat is reported as an average crop, and a particular yield 47 bushels per acre, and several reports are made of a yield of 30 bushels per acre. Except in a few places, where there was too much rain, the quality of the grain is far above the average. Tests of weights seem to have given very satisfactory results. One case from Harwich, Kent County, of 68 pounds to the bushel is reported, and a number of returns mention weight in excess of standard.

Barley.—Barley has been a fairly successful crop. The rains in some localities have caused more or less discoloration. Still the proportion of number one will compare favorably with other years. In nearly all cases where the grain was early enough to escape the early fall rains, the sample is remarkably good and the yield somewhat above the average.

The oat crop of this section appears to be at least a full average both in yield and quality.

Rye was a fair average crop in the district, and appears to be generally satisfactory both as to quality and yield.

Peas.—Over the whole of this district there is a remarkable uniformity in the report as to this year's crop. Very good and no bugs, is the universal report.

Beans.—In Kent and Essex Counties beans have been a very successful crop, though kept back to some extent by the severe drought. The sample is good, the crop harvested in good condition. Outside of this district there are few beans grown in Canada. I would call your attention to the table published in this report showing the amount of beans grown in this district. The average price paid during the past year was $1.10 per bushel.

Sorghum.—Sorghum was never very extensively cultivated in Ontario, and at present it seems to be steadily declining in favor, owing chiefly to the comparative failure of the crop for the last few years. This year's crop is sufficiently doubtful in its product to justify the anticipation of a still further decline in the small acreage now sown, though some farmers in Essex and Kent report a fair yield. The quantity grown elsewhere in the province of Ontario is so small that no report is made of it.

Field roots.—Potatoes this year have been an unsatisfactory crop in most parts of this district. The drought contributed largely to the failure of the crop. The growth of the potato plant was very much retarded by the dry weather of early summer, and it was only under exceptional circumstances that they were able to contend with this adverse influence. It is worthy of notice that special care in preparation of the soil before planting and cultivation afterwards was rewarded by superior crops.

Turnips, mangels, and carrots are, with very few exceptions, reported on most favorably.

Clover seed is another staple peculiar to this section, and is raised in large quantities.

The following table shows the area and produce of the different kinds of grain raised in the counties of Kent and Essex, Ontario, in the year 1886:

Description.	Essex.		Kent.	
	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*
Fall wheat	32,138	712,178	63,567	1,390,846
Spring wheat	1,744	25,288	3,456	61,932
Barley	2,894	80,540	4,954	141,883
Oats	28,852	1,253,908	32,616	1,422,384
Rye	664	13,751	541	9,976
Peas	4,399	82,217	12,878	207,739
Corn	31,294	2,347,050	26,544	1,928,422
Buckwheat	660	17,932	875	18,818
Beans	483	12,075	12,069	267,932

AVERAGE PRODUCTION.

Table showing the average produce of crops per acre in Essex and Kent Counties in the year 1886.

Description.	Essex.	Kent.	Description.	Essex.	Lent.
Fall wheat ..... bushels..	22.2	21.9	Buckwheat ..... bushels..	27.2	21.5
Spring wheat ..... do....	14.5	17.9	Beans ..... do....	25.0	22.2
Barley ..... do....	27.8	28.6	Hay and clover ..... tons..	1.43	1.25
Oats ..... do....	43.5	43.6	Potatoes ..... bushels..	90.2	117.8
Rye ..... do....	20.7	18.4	Mangel-wurzes ..... do....	500.0	552.1
Peas ..... do ...	18.7	23.1	Carrots ..... do....	256.7	332.2
Corn (in ear) ..... do....	75.0	72.7	Turnips ..... do....	338.8	335.8

COMPARATIVE YIELD OF CROPS.

In the following table is presented the yield per acre of wheat, barley, and oats in Ontario and eight of the principal grain-growing States of the American Union for the five years 1882–'86:

Description.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Fall wheat:	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Ontario	20.4	24.5	24.0	10.6	26.3
Ohio	15.7	8.1	15.3	9.5	16.7
Michigan	16.3	20.0	14.0	12.0	17.3
Indiana	15.1	10.8	13.2	10.4	15.7
Illinois	13.1	9.2	12.6	10.0	16.0
New York	17.0	15.5	16.5	11.0	18.7
Pennsylvania	13.0	10.0	15.0	13.5	15.5
Spring wheat:					
Ontario	16.5	11.4	20.2	16.6	16.5
Iowa	12.5	11.2	12.5	12.7	11.0
Minnesota	12.6	11.5	16.1	13.2	13.3
Barley:					
Ontario	26.5	27.7	27.3	24.3	28.6
Ohio	27.0	20.5	26.0	21.0	19.9
Michigan	22.5	27.0	23.0	21.0	25.2
Indiana	21.0	12.5	23.0	20.4	24.0
Illinois	22.0	22.3	24.0	26.0	22.5
New York	22.0	22.0	23.0	24.5	25.0
Pennsylvania	18.0	18.5	19.0	25.0	23.5
Iowa	22.5	23.0	23.0	23.6	21.7
Minnesota	23.0	23.8	26.4	24.0	23.3
Oats:					
Ontario	36.2	35.8	38.9	38.5	36.4
Ohio	33.0	34.5	29.0	34.0	28.0
Michigan	30.0	35.5	32.0	36.7	33.3
Indiana	30.8	31.5	30.0	30.5	27.0
Illinois	31.6	32.7	33.0	33.0	37.4
New York	29.0	28.0	30.0	32.0	34.2
Pennsylvania	32.1	27.0	28.0	33.0	27.8
Iowa	34.3	32.5	32.0	36.0	31.8
Minnesota	34.5	34.7	35.3	37.0	40.0

Apples.—The apple crop, the most important of the fruits of Ontario, has been fairly good. In general the trees have borne most freely in this district, while in the central portion of Ontario the crop has been a comparative failure. From this district thousands of barrels are being shipped to the United States and England. Prices are rather low, though profitable, the average price reported as paid to farmers in this locality being $1 per barrel, and sales to ship have been made as high as $2.50 per barrel. The estimated crop for 1886 is 40,000 barrels in Kent County alone.

LIVE STOCK.

At present the condition of live stock throughout this section is on the whole very encouraging. Cattle, sheep, and hogs are, as a rule, in high condition for commencing the winter, and if the prevailing low prices do not tempt farmers to winter too many animals for the feed they have, the outlook may be regarded as very favorable. The tendency, however, appears to be to hold live stock for higher prices, and as the supply of hay and straw is generally light, it is possible that such a large amount of rough stock may be thrown on the market in the latter part of the winter or early spring as will bring about a severe decline in prices.

DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The severe droughts of the season have seriously affected the cheese and butter production, although from reports gathered from this section I should say the production was about one-fourth less than the average. I am inclined to think the majority of the farmers pay more attention to beef production than to dairying. One great reason for this is the difficulty of securing efficient domestic servants at any reasonable price. The average farmer's wife has quite enough to do without taking upon herself the cares of a dairy. Wherever creameries have been introduced thus far they appear to have been very generally approved by the farmers, as stockmen prefer to dispose of their cream and feed the skim milk on the farm. The price of butter the past year has ranged from 16 to 18 cents, and 10 to 12 cents for cheese. The cattle mostly raised in this section are Shorthorns. They, with their grades, are so much in favor with farmers that for many years they were almost the only improved cattle known in Canada. Holsteins have been but recently introduced in this part of Ontario. It appears that they have found unusual favor with farmers in this section. Herefords are not raised to any extent in this locality. Polled cattle are being introduced, and several herds are owned in the county of Kent. Ayrshires, Jerseys, Holsteins, and Shorthorns are invariably favored in this part of Ontario.

MINERALS.

The mineral production is chiefly petroleum. The official returns, 1884, give the raw product at 550,000 barrels, and its value $1,210,000. The number of wells operated, 2,200; number of refineries in operation, 9. Salt has been struck near Bothwell at a considerable distance, and the brine is said to be full strength of 100 degrees.

This is equal to the best wells in Canada, and the industry is probably on the eve of great development. It is estimated that one cord of good body wood will produce, boiled down, 12 barrels of salt; the average value is 70 to 80 cents per barrel.

STAVES, HOOPS, AND HEADING.

This industry has grown to large proportions. Numerous mills have been erected in different parts of the district, giving profitable employment to thousands of people, and throwing thousands of dollars into the hands of the owners of hitherto worthless elm timber, besides materially assisting the farmer in clearing his land. I herewith annex a detailed report of the mills in this section, giving the amount invested in the plant, the amount of capital required to operate the same, number of men employed and wages paid, and the entire output of the mills.

It is estimated that 50,000,000 feet, board measure, of elm timber is annually exported from Western Ontario into the United States, and on which no duty is paid, said timber being entirely used in the man ufacture of cooperage stock.

Under the duty of 10 per cent. on elm staves only about 17 to 20 per cent. of the total output of the mills in this district goes to the United States for consumption; the balance is used for the Canadian and European market.

The duty of 35 per cent. on hoops and heading prohibits shipment for consumption to the United States. All the hoops and heading manufactured here are used for Canadian and European trade.

The following table will give the number of mills engaged in manufacturing cooperage stock, the amount of capital invested in the plants, the number of men employed, the average wages paid, skilled and unskilled labor, the amount of capital required to carry on the business, and the entire output of the mills:

Number of mills	25
Amount of capital invested in the plants	$348,000
Number of men employed	1,255
Amount paid skilled labor, per day	$2 00
Amount paid unskilled labor, per day	1 20
Amount of capital required to carry on business	696,000
Entire output of mills	820,500

The manufacturers of cooperage stock in this consular district have petitioned the minister of finance for the Dominion of Canada to ask Parliament to put an export duty on elm logs, elm stave-bolts, and basswood heading-bolts, for the following reasons:

(1) That each year there is exported from the above-mentioned district large quantities of elm saw-logs, elm stave-bolts, and basswood heading-bolts, which are taken just across the international boundary between Canada and United States and there manufactured into staves, hoops, and heading.

(2) That by the process of manufacture of such staves, hoops, and heading the value of the raw material from which they are taken is enhanced more than three fold, and when this raw material is taken to the United States to be manufactured Canada is losing the advantage of having it manufactured here; loses at least double the value of such raw material.

(3) That the duty charged by the United States upon cooperage material imported from Canada is as follows: Upon hoops, 35 per cent., upon staves 10 per cent., and upon heading 35 per cent., and manufacturers here are compelled to pay duties at those rates upon such prices for said cooperage stock as the officials at Washington see fit to fix, irrespective of the actual values or market prices here.

(4) That by having to pay such duties, and by having to pay duties upon the prices fixed at Washington, the manufacturers here are placed at a great disadvantage in the American market in competing with the manufacturers across the international border who get their raw material in Canada at the same rates as the manufacturers here, and escape paying any duties by manufacturing in Michigan.

(5) That at present about five times as much cooperage raw material is exported as is manufactured in Canada, and unless something is done to check the export of such raw material the whole supply will be gone from said counties in five years.

(6) That owing to the large number of cooperage mills now erected in Western Canada, and the competition thereby engendered, checking the export of raw material would not have a tendency to permanently depreciate the value of such logs and bolts.

Your petitioners submit that the cooperage industry is as deserving of protection at the hands of the Government as any other industry carried on in Canada, and they pray that it may be protected and fostered by the imposition of an export duty upon elm saw-logs, elm stave-bolts, and basswood heading-bolts.

JAMES EDDY,
Consular Agent, Chatham.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Chatham, Ontario, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending the 31st December, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
Animals	$21,993 20	$12,824 00	$14,729 50	$12,972 00	$62,518 70
Apples	.....	11,333 23	.....	.....	11,333 23
Beans	9,404 05	87,910 20	6[illegible],441 88	10,723 89	177,480 02
Bran	1,037 02	2,831 42	.....	1,350 50	5,218 94
Barley	1,155 38	24,988 43	1,526 30	2,537 40	30,207 51
Charcoal	5,031 00	4,997 00	1,579 50	1,979 50	13,387 00
Cord-wood	2,370 00	4,099 20	731 10	2,485 75	9,686 05
Eggs	19,066 59	32,791 04	1,306 96	19,561 81	72,726 40
Hay	390 00	.....	1,471 00	4,745 65	6,606 65
Hides and furs	.....	.....	.....	2,556 84	2,556 84
Lumber	14,697 29	3,207 27	8,434 81	10,875 76	37,215 13
Logs	7,978 00	2,786 88	.....	7,150 60	17,910 48
Poultry	.....	.....	861 30	.....	861 30
Staves, bolts, and headings	59,690 59	19,210 60	13,332 16	52,056 48	144,289 83
Ship planks	5,459 52	4,940 00	5,220 00	3,269 96	18,889 48
Settlers' effects	7,379 00	4,406 00	7,650 00	6,705 00	26,140 00
Wool	5,395 26	.....	.....	.....	5,395 26
Miscellaneous	662 04	1,485 32	2,023 00	709 95	4,880 31
Total	161,703 94	217,610 59	128,307 51	139,681 09	647,303 13
Total for preceding year	113,032 40	154,689 60	134,986 48	89,537 97	492,246 45
Decrease	.....	.....	6,678 97	.....	6,678 97
Increase	48,671 54	62,920 99	.....	50,143 12	161,735 65

Statement showing the value of dutiable imports from the United States to the consular district of Chatham, Ontario, during the four quarters of the year ending the 31st December, 1886.

Articles.	Total.	Articles.	Total.
Agricultural implements, builders' hardware, and machinery	$18,184	India-rubber and gutta-percha	$1,919
Animals of all kinds	591	Leather, and manufactures of	992
Books, paper, and stationery	9,455	Lard, meat, hams, and bacon	5,337
Buttons	525	Marble and slabs	1,502
Bricks (fine) and drain tile	1,190	Musical instruments	2,954
Coal	27,716	Oils of all kinds	2,490
Carpeting	1,104	Potatoes and vegetables of all kinds	1,233
Carriages and carts of all kinds	2,131	Silk, and manufactures of	2,392
Cotton, and manufactures of	11,812	Stone (rough) for building	4,317
Earthen and glass ware	2,000	Wheat and provisions of all kinds	3,377
Furniture	2,649	Tobacco and cigars	240
Fish and oysters	3,506	Miscellaneous articles	3,824
Fruits and nuts	5,592	Wool, and manufactures of	5,160
Hats of all kinds	1,687	Total	123,879

Statement showing the value of free imports into the consular district of Chatham, Ontario, from the United States during the four quarters of the year ending the 31st December, 1886.

Articles.	Total.	Articles.	Total.
Animals	8,917	Miscellaneous	15,020
Agricultural products	377		
Manufactured goods	6,859	Total	31,173

FORT ERIE.

Report of Consul Whelan.

The consular district of Fort Erie, forming a portion of the Niagara Peninsula of Southern Ontario, lies along Lake Erie and the Niagara River, and is almost purely an agricultural district. The Ontario government takes great interest in the agricultural progress of the province. There is established and maintained at Guelph an agricultural college, with a full staff of professors and an experimental farm, thus combining theory and practice, and giving to the students every facility for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the science and intelligent practice of agriculture. There is also the bureau of industries, as well as various agricultural societies holding frequent fairs, giving to agriculture an impetus which is very sensibly felt.

The assessed rural area of this district is 907,463 acres, of which 280,992 acres are partially wooded; but the timber and hard wood for fuel are pretty well culled out, and it is no longer, as formerly, the source of an immense supply for Buffalo and other United States ports. The rural population amounts to 65,000, while the dwellers in the various towns and villages scattered through the district number about 25,000.

The farm lands of the district are valued at $31,226,921, the buildings thereon being worth $10,599,846, and the farming implements $2,698,740; while the live stock is estimated at $5,285,127, being an increase in farm property of $1,628,027 in one year.

The live stock of the whole province of Ontario is now set down at $107,208,935, and its total farm wealth of land, buildings, implements, and stock at $989,497,911; an increase in one year of about $32,000,000.

CROPS.

The wheat crop of the province of Ontario for 1886 was not up to that of the previous year; and although 12,000 acres more of fall wheat were sown for 1836 crop than for 1885, yet the yield of 1886 was about 4,000,000 bushels less than that of 1885, and averaged 20.4 bushels to the acre, as against 24.5 bushels in the preceding year. The total yield in the province for 1886 of both fall and spring wheat was 27,589,695 bushels. The total area of wheat sown in this district was 97,645 acres; the yield was 1,580,900 bushels, averaging 17 bushels to the acre of fall wheat and but 13 bushels of spring wheat.

Successive thaws and heavy frosts, and consequent winter-killing, thinned out and destroyed the plants to a great extent; but a favorable summer and harvest did much for those left, and the crop in point of quality is first class, the berry being well matured, plump, and perfect.

The barley crop of the province is a fair yield, though not up to the product per acre of last year, owing somewhat to the long summer drought. The weather was very favorable for harvesting, and the grain is for the most part bright and in good condition. The yield throughout the province reaches 20,000,000 bushels, exceeding the crop of last year by 3,000,000 bushels. The product of this district amounts to 556,148 bushels.

The oat crop of the province seems to be a fair average as to yield and quality, aggregating 58,665,608 bushels, and being an average of 36 bushels to the acre. This district suffered some by reason of spring rains and summer droughts, and but some 2,090,000 bushels were harvested here.

Peas were very largely cultivated throughout Ontario, and the crop amounted to 16,043,734 bushels, this district contributing thereto 838,000 bushels. The bug, the old time pest of the pea crop, seems to be disappearing. The yield of 1886 was large, and the sample is said to be unusually good.

In this consular district beans have fallen out of favor as a field crop, owing to the decline in price. They have been grown only in small patches, and their export has been somewhat limited.

The counties of Kent and Elgin, lying along the shores of Lake Erie, are the bean-growing counties of the province, and yielded this year more than all the other counties put together. The crop throughout Ontario is fair both as to quality and quantity, and amounts to 482,072 bushels, being 15,000 bushels below the yield of 1885. Of this total there were raised in this district but about 17,000 bushels.

LIVE STOCK.

Great interest is taken in this country in the improvement of the breeds of live stock. The breeds of horses chiefly favored are the Clydesdale, the Shire, and the Percheron. These, especially the Clydesdale, seem to be in great demand by American purchasers, who think that the climate and the manner of feeding make the Canadian horses more serviceable than those obtained from the Western States. In the latter part of 1886 there were in the province of Ontario a total of 569,649 horses, being 10,000 more than in 1885. Of this total 300,682 were working horses, 161,967 unbroken horses, and 107,000 were breeding mares. It may be of some importance to importers and others to note that breeding mares exceed in number those of 1885 by 11,037, and that there were 10,708 unbroken horses more than in that year.

The neat cattle of this section have fortunately escaped all contagious or infectious diseases. The popular breeds are the Shorthorns, the Ayrshires, the Jerseys, and the Holsteins. Choice of these is made with reference to the particular use to which the farmer desires to put his stock; thus it will be said, Shorthorns for beef, Jerseys for butter, Ayrshires for cheese, while some prefer the Shorthorn grades for all purposes combined.

Up to August, 1886, there were in the province 2,108,173 neat cattle, 41,693 in excess of 1885. Of these 14,414 were working cattle, 746,897 milch cows, 418,079 store cattle over two years, and 838,783 young and other cattle.

The total number of neat cattle of all kinds in this district is about 100,000.

The year appears to have been a fairly good one for sheep, but the low price of wool has tended to discourage their raising to some extent, and as a consequence we find their number 144,656 less than in 1885.

The whole number of sheep and lambs of all breeds and ages in the province in 1886 was 1,610,949. To that number this district contributed 81,175.

The total clip of coarse and fine wool in the province for 1886 amounted to 5,547,867 pounds, being 690,473 pounds less than the average produc-

tion for the four preceding years. As to the quality of the clip, 4,480,-923 pounds were coarse, and 1,066,944 pounds fine wool. Of this yield 273,565 pounds were sheared in the district of Fort Erie.

Poultry forms quite an item of export to the United States; and in 1886 Ontario possessed of all descriptions, in round numbers, 7,000,000, an increase of more than half a million over 1885. To make this aggregate were turkeys, 522,714; geese, 493,756; all other fowls, 5,952,445. Of these feathered millions this district is to be credited with 500,000.

The dairy interests seem to be in a prosperous condition, many cheese factories have been built, and are turning out large and increasing quantities of cheese. Creameries are also in operation, to which the farmers send their cream instead of having butter made at home.

Heretofore the farmers' wives or servants made their own butter; but the difficulty was that no two farmers made exactly the same quality of butter; and though all the butter might be good, it differed in consistence, in some minor qualities, and nearly always in color, and, when mixed, gave the whole mass an "unevenness," which raised doubts as to its quality and injured its marketing. The creamery system, it is claimed, will, by producing a good and "even" sample, obviate these difficulties, and give Canadian butter a standing in foreign markets which it has not heretofore had.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Labor-saving agricultural implements are being very generally introduced, and mowers, reapers, self-binders, horse-rakes, and other field machines are becoming plenty. Every farmer would have a self-binder if he could buy it at what he calls a reasonable price. But the complaint is that Canadian manufacturers have entered into a combination to keep up the prices, and, farmers being unwilling to come to their figures, but few binders have been sold this season. They do say that if self-binders could be had at about $150 the old reapers would be cast aside, and nearly every farmer would have a binder.

Quære: If, with 35 per cent. duty, anything could be done by American manufacturers.

For the harvest months field labor is paid at the rate of about a dollar and a quarter a day with board. The average wages of farm hands by the year with board are $155, and without board $255; and by the month $17 and $27.

MINING.

Rock gypsum is found on the Grand River, in this district, and is quarried and mined to some extent, the output in this vicinity being about 5,000 tons per annum. Most of this gypsum is white and pure, and is ground into land plaster, and sold principally in Ontario, the duty preventing its exportation, while the rock gypsum, which is free, is exported to the United States to some extent. I find by the report on agriculture and the arts that a new industry has been established in connection with the gypsum works of this section—the manufacture of alabastine. This article is produced from rock gypsum found in the mines near Cayuga, on the Grand River. It is used for painting, and takes the place of kalsomine. It is claimed by the manufacturers that as a first coating under oil paint on wood, brick, or any other outside surface where paint is used, the saving in expense will be fully one-half,

TRADE.

The imports, all from the United States, for the year ending December 31, 1886, were:

Dutiable goods	$518,386
Free goods	14,972
Total	533,358
Amount of duties collected	110,631 43

The total imports for the year 1886, at the port of Fort Erie, exceeded those of 1885 by $138,002, while the free goods imported were $39,298 less, and consisted almost solely of the personal effects of immigrants, there being only about $1,000 worth of all other property. The imports consisted chiefly of the following:

Coal, anthracite and bituminous	$360,417
Kerosene oil	34,387
Oil barrel s	10,465
Oysters in bulk and in can s	55,462

The duties collected were $29,249 greater in amount than those of the preceding year.

On the New York side of the Niagara the use of seines is prohibited under a penalty of $25, and the law is enforced; on the Canadian side the inspector of fisheries rents to private individuals the fishing grounds from the bank of the river to its center, and they daily haul their nets and scoop up almost all the fish and take them over to the Buffalo market free of duty, as "fresh fish for immediate consumption." Upon the oysters entered at this port during the year there were collected duties to the amount of $5,966.75; the oysters were fresh and for immediate consumption.

Exports for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles and whither exported.	Value.	Articles and whither exported.	Value.
United States:		Great Britain:	
Produce of the mines	$12,653	Animals and produce	$1,800
Produce of the fisheries	1,623	Agricultural products	3,187
Produce of the forests	140,510	Manufactures	612
Animals and produce	1,455,807		
Agricultural products	904,817		5,599
Manufactures	60,696	Grand total	2,584,539
Total	2,578,938		

The exports of animals and their produce for the year 1886 were $236,769 more than for the year 1885, and of agricultural products $277,058, the total exports being $517,520 in excess of the previous year.

Three steam vessels carry on a regular ferrying business between this port and Buffalo and Black Rock, viz, the Steinhoff and the Watertown, two Canadian bottoms, and the Niagara, a United States vessel.

Expor s declared at this consulate during 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Ashes			$1,050 00	$50 00	$1,100 00
Beans				873 90	873 90
Barley	$13,071 32	$4,399 24	1,508 50	1,740 00	20,719 06
Bran	444 00	329 40		336 15	1,109 55
Breeding animals	4,625 00	2,335 00	2,277 00	3,845 00	13,082 00
Building brick		782 60	568 00		1,350 60
Butter				655 31	655 31
Cattle	2,677 00	3,594 00	3,704 00	11,970 95	21,945 95
Cord-wood			635 00	225 00	860 00
Eggs		1,293 70	1,950 41	1,564 62	4,808 73
Furs		491 75			491 75
Gypsum		337 00	281 85		618 85
Glue stock		304 21		119 50	423 71
Horses	6,777 50	17,035 00	6,413 00	3,962 00	34,187 50
Hay	493 51				493 51
Lumber	4,578 16	20,065 91	40,885 04	22,931 46	88,460 57
Oil barrels	163 20		45 00		208 20
Oil (cod-liver)		517 50	640 40		1,157 90
Personal effects	4,969 00	2,046 00	623 00	352 00	7,990 00
Poultry	165 00			699 50	864 50
Sheep and lambs	3,195 00		1,689 50	6,820 45	11,704 95
Timber	375 79	6,183 08	34,766 47	3,319 01	44,644 35
Wheat		17,865 00	13,210 00	32,945 00	64,020 00
Miscellaneous	104 40	713 29	977 45	370 19	2,165 33
Total in United States gold	41,638 88	78,292 68	111,224 62	92,780 04	323,936 22
Total preceding year	32,578 00	80,677 00	74,612 12	102,129 32	289,996 44
Increase	9,060 88		36,612 50		33,939 78
Decrease		2,384 32		9,349 28	

JAMES WHELAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Fort Erie, Canada, February 11, 1887.

GUELPH.

Report of Consul Childs.

The city of Guelph has recently voted one hundred and seventy-five thousand ($175,000) dollars to build 12 miles of railroad, connecting the city with the Canadian Pacific Railway system, the branch to be operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 40 per cent. of the gross receipts from all sources to be paid to the city. This connection cannot fail to be of great advantage to this community, and to make it one of the best points in the province of Ontario for the marketing of produce and the establishment of manufacturing enterprises. It will also serve to make this port of much more importance as a consumer of American merchandise, and also as a port of export for Canadian produce to the United States.

Since my last report the trade and commerce of this consular district has shown a marked improvement. The manufacturers have had a very prosperous year, several factories being far behind their orders. There is a growing disposition among some of them to find a market in the United States for their product.

The consumption of ladies' American boots and shoes, and ladies' and gent's rubbers and overshoes, I think I can safely say, has more than doubled in the last year. There seems to be very little demand for boots or shoes for men's wear.

The amount of imports from the United States for the year ending December 31, 1886, is $533,191, showing an increase over 1885 of $35,055.

This amount by no means shows the consumption of American goods in this consular district, as there are several other Canadian customs districts where merchandise is entered for consumption in this consular district, the amount of which it is impossible for me to ascertain.

The declared exports at this port for the year ending December 31, 1886, show an increase over the previous year of $72,297.42.

The number of animals exported for consumption in 1886 (including cattle, sheep, and horses) is 75,182, valued at $324,498.58, showing an increase over 1885 of 16,181, and of value of $46,557.88.

The number of animals for breeding purposes (including cattle, sheep, horses, and swine) is 341, valued at $24,941, showing an increase over 1885 of 168 animals, and of value of $4,439.

Barley being the article of greatest export shows a total of 379,711 bushels, valued at $216,323.74, showing an increase over 1885 of 81,055 bushels, and of value of $39,795.46. Barley in this section is this year above the average in weight and color.

Buttons are a considerable article of export, the amount for this year being 57,679 gross, valued at $29,529.36, showing an increase over 1885 of 1,704 gross, but a decrease in value of $5,362.22.

The shipment of eggs for the same period was 1,336,180 dozen, valued at $202,626.70, showing an increase over 1885 of 75,707 dozen and of value of $11,237.78.

The number of emigrants from this consular district for the year ending December 31, 1886, is 488, 167 going to Michigan, 78 to New York, 44 to Pennsylvania, 30 to Ohio, and the rest mostly going to States farther west.

JAMES U. CHILDS,
Consul.

GUELPH, *February* 1, 1887.

Statement showing the declared value of exports from the consular district of Guelph to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.	Preceding year.	Increase, +; decrease, —.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.			
Animals for breeding purposes	$11,005 00	$5,294 00	$7,468 00	$1,174 00	$24,941 00	$20,502 00	+$4,439 00
Ashes	653 51	1,313 37	1,252 18	232 00	3,451 06	2,950 50	+500 56
Barley	89,114 44	15,760 03	2,850 00	108,599 27	216,323 74	176,528 28	+39,795 46
Bran	4,251 00	2,632 37	4,310 00	5,168 25	16,361 62	4,940 50	+11,421 12
Buttons, vegetable ivory	9,663 28	11,502 90	4,456 16	3,907 52	29,529 86	34,892 08	—5,362 22
Cattle and calves	4,471 48	2,828 00	49,410 15	58,422 85	115,132 48	112,794 75	+ 2,337 73
Eggs	2,240 00	40,336 50	44,335 50	115,714 70	202,626 70	191,388 92	+11,237 78
Hay	3,570 75	3,487 00	.....	.....	7,057 75	1,871 09	+5,186 66
Horses	27,262 00	12,206 00	80 00	2,637 50	42,185 50	25,068 50	+17,117 00
Household goods	12,032 20	5,933 20	7,304 26	6,674 40	31,943 05	24,480 75	+7,462 30
Lambs and sheep	5,115 50	721 00	94,480 50	66,868 60	167,180 60	140,077 45	+27,103 15
Lumber	1,819 75	459 00	3,369 21	2,767 26	8,415 22	5,376 21	+3,039 01
Machines	3,256 62	3,827 66	3,113 89	4,848 42	15,046 59	12,184 56	+2,862 03
Ma't	4,302 86	2,646 00	4,984 93	12,017 47	23,951 26	56,924 73	—32,973 47
Organs	839 00	330 00	2,250 00	1,605 00	5,024 00	19,065 00	—14,041 00
Peas	3,208 46	8,546 00	1,226 00	2,592 20	15,572 68	14,756 04	+816 64
Peas, split	9,993 00	4,974 75	4,589 25	9,017 65	28,574 65	43,823 00	—15,248 35
Tow	3,584 00	1,792 00	.....	.....	5,376 00	6,357 38	—981 38
Turnips	2,100 32	146 00	.....	7,269 06	9,515 38	6,660 83	+2,854 55
Wool	.....	3,913 23	924 44	6,946 25	11,783 92	.....	+11,783 92
Sundries	2,892 86	954 79	2,149 80	2,647 82	8,645 27	15,698 34	—7,053 07
Total	201,376 05	129,602 80	238,554 26	419,105 22	988,638 33	.....	.....
Total for preceding year	196,458 48	124,299 07	252,569 91	343,013 45	.....	916,340 91	.....
Increase	4,917 57	5,303 73	.....	76,091 77	86,313 07	.....	+147,956 91
Decrease	.....	.....	14,015 65	.....	14,015 65	.....	—75,659,49

HAMILTON.

Report of Consul Roberts.

AGRICULTURE.

The best portion of this province for profitable husbandry is embraced within this consular district, noted for its meadow and pasture lands, its root crops, and abundant yield of the cereals—barley, wheat, corn, and oats. The acreage and estimated crop produce of the province are presented in the following table:

Cereals.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.
Fall wheat	886,402	18,057,794	20.4
Spring wheat	577,465	9,527,783	16.5
Barley	735,478	19,695,830	26.8
Oats	1,621,901	58,231,517	35.9
Rye	67,779	1,146,371	16.9
Peas	703,936	16,452,255	23.4

Compared with the average of the past four years, the fall wheat this year is 120,000 acres and 3,219,224 bushels less; the spring wheat, 96,119 acres and 1,255,118 bushels less; the barley, 9,448 acres and 107,987 bushels more; the rye, 70,995 acres and 1,205,080 bushels less, and the peas 123,789 acres and 4,107,846 bushels more. Of spring wheat, barley, oats, and peas the growth was visibly arrested at one time, but a succession of showers in July saved them from serious harm.

Barley.—The barley product of this district goes almost entirely to the United States—Canadian barley being in demand and commanding 10 cents per bushel more than the American, which about balances the duty levied upon Canadian barley imported into the United States. Next to wool, barley is the most important article of export from this district. A slight decrease is shown in the shipments this year, indicating a falling off in product, but the promise of an average harvest indicates a prospective increased exportation for 1886–'87. Invoices verified at this consulate show comparative shipments for three years past as follows:

Exports for year ending September 30, 1884	$284,264 33
Exports for year ending September 30, 1885	424,578 34
Increase	140,314 01
Exports for year ending September 30, 1886	400,661 86
Decrease	23,916 48

Wheat.—The wheat harvest will be below the average, owing to a protracted drought during the spring months. Frequent midsummer rains enhanced the prospect for the fall crop. The breadth of wheat land sown last fall was 962,753 acres, but the injury by winter exposure compelled the resowing or the plowing up of many thousands of acres. The remaining acres in crop produced an estimated yield of 18,057,794 bushels. The acreage is evidently increasing throughout the Dominion. In Manitoba the acreage sown this year was 450,000, against 94,000 four years ago—a fivefold increase in four years. In this province the straw was short, owing to the drought in June in the fall wheat districts, but the heads were well filled, and the quality of the grain is reported

excellent. The reaping season began about the middle of July, and nearly the whole of the crop was safely housed by the end of the month. The great drought area of the Mississippi Valley appears to have included Ontario about as far eastward as the meridian of Port Hope, and all the spring crops were affected to some extent.

Corn and oats.—Timely showers in June and July materially improved the prospect for these grains, though the yield will not be up to the average. The yield of vegetables has been fair, especially of tomatoes, many thousand bushels of which have been canned by the Hamilton Canning Company.

Fruits.—The entire peach crop of the province was winter-killed and is a failure. The yield of small fruits has been good, though reduced by insect ravages. The lake counties have sustained some losses in apples, pears, and plums from the same cause.

LIVE STOCK.

The numbers of farm stock reported to the bureau of agriculture this year are: Horses, 569,649; cattle, 2,018,173; sheep, 1,610,949; hogs, 860,125; poultry, 6,968,915. The number of sheep is 144,666 less than last year. In each of the other classes there is an increase. The exportation of horses and cattle from this district to the United States aggregated for the year ending September 30, 1886, a valuation of $62,989.35, of which sum $22,239 was for thoroughbred stallions and bulls, and brood mares of various grades. The horses exported are generally of the Clydesdale breed, and the cattle chiefly of the improved breeds of Holsteins, Jerseys, and Shorthorns. Besides those shipped specially for breeding purposes, there have been exported to the United States dutiable horses and cattle and sheep during the year to the value of $164,326.80.

There has been a marked falling off in the product of sheep during the last three years, owing to exhaustion of the stock of native sheep by large exportations to Europe, influenced by advancing prices beyond the Atlantic. The fine-wooled sheep are barely holding their number, but the coarse-wooled have been decreasing steadily. Similar reports from Ohio and Michigan are accompanied with the explanation of the low price of wool as the chief moving cause.

WOOL.

The clip this year is 554,787, being 690,480 less than the average of four years. Wool is one of the chief articles of export from this district. Some of the local merchants, besides handling Canadian wool, import large quantities of foreign wool for Canadian manufacturers. The long Canadian wool goes mainly to the United States to supply manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and other Eastern manufacturing centers. The exportation for the year from this district, as shown by invoices verified at this consulate, amounted to $204,049.56, against $130,446.22 for the preceding year, showing an increased exportation of $73,603.34.

MANUFACTURES.

The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in Ontario is estimated at $80,000,000. Hamilton is one of its most important manufacturing points, if not first in importance. Its various industries are prosperous despite the economic disadvantage of an inadequate cheap fuel supply, all the steam coal having to be imported from the United States, upon which a duty is laid of 60 cents per ton. The largest interests here are in the manufacture of stoves, agricultural implements, sewing-machines, clothing, boots and shoes, and in foundries, glass and

marble works, with two large cotton mills in the city and another in the neighboring town of Dundas. These industries and numerous smaller ones give employment to some 15,000 working people.

Stoves.—The manufacture of stoves is carried on extensively in Hamilton and Dundas. The wares are of superior finish and usually after American patterns, including cooking and heating stoves, steam heaters, furnaces, and ranges, which are shipped to all parts of the Dominion.

Agricultural implements.—There are several large manufactories of agricultural implements here, producing mowing-machines, self-binding reapers, plows, rakes, and smaller implements of husbandry. There is a growing demand among the farmers for improved implements, and the American patterns are the favorites.

Sewing-machines.—One of the most important of the local industries is the Wanzer Sewing-Machine Company's works, whose wares find a ready market throughout the Dominion, and are also shipped to England, Germany, Australia, and South America. The American Singer Manufacturing Company enjoys an extensive trade in Canada, in direct competition with Canadian factories.

The cotton mills of this district have shown increased activity during the year, and all other manufacturing enterprises give evidence of prosperity. A considerable proportion of the industries here are directed by American brains and are moved by American capital. There have been several acquisitions to this class from the United States within the past year, and within the last six years the following new enterprises have been established here, viz, Hamilton Bridge and Tool Works, Meriden Britannia Works, Ontario Rolling Mills, American Nail Works, Hamilton Cotton Mills, Hamilton Wire and Iron Fence Company, Ontario Canning Company, Dominion Hat Company, &c.

As a general rule the business of this consular district is on a credit basis, manufacturers selling on four months' time. There are no uniform discounts, as they vary in different descriptions of merchandise. Manufacturers' commissions are at the rate of 2½ per cent. without guarantee and 5 per cent. with guarantee.

EXPORTS.

The exports from this district to the United States consist mainly of live stock, wool, barley, wheat, lumber, hides, eggs, and settlers' effects. There has been a gradual increase in the exportations of the past three years, as shown by the following comparative exhibit:

Years.	December quarter.	March quarter.	June quarter.	September quarter.	Total.
1884	$412,634 23	$373,348 02	$230 661 00	$203,123 69	$1,219,765 00
1885	589,098 83	280,007 62	188,745 22	181,165 13	1,239,016 80
1886	566,450 75	293,433 16	195,745 52	174,378 48	1,230,007 91
Increase, 1886	.....	13,425 54	7,000 30	.....	.....
Decrease, 1886	22,648 08	.....	.....	16,786 65	8,908 89

EMIGRATION.

Emigration from this district to the United States is continuous and increasing. During the year 367 emigrant certificates have been issued, against 206 issued during the preceding year, and household goods and personal effects to the value of $79,596.44 have been given free entry, against $42,313.48 entered free during the year preceding. Most of this emigration is to the Northwestern and Pacific States, and the emigrants are generally Canadians, and mechanics or farmers. In

addition to these, a considerable number of emigrants from Europe pass this district for destinations at various points in the Northwestern States. Many of the household goods certificates were issued to females for effects of families returning to the United States.

IMPORTS.

The importations from the United States, in the order of their extent and importance, are: Coal, cotton, iron, machinery, petroleum, tobacco, and the manufactures of wood and steel.

Coal.—One of the chief articles of importation from the United States is coal, most of it from Pennsylvania and Ohio mines. The first cargo of coal brought into this port was from Cleveland, Ohio, by lake, in the year 1853. For many years the business was small, the first year's shipment not exceeding 200 tons. As wood became scarce and dear, and as manufacturing enterprises multiplied, the business was developed to the requirements of large capital and extended facilities to supply the demand, the importation in 1884 amounting to half a million dollars. In 1885 there were imported into Hamilton from the United States 45,551 tons of anthracite or "hard" coals, valued at $185,451, and 58,634 tons bituminous or "soft" coals, at a valuation of $148,128, making 104,185 tons of coal, valued at $333,579. The importation for the year ending September 30, 1886, amounted to over 120,000 tons.

But for the Canadian tariff of 50 cents per ton (of 2,000 pounds) of anthracite and 60 cents per ton (of 2,000 pounds) bituminous coal, imposed for the protection of Nova Scotia coal (which is not used in this district because of the distance of the mines and cost of transportation), the coal importations from the States might be increased to the material enhancement of the local industries; certainly manufacturing enterprise would be stimulated by the economic advantage of the reduction or abolition of this duty as to the soft coals. The protective benefit of the tariff on anthracite is not apparent, since that character of coal is not produced from Nova Scotia. The coals of the United States most favored here for steam fuel are the Fairmount standard gas coal, from Fairmount, Pa.; the Scranton and Lehigh coals, the Lackawanna, and Delaware and Hudson, and the Ohio coals, the latter imported largely from Toledo, Sandusky, and Ashtabula, and other coals, direct from the mines by rail to this port and, indeed, to all parts of Ontario, in car-load lots, at wholesale prices, without transshipment. It comes in grate, egg, stove, and No. 4 chestnut sizes. The Scranton is the standard domestic soft coal, at the average retail price of $6 per ton. The cost attending transshipment and rehandling in water transportation finds more than an economic balance in the exceeding low freight rates by rail, which, from Buffalo to Hamilton, are 50 cents per ton of soft and 80 cents per ton of hard coal.

Cotton is imported in bales from the principal markets of the Southern States by the mills of this district, at an average cost of 10¾ cents per pound in the mills. There is no Canadian duty on cotton. There are two large mills at Hamilton, one in the adjacent village of Dundas, one at Brantford, and one at Meriton. Several woolen mills in the district also consume some cotton in the manufacture of mixed cloths. Much complaint is made by mill owners of delay of cotton delivery by the transportation lines of the United States. Cotton from Louisville, which should not require a longer time for carriage to this point than one week, is often three weeks on the road between shipping point and destination.

Tobacco.—Most of the leaf or unmanufactured tobacco imported from the United States comes from Virginia and Connecticut. Large quantities of "Myrtle Navy" brand, manufactured at Hamilton, are consumed throughout the Dominion. The leaf from which it is made is grown on a Virginia plantation owned by this factory. Manufactured tobaccoes are also imported in considerable quantities from Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky, and the establishment this year of a uniform gauge on the railway lines through the Southern States, it is believed, will have a tendency to increase the importations from the tobacco-growing States. On tobacco, "unmanufactured, for excise purposes," there is no Canadian duty. On manufactured tobacco and snuff the duty is 30 cents per pound and, in addition thereto, 12½ per cent. ad valorem. The duty on cigars and cigarettes is $1.20 per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Illuminating oils.—There is a heavy importation into this district of American coal oil, which is preferred to the Canadian oil, notwithstanding the duty of 7½ cents per imperial gallon and the higher cost. At one time oil was exported from Ontario and a few years of flourishing oil trade was enjoyed up to the discovery of numbers of floating wells in the United States, yielding without labor a superior crude oil to that found in Canada, and to be obtained only by means of expensive pumping machinery. The Canada oil industry declined because of its dark color, nauseous odor, and the requirements of expensive chemicals for deodorization. The Canadian Oil Company of Hamilton survived its local rivals by virtue of its secret of distillation, but its market is limited to the home supply. The American oil is preferred for its higher illuminating power, selling at 35 cents against 25 cents for the native product.

ALBERT ROBERTS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamilton, Ontario, October 2, 1886.

Declared exports from Hamilton and Paris for the year ended September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Total.
Animals	$64,367 21	$60,065 15	$29,304 00	$32,829 35	$186,565 81
Apples		904 00			904 00
Barley	305,243 95	84,026 51	11,391 40		400,661 86
Bran			2,100 50		2,100 50
Cabbage	1,532 62				1,532 62
Clover seed		10,038 60			10,038 60
Cotton waste	1,686 68	1,023 00	2,308 21	1,362 09	6,379 98
Eggs	42,863 78	420 85	10,535 70	18,997 50	72,817 83
Flax			3,780 00		3,780 00
Hay		185 00	3,099 05		3,284 05
Household goods	15,442 99	14,034 30	25,611 65	24,507 50	79,596 44
Lumber	11,972 52	2,604 52	7,511 50	399 05	22,487 59
Machinery	4,347 00	14,487 52			18,834 52
Malt	2,038 00	7,642 10	9,715 80	3,295 30	22,691 20
Miscellaneous	15,379 03	12,370 58	17,995 47	13,194 86	58,939 94
Peas	7,375 00	3,726 52	3,181 10		14,282 62
Sewing-machines		502 75		259,50	762 25
Skins	32,217 33	11,272 69	2,214 60	5,409,28	51,113 90
Turnips	4,757 69	2,130 73	54 96		6,943 38
Wheat		13,760 00	32,127 06	6,400 00	52,287 06
Wool	57,226 85	54,238 34	29,352 07	63,232 30	204,049 56
Imported for exportation			5,462 45	4,471 75	9,954 20
Exports for 1886	566,450 75	293,433 16	195,745 52	174,378 48	1,230,007 91
Exports for 1885	589,098 83	280,007 62	188,745 22	181,165 13	1,239,016 80
Decrease	22,648 08			6,780 65	9,008 89
Increase		13,425 54	7,000 30		

LONDON.

Report of Commercial Agent Washington.

REMARKS UPON EXPORTS.

This subject was treated in detail in a report upon the business of the March quarter of 1886, which was inserted in the Commercial Relations for 1884 and 1885, and as there have been no radical changes since then an analytical treatment of same would more or less plagiarize what has before been made public and is unnecessary. It will be seen from the subjoined table that the general increase for year ending June 30, 1886, as compared with 1885, was $116,517.52 in volume, which, I think, indicates a very healthy condition of trade, being an increase of 19.76 per cent. over previous year. I have therefore paid especial attention to our trade with Canada, under its different headings, which I think will be of greater interest and value to our merchants.

Statement showing the declared value of exports from the consular district of London, Ontario, to the United States during the four quarters of year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1885.	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	
Animals	$29,468 53	$22,198 00	$69,834 70	$38,326 50	$159,827 73
Animals for breeding	.....	52,528 50	61,899 00	21,836 50	136,264 00
Apples, green and dried	.....	5,122 35	2,159 00	.....	7,281 35
Ashes, wood	.....	.....	1,368 00	1,939 50	3,307 50
Barley and other grain	1,261 88	36,642 04	56,663 00	7,401 50	101,908 42
Bones for fertilizers	.....	.....	680 00	1,884 00	2,564 00
Car wheels, "old"	.....	9,780 25	1,557 37	.....	11,337 62
Eggs	21,048 60	29,140 50	.....	30,358 10	80,547 20
Flax and tow	.....	5,550 29	20,543 86	10,066 91	36,161 06
Hay	1,032 00	1,134 00	5,647 25	4,489 30	12,302 55
Hides and sheep skins	5,512 59	8,523 57	16,249 16	6,477 75	36,763 07
Lumber	2,823 50	1,214 95	441 17	2,480 00	6,959 62
Manufactured goods	182 60	1,061 27	968 98	.....	2,212 85
Miscellaneous	386 00	3,178 10	5,672 75	8,678 13	17,914 98
Oil, lubricating	.....	11,662 55	.....	.....	11,662 55
Personal effects	16,262 00	12,778 00	24,242 99	19,455 50	72,738 49
Salt	483 00	.....	487 20	112 50	1,082 70
Split peas	.....	.....	3,048 17	735 00	3,783 17
Tobacco returned	.....	.....	1,140 45	.....	1,140 45
Vegetables	.....	414 88	.....	.....	414 88
Total	78,400 70	200,929 25	272,603 05	154,241 19	706,174 19
Total for preceding year	79,824 49	236,719 17	128,560 99	144,552 02	589,656 67
Decrease or increase	1,423 79	35,789 92	144,042 06	9,689 17	116,517 52

I also, append a table below showing the amount of duties, approximately, paid on the exports from the consular district, from which may be gained some idea of the revenue accruing to the United States from this source.

Statement showing the approximate amount of duties payable to the United States on exports from consular district of London, Ontario, for year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Declared value.	Approximate duty.	Articles.	Declared value.	Approximate duty.
Animals	$159,827 73	$31,975 34	Manufactured goods	$2,212 85	Free.
Animals for breeding	136,264 00	Free.	Miscellaneous	17,914 98	Free.
Apples, green and dried	7,281 35	Free.	Oil, lubricating	11,662 55	$450 67
Ashes, wood	3,307 50	Free.	Personal effects of emigrants	72,738 49	Free.
Barley and other grain	101,908 42	5,095 50	Salt	1,082 70	692 00
Bones for fertilizers	2,564 00	Free.	Split peas	3,783 07	740 00
Car wheels, old	11,337 62	976 00	Tobacco, returned	1,140 45	Free.
Eggs	80,547 20	Free.	Vegetables	414 88	42 00
Flax and tow	36,161 06	204 00			
Hay, pressed	12,302 55	3,074 00			
Hides and sheep-skins	36,763 07	Free.	Total	706,174 19	43,935 51
Lumber	6,952 62	586 00			

The principal items of imports will be found generally treated in detail in the following remarks upon London's trade, and only those remain unmentioned which are used by the public direct or by the manufacturing interests, full particulars of which may easily be ascertained by reference to the appended tables of imports as shown at the custom-house of the port of London.

The imports to this city are steadily growing, as is seen by a comparison of the years 1885 and 1886, which show an increase of $219,671, and I learn from the collector here that present indications point to a continued and larger increase for the present year. It may not be amiss to remark here that London ranks sixth as a port of entry in the Dominion of Canada.

Value of dutiable goods imported into Canada at the port of London, and amount of duty paid thereon, year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Great Britain.	United States.	Other countries.	Duty.	Rate of duty.
Agates	.....	$1	.....	$10	10 per cent.
Ale, beer, &c., bottled	$1,315	.....	.....	367 20	18 cts. imperial gall.
Animals	66	2,409	.....	495 00	20 per cent.
Baking powder, &c	.....	3,050	.....	639 38	6 cts. per lb.
Blacking	354	1,035	.....	355 25	25 per cent.
Black lead	788	239	.....	154 20	20 per cent.
Blueing	590	30	.....	155 00	25 per cent.
Books, periodicals, &c	7,175	20,190	$849	5,426 55	15 per cent. and 30 per cent.
Boot, shoe, and stay laces	527	432	.....	287 70	30 per cent.
Braces, &c	2,674	3,012	.....	1,705 80	30 per cent.
Book-binders' tools	196	32	.....	22 80	10 per cent.
Brass, manufactured	764	8,099	3,656	3,748 20	10 to 30 per cent.
Breadstuffs	3,334	17,381	12	3,496 53	Various.
Brick, &c., and drain-pipes	282	4,816	.....	1,178 65	20 per cent.
Brushes	319	2,316	.....	658 75	25 per cent.
Buttons	7,165	1,467	1,167	2,444 75	25 per cent.
Candles, &c	138	374	.....	129 60	Tallow, 2 cts. per lb.; paraffine, 5 cts. per lb.
Carriages, and parts	2,242	3,990	.....	2,051 20	35 per cent.
Cases, jewel, &c	26	163	.....	56 70	30 per cent.
Cement	108	676	.....	390 20	40 cts. per bbl.
Cider	.....	26	.....	5 20	10 cts. per gal.
Clocks and parts	.....	1,319	59	480 25	35 per cent.
Coal and coke	.....	13,869	.....	19,572 54	Anth., 50 cts. per ton; bit., 60 cts per ton.
Coal tar, &c	.....	596	.....	59 60	10 per cent.
Cocoanuts	.....	1,667	.....	503 83	$1 per 100.
Cocoa paste	167	1,596	.....	592 78	1 c. per lb. and 25 per cent.
Coffee	.....	3,082	.....	312 47	10 per cent.
Collars, cuffs, &c	2,078	4,473	.....	1,965 30	30 per cent.
Combs	3,220	221	81	880 50	25 per cent.
Copper	1,817	1,721	85	523 10	20 and 30 per cent.
Corks and corkwood	51	2,431	.....	496 40	20 per cent.
Cordage	.....	25	.....	5 00	20 per cent.
Cotton, manufactured	277,855	23,449	2,072	70,831 12	Various.
Crapes	3,576	268	.....	768 80	20 per cent.
Chalk	30	.....	.....	6 00	20 per cent.
Drugs and chemicals	10,629	26,936	1,074	9,174 41	Chiefly 20 per cent.
Earthenware	27,932	568	5,688	11,100 70	30 per cent.
Electric batteries, &c	.....	241	23	65 00	25 per cent.
Essences, &c	.....	222	.....	93 60	$2 per gal. and 30 per cent.
Emery wheels	.....	3	.....	75	25 per cent.
Excelsior	.....	116	.....	23 20	20 per cent.
Fancy goods, flowers, &c	34,640	7,667	6,378	11,646 93	30 per cent.
Fireworks	.....	248	.....	62 00	25 per cent.
Fish	1,351	5,770	.....	1,021 08	1 c. per lb. chiefly.
Flax and jute, and manufactures of	33,742	2,334	45	8,070 60	
Fruits:					
Dried, and nuts	6,095	11,118	19,122	7,570 67	
Green	3,164	20,139	.....	5,596 54	
Furs and skins, dressed, and manufactures of	5,850	6,460	.....	2,165 95	Partially dressed, 15 cts.; fully dressed, 25 per cent.
Glass, and manufactures of	16,884	24,917	21,508	18,074 20	30 per cent
Gloves, &c	26,408	75	258	6,786 25	30 per cent.
Gold, and electro-plate and rolled goods.	1,379	4,869	.....	1,836 25	30 per cent.
Gunpowder	.....	978	.....	371 10	5 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, cartridges	384	721	.....	331 60	30 per cent

Value of dutiable goods imported into Canada at the port of London—Continued.

Articles.	Great Britain.	United States.	Other countries.	Duty.	Rate of duty.
Gutta-percha, and manufactures of	$8,829	$14,282	$42	$7,053 15	25 per cent.
Grease, axle, &c	.....	136	.....	5 95	1 cent per lb.
Hair, &c	1,415	1,365	.....	566 70	20 per cent,
Hats, caps, &c	32,729	50,808	104	20,935 25	25 per cent.
Hops	882	2,105	370	1,379 64	6 cts. per lb.
Ink, printing and writing	85	2,775	.....	593 40	Writing, 25 per cent.; printing, 20 per cent.
Iron, and manufactures of	68,168	109,319	855	41,294 17	10 to 30 per cent.
Steel, and manufactures of	20,920	14,995	405	8,705 75	10 to 20 per cent.
Jellies and jams	140	.....	.....	68 95	5 cts. per lb.
Jewelry	379	4,448	21	969 20	20 per cent.
Lead, and manufactures of	795	268	.....	416 24	5 per cent. and 30 per cent.
Leather:					
Boots and shoes	491	8,627	89	2,301 75	25 per cent.
Other manufactures	4,423	12,586	1,078	8,931 00	20 and 30 per cent.
Malt	638	.....	.....	71 02	15. cts. per bushel.
Marble	.....	5,636	136	1,296 00	10, 20, 30 per cent.
Mats, rugs, &c	1,093	173	.....	316 50	25 per cent.
Metal	2,698	6,942	31	2,360 25	
Mineral substances	372	1,946	.....	464 55	
Musical instruments, &c	118	8,132	2,024	2,879 00	25 per cent.
Mustard	2,112	1,665	.....	934 75	25 per cent.
Oil:					
Coal	.....	3,330	.....	1,432 06	7½ cts. per gallon.
All other	1,406	4,462	87	1,830 46	20 per cent.
Oil cloth	3,215	7,274	.....	3,256 60	5 cts. per yard and 10 per cent.
Optical goods	119	289	.....	102 00	25 per cent.
Packages	721	2,853	625	809 00	20 per cent.
Paintings, &c	107	770	18	179 00	20 per cent.
Paints, &c	3,000	6,194	225	1,588 95	
Paper, envelopes, &c	8,436	33,089	1,857	11,260 31	10 to 30 per cent.
Pencils, &c	38	1,177	479	423 50	25 per cent.
Perfumes, hair oil, &c	111	1,059	232	420 60	30 per cent.
Pickles, sauces, &c	1,241	108	.....	398 75	25 per cent.
Plants	85	361	.....	89 20	20 per cent.
Printing presses	.....	932	.....	93 20	10 per cent.
Provisions	.....	5,298	.....	1,434 92	
Paraffine wax	.....	264	.....	67 98	3 cts. per lb.
Plaster of paris, &c	.....	5	.....	1 13	25 per cent.
Salt	4	.....	.....	24	12 cts. per 100 lbs.
Seeds	2,692	7,405	707	1,609 50	15 per cent.
Silk, manufactures of	105,461	3,821	.....	32,978 88	15, 25, 30 per cent.
Slate, roofing and school slates	.....	1,485	.....	369 00	80 cts. per square.
Soap	207	2,075	246	764 18	2 cts. per lb.
Soap powder	.....	2,165	.....	826 44	3 cts. per lb.
Spices	2,933	4,839	.....	1,273 60	Unground, 10 per cent.; ground, 25 per cent.
Spirits	353	101	3,410	6,234 38	
Sponges	120	1,068	.....	237 60	20 per cent.
Starch	92	681	.....	418 02	2 cts. per lb.
Stone:					
Building and flag	.....	4,190	.....	923 55	$1 per 13 cubic feet.
Manufactures of	779	4,964	107	1,140 80	20 per cent.
Sand-paper, &c	.....	392	.....	98 00	25 per cent.
Straw, manufactures of	.....	54	.....	10 80	20 per cent.
Sugar and sirups	1,210	7,572	363	4,779 19	
Sugar, glucose sirup	.....	3,261	.....	2,712 28	2 cts. per lb.
Tea	.....	1,009	.....	100 90	10 per cent.
Tin, and manufactures of	1,290	5,245	1,768	2,076 65	25 per cent.
Tobacco, manufactured, and cigars	.....	299	2,387	1,705 22	30 cts. per lb. and 12½ per cent.
Turpentine, spirits of	.....	3,962	.....	396 20	10 per cent.
Trunks, satchels, &c	573	2,519	72	949 20	30 per cent.
Twines	81	1,846	.....	485 50	25 per cent.
Trees, fruit, &c	28	872	.....	182 48	From 2 to 6 cts. each.
Unenumerated	82	623	.....	124 60	20 per cent.
Varnish, &c	6	3,048	.....	884 72	Cut with spirits, $1.90 per gall., 20 cts. per gall. and 20 per cent.
Vegetables	.....	1,025	.....	216 66	20 per cent.
Vinegar	.....	1	.....	90	15 cts. imp. gall.
Wax	.....	110	.....	22 00	20 per cent.
Watches, and parts	117	1,488	.....	383 75	25 per cent.
Whips	148	4,520	42	1,246 15	30 per cent.
Wood:					
Manufactures of	2,137	22,761	4,017	7,993 50	25 per cent.
Lumber and timber	.....	1,456	.....	291 20	20 per cent.
Wool, manufactures of	353,423	5,050	1,011	97,330 25	Various.
Zinc	.....	118	85	50 75	25 per cent.
Total	1,121,847	776,365	84,470	493,475 55	

Free goods entered at the port of London, year ending June 30, 1886.

Class of goods.	Great Britain.	United States.	Other countries.
Produce of the mine	$690	$1,280	.....
Produce of fisheries	.....	22	.....
Produce of the forest	.....	13,042	.....
Animals and their products	4,768	92,969	.....
Agricultural products	489	58,252	.....
Manufactures	66,769	63,845	$221
Miscellaneous	235	992	2,240
Settlers' effects	1,365	25,735	.....
Tea, black and green (China)	40,089	.....	9,501
Tea, black and green (Japan)	.....	.....	9,102
Total	114,405	255,637	21,064

SUMMARY.

Countries.	Dutiable.	Free.	Totals.
Great Britain	$1,121,847	$114,405	$1,236,252
United States	776,365	255,637	1,032,002
Other countries	84,470	21,064	105,534
Totals	1,982,682	391,106	2,373,788

The statement of values of free goods imported at London has not been given in detail on account of the great variety of items included in the different classes and the comparatively small quantities of each article.

The importations of products of the mine are chiefly composed of fire-clay, pipe-clay, gravel, sand, and salt.

Products of the forest, all of which are from the United States, consist of walnut, whitewood, oak, and Spanish cedar lumber; the first named being in proportion of 75 per cent. of the whole.

Agricultural products are mostly bought of us. Tobacco, unmanufactured, $48,416; broom-corn, $7,049; vegetable fiber, $2,113. Of the latter article England supplies only $489.

Animal and other products, as follows:

Bristles: from—	
United States	$12,031
England	2,068
Grease, &c.:	
United States	27,091
England	*nil.*
Hides, &c.:	
United States	42,387
England	*nil.*
Products:	
United States	5,013
England	153
Horses:	
United States	2,449
England	5,600

These latter are entirely for breeding purposes.

While Great Britain leads us in imports by $204,250 only, her exports probably greatly exceed this amount.

London is popularly known, and justly so, as the "forest city" of Canada on account of its broad streets, its boulevards and avenues of shade trees running in four lines along each thoroughfare. The city is com-

paratively a new one, as early in the year 1826 a Scotchman named McGregor, with two or three associate pioneers, erected a humble-looking log shanty near the junction of the two branches of a stream, now called the Thames, that then flowed through a dense and rugged wilderness. From such an origin has grown the flourishing and beautiful metropolis of Western Ontario, with a population, including the suburbs of London, West and South, of about 40,000; consequently this year witnesses the sixtieth anniversary of its foundation. It is also a farmers' center, and surpasses any other city in the Dominion as possessing one great advantage denied Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and other large cities of the Dominion, being on all sides surrounded by the richest farming section in the province, the inhabitants of which look to London as their natural market. On market days the streets are thronged by the prosperous husbandman and farmer, making a bright and busy scene.

As a monetary center the figures given below will give some idea of its standing. The figures are from the official statements of the companies named:

London savings banks.

Name.	Paid-up capital.	Deposits.	Debentures.	Total assets.
Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company	$1,100,000 00	$1,072,471 32	$595,616 67	$3,234,547 05
Ontario Loan and Deposit Company	1,200,000 00	491,191 46	1,335,097 73	3,239,695 62
Dominion Savings and Loan Company	894,343 94	866,363 24	214,282 34	2,102,871 24
Agricultural Savings and Loan Company	614,694 95	571,892 05	209,685 31	1,477,092 83
Canadian Savings and Loan Company	667,122 81	679,662 68	136,986 40	1,647,961 32
London Loan Company	552,089 09	442,665 50	108,800 00	1,157,424 96
Royal Standard	153,291 97	171,409 88	.....	341,511 61
Ontario Investment Association	662,787 16	.....	1,239,780 00	2,413,958 39
Empire Loan and Investment Company	80,329 53	71,136 58	12,000 00	170,331 82
Total	5,924,628 35	4,217,192 71	3,842,248 45	15,785,394 84

It will thus be seen that London, with a population of 40,000, has in its savings banks alone $4,200,000, which fact speaks eloquently for the thrift of the working classes; the additional deposits in chartered banks and the post-office savings bank raising this sum up to $6,500,000.

The loan companies, as will be seen, have issued debentures to the extent of $3,842,000, almost all of which were given for money imported from Great Britain, thus materially reducing interest and enabling all to obtain money on the most advantageous terms. Indeed, it is a notorious fact that the competition for its loans are keener here than in any other city in the Dominion.

It will also be seen that these institutions have a paid-up capital of $5,924,628, and their total assets amount to $15,785,394. When it is remembered that these are purely local institutions, having their inception, fostering, and success in London, it is indeed surprising, and I believe few cities in the United States of even 50,000 inhabitants have anything like $16,000,000 as assets to their savings banks.

Of the regular banks within the last few years London has established a bank of its own and has so far had every encouragement, meeting amongst its big competitors with a fair measure of success. It has also had for years past branches of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, the Merchants' Bank, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Molson's, and Federal Banks. The business done with these institutions is very large, the discounts in the aggregate for all of them being not less than $5,000,000 to $6,000,000, and it has frequently been the remark that the banks doing business in London have escaped with less loss and

made fewer bad debts than in any other city in the Dominion, surely attesting the sound nature of the business to be done here.

On the whole, therefore, we can fairly conclude that London as a monetary center of this Dominion actually takes a very high place, and, comparatively speaking, is second to none.

It may be said in conclusion that none of these institutions pay dividends of less than 6 per cent. and many from 8 to 10 per cent., besides returning large amounts to surplus funds.

As a proof of the excellent character of risks, one institution whose loans amounted to nearly $3,500,000 lost only $1,100 by bad security last year.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

London's position as a railroad center is indeed an enviable one. More railroads lead into it now than there are points to the compass, and before many weeks are over it will secure connection with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, also the Michigan Central Railroad, this latter bringing it into direct connection with the Vanderbilt system and thus giving the most excellent connections with all points of the United States. Being inland this is of great importance. At the present time we have the main line of the southern division of the Grand Trunk, leading west to Chatham, Windsor, and Detroit, east to Woodstock, Hamilton, Toronto, and Suspension Bridge; the Sarnia branch going westward to Port Huron, and the London, Huron and Bruce to Clinton and Goderich; the Stratford branch running through to Saint Mary's, Stratford, and Guelph, and the Port Stanley branch giving us access to Saint Thomas and Lake Erie.

The principal drawback to all these facilities in the past has been the fact that with the exception of the two first-named roads all the other roads were a few years ago absorbed by and under the control of one company, leaving the merchants and manufacturers without the benefit of competition in respect to freight rates. This, however, on the completion of connections of the two first-named roads, will be done away with, and should any of our merchants and manufacturers or others desire to establish Canadian agencies or branches, I do not believe there is a better or more convenient place to locate than this in the Dominion of Canada.

INFORMATION FOR AMERICAN TRADERS.

Remarks upon London's commercial importance would be sadly incomplete without the mention of one of its most prominent features, its wholesale trade, an idea of the growth of which may be gained when it is known that twenty years ago there was not a wholesale house in the place, whereas now there are fifty, worth over $3,000,000 capital invested in the businesses, and who sell annually $8,000,000 worth of goods.

The business extends all over Canada, from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia, and the goods and wares are laid before the retail trade by several hundred traveling salesmen. Surely such a trade as this is worth the attention of our merchants. I lay it before each individually, in the following remarks regarding our existing trade and the trade in the past, what is best suited to this market, and what it demands of our merchants in the United States in regard to changes of patterns, style, &c., required by the market here, all of which I have gathered with great labor by personal interviews with the merchants here, and which I hope will be found acceptable and useful by calling

the attention of our merchants to a market that appears to be sadly neglected by them, and which I hope in the future will receive more attention, as I am sure the field will amply remunerate those who will cultivate it, for the factories which do exist here are small and incomplete compared with our own, and do not turn out the goods with the same style and finish or in such endless variety as do the American, and, moreover, the inclination is to buy from us whenever possible.

We here meet England on even ground, and as is shown in a table elsewhere given, sell them 48 per cent. of all their imports, while Great Britain, Canada's mother country, sells them only 38 per cent., which speaks well for us, and with push and energy I feel certain we could get a much larger percentage of the trade.

Wholesale houses.—For the information of merchants, manufacturers, and others in the United States doing an export trade I append a condensed list of wholesale houses, which will act as a sort of directory to those seeking a new field for trade, and show about the amount of capital invested in the various branches of legitimate business here. The estimates have been made with great care and in all cases are rather under than over the mark. The figures given are for estimated capital actually invested. Their various commercial rating and responsibilities would probably amount to double the sum.

Statement showing the various wholesale businesses carried on in the city of London, Ontario, with their estimated capital invested.

No.	Description.	Estimated capital.	No.	Description.	Estimated capital.
2	Boots and shoes	$250,000	4	Hardware, wholesale and retail	75,000
2	Carriage and saddlery hardware	50,000	2	Hats and caps	75,000
3	Crockery and glassware	200,000	2	Jewelers	25,000
3	Druggists	150,000	3	Leather and findings	100,000
7	Dry goods and millinery	750,000	6	Lumber	100,000
3	Groceries, wholesale only	400,000	2	Seeds	25,000
7	Groceries, wholesale and retail	300,000	1	Stationery	60,000
1	Hardware, wholesale only	300,000			

Boots and shoes.—Boots and shoes are largely manufactured in Canada, and there is one extensive factory in this city who also make their own leather; by this advantage, and by the use of all the most improved American machinery, they successfully rival us in cheap goods, and only buy of us a few lines of children's shoes and slippers.

A large quantity of fine goods are sold in this country, but as the wholesale men cater principally to the country and small trade who do not want expensive stock, it is sold direct to the principal retailers.

They say that Americans imitate fine French goods so perfectly that it is almost impossible to tell them apart, and consequently they are often sold as French goods.

In American rubber shoes last year a large number were bought, as they then allowed entry to be made at actual discount, but now the best discount allowed by Canadian customs is 35 per cent. off list price, while they can actually be bought at 50 per cent.

With the above-mentioned discount allowed, and 25 per cent. added for duty, it makes the cost of such goods laid down here rather more than the full American list price, which is more than the trade can afford and than what they can buy Canadian-made goods at, though the latter are inferior in every respect and not so popular with the public. But for the reappraisement American goods would sell well.

Carriage hardware.—About 25 per cent. of all the goods sold by this trade in Canada come from the United States, and consist of shelf goods, carriage fittings generally, malleable castings, whip twines, wrenches, and a few patented goods.

There was a large trade done in real and artificial leather for carriages, but the home factories, high tariff, and English goods, have killed this trade.

Axles were brought in till last year, when the duty was increased from 30 to 35 per cent A recent advance in the price of carriage-bolts in the United States has rendered them also too expensive for this market. This probably is owing to the failure of a combination of manufacturers to provide a discount for export trade.

I think we should look after this leather trade, as I find it is neglected, and showed in every line that by fair dealing and a little extra exertion that it could be controlled.

America leads in this class of goods all through, and England copies our goods, and as soon as they do, reduce the price and undersell us. So that we must keep constantly on the move to retain our trade, and change styles frequently to stay ahead. We should always try to get on staple lines, as there are large sales and profits in them.

This trade is well served and frequently visited, but if examined for openings intelligently would increase, as there are chances of more business than we now do. It is a matter of dollars and cents with the merchants here, but they give us the preference whenever possible by buying from us.

Saddlery hardware, etc.—At least one-half of the goods used in this industry come from the United States, and we have a strong hold on the trade that is unshaken by a few factories in Canada who turn out inferior goods that lack the variety both of sizes and lines of goods which we offer.

The styles of harness are rather American than English in this section of Canada, and except in bits most of the trimmings are of American make.

Curry-combs come mainly from the United States, but the English share this trade with us.

There has been a falling off in our trade in wooden hames, the prison labor on which prevents their entry into Canada.

One article comes from England for the trade that we should and ought to be able to supply. It is oak-tanned leather, none of which is made in Canada. That which is imported, however, is trimmed, that is, the belly, legs, and such useless parts for harness-making are cut off, and the side sold in a long clear strip. This brings a higher price, selling for about 65 cents per pound. We could undersell the English article without a doubt if our merchants and manufacturers would cut it as this market requires it, leaving off the useless parts, and letting the parts sold weigh from 12 to 15 pounds a side.

Let our merchants look specially to this item, and adapt our goods, as can so easily be done, to the requirements of the Canadian market.

Glass and crockery.—In glass we supply all the goods used in this market, except very fine cut glass and a few small items. The United States in this and all the other markets confessedly leads the world in pressed glassware.

The trade here is supplied principally from Pittsburgh and Wheeling and towns, such as Wellsburg, along the Ohio River, between the two places above mentioned.

We formerly furnished this market with lamp-chimneys and fruit-jars; but two factories, one at Hamilton and the other at Toronto, with the aid of the tariff, now control and make a very large profit on these goods, shutting us out, however.

In lamp brass goods and lamps we have the entire trade.

While in crockery and earthenware our trade is nominal, we do not make the high-class goods cheap enough to compete with England, and the earthenware used is of very low grade—culls, seconds and thirds—that probably costs little more than the cost of packing and freight from the mother country.

London has probably the largest house in Canada in this line. The building is 60 feet front by 265 feet in depth, and four stories high; also a bonded warehouse of about the same dimensions. They sell all over the Dominion of Canada and have a large trade in British Columbia. They also buy largely of plain crockery, and decorate it upon their premises in a very tasteful manner, and afterward finish it in their own kilns; they likewise buy some plated goods from us.

Our designs and styles in glassware create their own demand, and the trade is increasing on account of their cheapness (due probably to the use of natural gas in their manufacture), which leads the consumers to use more of it.

The Canadian earthenware and pottery manufacturers import most of their clay from New Jersey; but their goods are rather inferior, and lack style and variety.

The goods we sell here run from 25 to 50 per cent. of the gross amount of all articles handled in this line.

Dry-goods trade.—Interviews with several of the largest firms in this business reveal the following state of trade with the United States:

"In 1875, 1876, and 1877 our business with the United States," says one, "was very large, and we bought over $200,000 of goods per year through our brokers in New York and from samples, but now the business we do is merely nominal, amounting this last year to only $20,000, a quantity smaller than ever before.

"There are several reasons for this great decrease. American cotton and prints ten years ago were a large item with us, and now are not bought at all.

"In the first place, the duty on all imported goods of this class has been raised from 17½ to 27½ per cent., but as England and the United States meet on equal footing at the custom-house this should not be the reason why our trade should suffer. There has lately been established in Canada a print works, but their patterns lack style, quality, &c., and do not compare with either the English or American goods. There are other reasons also. While we much prefer to buy American to either home made or English goods, as our profits on them are larger, the trade not knowing so well what they cost us, we find that American houses have ceased to look after or strive for our trade, and do not even furnish us with samples. As it is, frequently when we run short of a class of goods we want to fill it at once, and we have to wire to the United States for samples and prices, then wire an order, all of which is too troublesome. So, although we have an inclination, we do not often buy of them.

"Further, American manufacturers do not make as good goods as the English. Their variety is not so great, nor are the patterns as attractive. Another fault is the narrowness of their goods, and the fact that they sell only in cases of from sixty to one hundred pieces, and will not pack over four patterns to a case, against the English printer, who will pack any number of styles and pieces to our order. This frequently

saves us much trouble in handling, as we can sell the retailer a case as they run and not have to unpack at all."

Quite a number of American cottons and muslins were, however, sold last fall in Canada and took well with the retail trade.

English plain domestic cottons are not so good for this market as American, from the fact that they contain more starch, nor are they so pure in quality. Low-priced goods of this description are in great demand here, and if Americans made an effort they might easily get the trade again, as prices are somewhat less in New York than in Manchester, England. A queer fact, however, is that the rates of freight are about equal from the two points.

Nearly all table oil-cloths come from the United States, though recently a factory for its manufacture has been established in Canada and the duty on them increased to protect the trade.

Appended is an invoice to show the way their values are raised by Canadian customs, and special attention is called thereto, their appraisers not allowing any discount below the American Oil Cloth Association prices, whose figures they are rated at for duty.

The only other articles coming from the United States to this branch of business are corsets, web-elastics, gents' furnishings, hooks, pins, india-rubber goods, &c.

[Copy of invoice.]

* * * *Manufacturers table oil-cloths, New York, to* * * * *London, Ontario.*

		Appraised at for duty.
Jan. 15, 1887, twenty-eight 5-4 mosaics, $1.50	$42.00	$79.80
Jan. 15, 1887, twelve 6-4 mosaics, $2.50	30.00	46.20
Jan. 12, 1887, twenty pieces 5-4 mosaics, $2.35	47.00	57.00
Jan. 12, 1887, ten pieces 5-4 mosaics, $2.35	23.50	28.50
	142.50	211.50

Duty on the above in Canada 5 cents per square yard and 10 per cent. ad valorem paid on American Association prices, namely: 5-4 $2.85, 6-4 $3.85. This shows that the buyer had to pay duty on $211.50, the actual invoice price being $142.50, and this not on account of undervaluation, but simply taking American list price as a valuation.

Under the head of dry goods I have included woolens and men's furnishings, in which there is one very good house in this city. They import from us suspenders, neck-wear, celluloid collars and cuffs, as well as linen, unlaundried shirts, &c., to the extent of at least 8 per cent. of their total business.

Some ten years ago the same house imported largely American cottonades and jeans, but the tariff on them has been so raised and factories for their manufacture started on this side, which have shut us out. A few cheap dyed cotton linings, however, still come in.

American styles and fashion plates govern here, and fancy goods of our make are more popular than English articles.

There is an opening here in this business, however, for large New York houses to sell all the imported woolen goods used by shipping them direct in bond.

They of course buy more and can get better terms than the jobber here, and could act as commission agents, and embody such orders as were received from here with their own, and thus probably make still better terms than they now obtain for their own purchases alone.

New York is the natural port for Ontario, and in this business, if our merchants gave their attention to it, there would be a small but snug

commission, but yet enable the comparatively small buyer from here to still obtain his goods as cheap as from the manufacturer's agents in England. At any rate I have considered it worthy of mention, and therefore brought it forward.

Millinery.—Millinery also is included under the head of dry goods, and is represented by three excellent and reliable firms in this city, who import from the United States straw and felt goods and occasionally artificial flowers, &c., late in the season to fill up depleted lines.

They also use many American hat ornaments, which they say we produce most excellently and, moreover, quite cheaply.

Their trade with us amounts at present to only 7½ per cent., but is increasing.

There is in this section of the country a very warm feeling for the United States, and all merchants express themselves desirous of buying as many of their goods from us as possible on account of the proximity of the market and the similarity of the Canadian consumers' demand to that of the United States whose goods, when prices are equal, are most popular and satisfactory to the trade. With the sympathy of the market in our favor I think that by increasing the width of our prints and packing them to suit we could regain much of our lost trade in this class of goods, though on account of duty and competition the profit would be small. At any rate it well deserves being looked after, and some small orders at least would at once result from American mills keeping the merchants supplied with a full line of samples, and if no orders resulted the loss would be very small.

Drugs.—Probably 25 per cent. of the drugs handled here are from the United States, more particularly herbs natural and indigenous to our soil; also dye-woods, sponges, in bond and from Florida and the Gulf of Mexico fisheries.

A very large amount of American patent medicines are sold in Canada, but most of the larger firms in this line have branch establishments and manufacture on this side. The business, if watched closely and well canvassed, would increase, as the proximity of our market is greatly in our favor in this as in other lines, and there is an inclination to buy as largely as possible from us.

Groceries.—The grocery trade with the United States is almost nominal, as the duties are so high as to be almost prohibitory.

The few things coming here are baking powder of a high grade and a few patented articles, while some canned goods, mainly peaches, and meats of various kinds, and some West Indian molasses, also a small quantity of tea, both the latter in bond.

There seems, I fear, to be little hope of increasing our business in this trade, as the Canadian national policy of very high tariff since its adoption has closed us out beyond recovery.

Hardware.—Hardware imported from the United States consists of saws, files, locks, and nearly all light shelf goods; plated cutlery, dry paints, whips, and agricultural and hand tools, on which articles the duty varies from 35 per cent. to 70 per cent., although the printed tariff reads only from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. The Government has, however, instructed its officials to advance certain lines for duty, which brings them up to a very high rate. On scythes, for instance, by means of a specific and ad valorem duty, they have to pay 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. In most cases the Paint, Ore, and Drug Reporter and the Iron Age nominal prices are taken as a basis for duty, and as is well known their figures are only nominal and do not represent the actual discounts to large buyers. They never allow entry below these quotations, and in most cases raise

it even above them, which seems, to say the least, rather unjust, and might be looked into. We also sell here many patented articles in hardware—augers, chisels, &c.—besides fancy goods in this line. It may be noticed here that one firm in this city handles more plate and window-glass than any other house in the Dominion of Canada.

We had formerly a large nail trade—in fact controlled it—but it has been completely killed by the high duty demanded on them

Our gunpowder is preferred to what is made here, and much is imported; the duty, as in other cases, raised to about 60 per cent.

American cartridges and fixed ammunition are entirely used, and we altogether furnish at least 33 per cent. of the goods used in this line and in this market.

Hats, caps, and furs.—These three articles, particularly the two first mentioned, are very largely exported from the United States, probably amounting to 80 per cent. of the total trade.

In straw and felt goods we hold the trade, England furnishing a few very cheap lines only. Some furs of a cheap grade are also imported. A few seal-skin goods are bought of us, rubber coats, oil-skin (canvas), waterproofs; also a small quantity of home manufacture are sold, but are of an inferior quality. The English manufacturers of these goods do not change styles often enough and only have a trade in fine and expensive macintoshes.

We should give this trade more attention and do more to foster it.

Jewelry.—The jewelry trade is probably more largely and exclusively American than any other branch of business here.

In silver-plated ware we have almost the entire trade, though some goods are semi manufactured here by American firms, who find it cheaper to have branches and import their shapes in rough, and plate and finish on this side, thus saving most of the duty. In plated and rolled plate gold jewelry we stand unrivaled here, the styles being so varied, artistic, and cheap that they have created a demand for themselves and are in a great measure supplanting solid goods, as people would rather buy cheaper articles, so long as they look and wear as well as the real, and it allows them to have and wear a larger quantity, with more frequent change; consequently the market and sales are increasing.

Watch-cases, which formerly came from us, are now being made here and have superseded us almost entirely. As in them the material is the principal value, the trade cannot afford to pay a duty of 25 per cent. when the material is the largest item of value; or say the article or case cost $60, and material worth probably $40; there would be $15 for duty and $5 left for workmanship and makers' profit. This we cannot hope to overcome or to regain the lost trade.

Our watch movements are used almost entirely, supplemented by a few sloppy and exceedingly cheap Swiss ones; also a few fine ones from the same place.

There has been in the past a great deal of smuggling of these articles, as they are so small and the value so great, together with the duty of 20 per cent. has made it an inducement. The jewelers, I believe, intend to memorialize their Government to reduce this to 10 per cent., which would assist in stopping this practice and protect honest men from being undersold by unprincipled competitors.

Leather and findings.—We furnish this trade with many findings, including Dongola kid, shoe-lasts, ladies' hand-bags, valises, and trunks.

The latter item, if properly looked after at once, might get a large share of the trade, there being only four trunk factories in Canada, and they have just formed a combination, putting prices up 40 per cent all

round, which makes their goods cost much more than ours, duty included Here is a rare and excellent opening for business if handled promptly. In the matter of oak leather, which is virtually a natural product of the United States, our tanners seem to show in all lines carelessness and consequently have no trade worth speaking of here. A case in point came to my notice while making inquiries in this line.

A roll of oak-tanned leather from Chicago, Ill., was received, bought, and duty paid on it as first-class goods; but upon being examined by the purchaser there were found to be four grades in it, and several of the hides were scarified like gridirons from wire-fence cuts on the animals before slaughter, and compared with the English butts, which are largely sold, were sadly to our disadvantage. We do not tan our leather as plump as the English, which this market demands, and consequently do not get the trade.

If our tanners would select the hides, tan them plump, and deal in good faith, the English would not be heard from, as we could easily undersell them; and as there is no oak bark in Canada and we have none else to compete with, should have and hold the trade entire, instead of doing some 15 per cent. of it, as at the present time.

While the larger houses buy direct from the factories, the smaller buy most of their French calf and kip in bond in the United States. We might look this up further and do more in it.

Stationery.—All the machinery used in book-making, bookbinding, and in the manufacture of paper boxes is of American make, as well as straw board, note papers, envelopes, twine, pen-racks, inkstands, files, and wrapping papers.

There was formerly a large business with us in pencils and pen-holders, in fact we furnished the market; but of late the Germans have come in and undersold us, and now hold the trade.

Probably about 15 per cent. of this trade is furnished by us, the average duty being about 25 per cent.

All the papers of a high class come from Scotland, and we will probably not be able to compete with them. The paper used for printing and newspapers is of home manufacture and well protected by duty.

American letter presses were formerly used here, but they are inferior to the Scotch, and have ceased to be sold.

Wood butter-plates are manufactured here by branches of American houses. Wax and model papers, tags, rubber bands, and slates are of United States make, and as with other articles are popular in the trade, which is growing; but as will be seen, it is mainly in knick-knacks, so does not amount to much in volume.

Seeds.—Our trade in this line is increasing at the rate of 10 per cent. annually, and we now sell over one-half the stock used in this market.

Garden-seeds, in which we may be said to lead the world, comprise about 35 per cent.; the remainder being made up of timothy, clover, and corn. About 4,000 bushels of the latter from Georgia and neighboring States is sold by one house here annually, and is grown and cut before maturity for fodder and ensilage for stock and dairy farming, which is a most important branch of business in this district. Four years ago one car-load of corn for seed for this purpose overstocked the market. This gives an idea of the growing popularity of this class of food for stock.

Early garden peas are largely exported from here to the United States, and the same might well and profitably be done in the cereals to Ohio and Southern States, as seed raised here in a colder climate would be found more hardy and improve our own grain crops, I believe.

Field vegetable seeds come almost entirely from England to this market, and the flower-seeds and bulbs from Germany and Holland direct.

The retail trade of London is also very important, as the county of Middlesex, in which it is situated, is the third most populous county in Canada, containing some 105,000 inhabitants in a comparatively small territory. London, being the center and largest city therein, is the natural market of the entire population, and is easily accessible from all points, while the nine railways running into it and the excellent stores bring many customers from a distance. And, moreover, as is elsewhere remarked, the retail trade in cities of this size is rather a better market for our goods than the wholesale, as the class of goods used is of a higher grade than used in country towns, which the wholesale trade supply, and most of the stores in this city are large enough to deal direct rather than pay a middle wholesaler profit.

There are also in the consular district at least a dozen towns, such as Woodstock, Ingersoll, Strathroy, &c., with populations varying from two or three to ten thousand inhabitants. These are, generally speaking, manufacturing towns, in all of which, however, we might do a share of the business.

In a future report I intend giving a description in full of this branch of Canadian business.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF LONDON.

The manufacturing interests of this city are so remarkably important as to demand some notice. I attach a list of some of the most important branches, with the estimated capital invested in each. There are only eighty-eight on the list, but there are probably a hundred more, comparatively unimportant in size and capacity.

This is so large a subject that lack of space forbids my treating it in detail. I therefore reserve this for another occasion and special report, and close my remarks on the commercial importance of London by saying that the output of these factories is over $12,000,000 annually, which added to wholesale business, $8,000,000, gives the city of London a grand total output of $20,000,000 per annum. The output from neighboring cities and towns of my consular district would show an additional sum of $5,000,000.

Statement showing the various manufacturing industries carried on in city of London, Ontario, and estimated capital.

No.	Description.	Estimated capital.	No.	Description.	Estimated capital.
4	Agricultural-implement foundries	$500,000	2	Coffee and spice mills	$10,000
1	Baby-carriage manufactory	15,000	3	Engine builders	350,000
2	Biscuit and confectionery	250,000	6	Flour and grist mills	250,000
2	Boot and shoe	250,000	4	Furniture factories	300,000
4	Box-makers (paper)	10,000	6	Newspapers	100,000
3	Brass foundries	25,000	12	Oil refineries	1,500,000
3	Breweries	500,000	1	Piano	(*)
3	Brush and broom makers	25,000	1	Pottery	(*)
1	Car works	110,000	1	Scale	(*)
1	Carriage-body maker	(*)	1	Screw	(*)
10	Carriage factories	125,000	1	Soap	(*)
1	Chemical works	75,000	2	Stove foundries	250,000
9	Cigar factories	175,000	2	Tanneries	100,000
1	Clothing	(*)	1	Woolen mill	(*)

* Where there is only one firm in the business I have not thought it proper to give estimated capital.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA—GENERAL HINTS.

The proximity of this market to our own and the similarity of its demands make it rather a home than a foreign trade, hence it deserves more attention than any other outside market we sell to, and moreover its credit is better, payments more prompt and certain and more easily looked after than any other we deal with.

When it is contended that in sixteen hours and for a less number of dollars a salesman can reach this city from New York, it is rather astonishing more do not come. And, moreover, all large New York houses have Western travelers, who, in going to their territory, can make as quick a run from New York to Chicago via this place, and by stopping three days in Canada can make Toronto and Hamilton and London, which rank after Montreal in Canada as do Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore after New York in the United States.

I am aware there is a prejudice against this on account of trouble with Canadian customs, but if our merchants will send only piece samples that are not marketable they will have no trouble; or, if whole ones, let them pay duty, as they can easily dispose of them to the retail dealers and get out whole; that is, if they do not desire the trouble of bonding them.

Many American firms send men here either too late or too early in the season to secure the trade, seeming to think that when their travelers have nothing to do at home, or their season being over, they might as well send them to Canada. This is a great mistake. It must be remembered that in Ontario the season and climate correspond with Michigan and New England, and the time to strike the market is about the same time as the corresponding season just across the border.

Travelers sent here out of season can do no business, and they return home and report no orders, say there is no trade to be done, and give the market a bad reputation most undeservedly; this is just as it would be if a home market were worked out of season. Some merchants also seem to think that any kind of men will do for Canada, and consequently send young men here, mere boys, with loose habits, who cannot do any business at home or anywhere else on account of lack of ability, laziness, and want of fitness for the position and business.

Instead of doing this in a market where competition is close and keen, worked with first-class men from England always around and ready for an opening, they should send our best informed men and our best salesmen to meet and cope with them. And it is a fact I have noticed that the young and worthless commercial travelers are always complaining of bad business, whereas the old, energetic business men seldom fail to meet with success and leave with their order-books well filled.

I have just seen one of our American travelers who succeeded in obtaining an order for 20,000 pairs Club skates from one house. He was a sharp, shrewd man, or he would not have got it. For this kind of man there are more such orders, but they must be watched and worked for.

HOW TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF CANADIAN CUSTOM-HOUSES.

All American invoices should invariably be marked "Certified correct; no prison labor employed in manufacture." This to be signed by the firm of exporters from the United States. The failure of putting this on each invoice of goods sent here, it being required by Canadian custom officials, frequently results in the goods being detained until the invoice can be returned to shippers to be properly

certified. One house in New York lost an annual trade of $20,000 by repeated carelessness of shipper in this particular. Again, each case should be numbered, as it may be in bond and required to be taken out separately. A distinct set of numbers for each house who buys here should be used, instead of simply the number of the case in the order it was packed by the American firm of shippers. This plan is carried out by all large shippers from England to Canada. The exact terms of the sale should also be shown on the invoice, as frequently it reads net cash, while the terms are really sixty or ninety days. In a case of this kind, where no time is inserted, the Canadian customs add 5 per cent. to the invoice and charge duty thereon.

These items are important and should be carefully attended to if our merchants desire to build up and make a success of the trade of all kinds in this market.

I again desire to call attention to bonded business, which, let our merchants remember, they can sell almost every imported article they bring into New York in this market and make a profit thereon, as most of the retailers handling this class of goods buy from the Montreal wholesale houses, who make a profit thereon.

We can import foreign goods to the United States and reimport them in bond without paying United States duty, and lay them down here as cheap as the Montreal merchants, and make their profit.

Canadian customs are the most important factors in our trade with the Dominion, and the officers in charge are rendered overzealous sometimes by the fact that they receive, I believe, one-half of the proceeds of all seizures and fines, even though the same be made by themselves, and I understand some officers make more from this source than they receive in salary.

While their action in many cases may be justifiable, sometimes it is doubtful. The seizures are the means of establishing a higher rating, or other obstructions to goods coming in. Further, these seizures are always likely to be sustained by the commissioner of customs, as he on general principles desires to sustain his subordinate officers.

The actual prices paid for goods and the export discounts go for nought with them, and they only take as a valuation for duty such prices and discounts as are published in the trade journals of the United States.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Elsewhere in this report are samples of this as regards rubber shoes, table oil-cloths, and hardware, and I append another more striking case in detail, where we are certainly done an injustice by the customs authorities here. Full details are given, as the trade in Paris greens probably amounts to $500,000 per annum, and we should and would secure all the trade if treated as the most favored nation, our prices being really lower than theirs. I think this particular case should be at once looked into, and, if possible, corrected by the United States Government, as there is no doubt at all but that we are very unreasonably discriminated against in it.

In the United States they have a Paris green combination regulating the price for deep shade both for home consumption and export, the export prices being, of course, considerably less than prices for home consumption, and when we try and bring it into this country we buy at the low price and have to pay duty on the high or home price. This we understand, and possibly it is right enough and satisfactory, for it

applies to deep shade only, the only shade made in the American market.

To make the deep shade the manufacturers always have in each batch some that is off or inferior in color, and which in value is worth some 2 or 3 cents per pound less than the deep shade, and this particular quality is not offered or allowed to be offered for sale in the United States by the combination; consequently it is sold to Canadian buyers at 2 or 3 cents per barrel less than the combination price for the superior article. Thus the United States find an outlet for it. What we contend is, that the inferior article, not having an official list value, should be allowed to be entered at Canadian customs at the sworn invoice price, and not have to pay duty as per figures given herewith.

DEEP SHADE.

	200-keg lots.	100-keg lots.	50-keg lots.	Per pound.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Combination price in United States for export	12	12½	13	14
Raised to list price of	15	15½	17	17½

OFF SHADE.

Invoice price of off-shade	10	10½	11	12
Duty paid on	15	15½	17	17½

Which shows that, regardless of cost or quality, the duty on first-class goods is always charged. This shuts out the American article every time when the appraisement of goods is thus rated; but the English article suffers under no such disadvantages, as, if the English invoice calls for price of 10 cents per barrel, that is all duty is collected on.

CANADA'S COMMERCE.

Having dealt with the trade of my own consular district, which is of comparatively small importance when compared with that of the whole country, the appended tables, which have never been published in the forms given, and were compiled from various sources by myself, are interesting and valuable, as they treat in a remarkably analytical way of the increase and decrease of trade to all countries and of the percentages of trade done by each and the percentage of Canada's exports thereto.

Some of the more important features which closely concern the United States are as follows, and proves that we may well be proud of leading all other countries in imports to Canada, and especially Great Britain. From the appended table it will be seen that by far the greatest part of the trade of the Dominion is done with Great Britain and the United States, the total trade with the two countries combined forming last year 88.92 per cent. of the whole external trade of the country; 38.10 per cent. of the total imports were from and 46.93 per cent. of the exports were to England, and 48.74 per cent. of the imports were from and 44.55 per cent. of the exports to the United States. The next largest amount of trade done was with the West Indies and South America, being 3.03 and 1.35 per cent., respectively, of the whole trade.

The exports to Great Britain exceeded the imports during the past year by $366,409, while the imports from exceeded the exports to the United States by $13,348,543.

The exports from Ontario and Quebec have been much greater in value than from any other of the provinces, and in 1885 they formed, combined, 74.32 per cent. of the total. In proportion to population it will be seen that British Columbia exports considerably more home produce than any other province. In 1882 the value was nearly $53 per head, and the exports both from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, are in the same proportion of greater value than from Quebec and Ontario. The exports from Manitoba in the past year were $499,637 in excess of that of 1884, an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

The total value of home produce exported in 1885 was 16.22 per cent. per head, being 52 cents per head less than in the preceding year and $2.40 per head less than in 1881.

We have, however, to regret that our trade should show the greatest decrease, $5,393,844, or 9.22 per cent., more than double that of Great Britain, our next greatest cempetitor, who loses $2,165,807, or only 4.05 per cent. of the total trade.

We further impair our handsome balance of trade by increasing our consumption of Canadian products by 2.35 per cent., or $912,194, while England gets still further ahead of us by decreasing her consumption of exports $1,838,522, or 4.25 per cent., which is really 6.60 of gain on us, and which, added to our decrease in loss of trade over her of 4.27 per cent., leave us 10.87 per cent. behind them at the end of the year. This is not pleasant to contemplate, and will not be if an active campaign for trade is begun, and for this purpose I have given hints, and by the method before quoted sought to show how and where it may be done. London is comparatively a small market, but it is an index of the condition of affairs throughout the Dominion, and the remedy suggested for this place will apply equally as well to our trade all over the Dominion.

Comparative statement of Canadian imports and exports from and to foreign countries for the years 1884 *and* 1885.

IMPORTS.

Countries.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per cent.	Per cent. of trade.
	1884.	1885.				
Great Britain	$43,677,143	$41,511,336	.....	$2,165,807	4.95	38.60
United States	58,489,121	53,095,277	.....	5,393,844	9.22	48.74
France	1,690,076	1,775,172	$85,096	.....	5.03	1.63
Germany	2,071,544	2,173,938	102,394	.....	4.94	2.00
Spain	393,182	298,314	.....	94,868	24.13	0.28
Portugal	50,796	64,603	13,807	.....	27.37	0.06
Italy	88,930	116,482	27,552	.....	30.98	0.11
Holland	306,399	358,905	52,506	.....	17.13	0.33
Belgium	468,861	506,228	37,367	.....	7.97	0.46
Newfoundland	781,190	350,398	.....	430,792	55.14	0.32
West Indies	3,430,472	3,475,066	44,594	.....	1.29	3.19
South America	1,607,456	1,214,904	.....	404,552	27.06	1.11
China and Japan	1,957,951	2,557,821	599,870	.....	30.63	2.35
Australasia	1,975	2,231	256	.....	12.96	.....
Switzerland	240,433	221,176	.....	19,257	8.00	0.20
Other countries	1,069,514	1,219,635	150,121	.....	14.03	1.12
Totals	116,397,043	108,941,486	.....	7,455,557	6.40	100.00

Comparative statement of Canadian imports and exports, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Countries.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per cent.	Per cent. of trade.
	1884.	1885.				
Great Britain	$43,736,227	$41,877,705	.....	$1,858,522	4.25	46.93
United States	88,840,540	39,752,734	$912,194	.....	2.35	44.55
France	390,955	303,309	.....	86,646	22.42	0.34
Germany	195,575	264,075	68,500	.....	35.02	0.29
Spain	144,092	132,695	.....	11,397	7.91	0.15
Portugal	172,252	166,730	.....	5,522	3.21	0.19
Italy	247,151	147,550	.....	99,601	40.30	0.16
Holland	15,500	24,094	8,594	.....	55.45	0.03
Belgium	287,378	72,385	.....	214,993	74.81	0.08
Newfoundland	1,920,450	1,670,968	.....	249,482	12.99	1.87
West Indies	3,119,569	2,535,283	.....	584,286	18.73	2.84
South America	1,277,386	1,461,206	183,823	.....	14.39	1.64
China and Japan	60,979	29,918	.....	31,061	50.94	0.03
Australasia	502,181	415,887	.....	86,294	17.18	0.47
Other countries	496,264	383,822	.....	112,442	22.26	0.43
Totals	91,406,496	89,238,361	.....	2,168,135	2.37	100.00

My own conception of my duties as consul has led me to pay particular attention to the commercial relations and interests of the United States, and to find and keep open all existing trade, and wherever possible to create new business and make room for more of our goods and productions. To this end, during the past year I have written several hundred letters to merchants, manufacturers, inventors, and others, and in all cases have had pleasant acknowledgments and thanks, and generally they have acted upon my information and have either sent agents over, or through me have opened negotiations with the parties here.

One firm of American water-works contractors are figuring on and bidding for $1,000,000 of work, solely through my introduction and assistance, as it was a field they had never before been in and knew nothing of its opportunities.

I have also introduced several American inventions and patents, and they seem to take very well. In fact, since our nation leads the world in inventive genius, some recognition should be had for that most important class of men, and I believe that if a copy of the Patent Office Gazette were furnished to each consulate and kept on file there, it would greatly assist these excellent men and often sell their foreign rights, where, for want of knowledge of the requirements of the people of foreign countries, they as a rule lie dormant and unremunerative. Any of our consuls, by glancing over this publication, might see something that by simply calling the attention of the foreign manufacturer and referring him to the inventor would probably result in a sale.

It is my will to keep always on file American produce market reports, and I find it greatly to the advantage of shippers, frequently resulting in consignments that otherwise would not have been made for lack of knowledge of prices.

I have, ready to forward to the War Department through the Department of State, a wheel and a revolver that have been laid before the British Government for adoption, both of which strongly recommend themselves on account of efficiency and simplicity.

I have also placed in hands of reputable real-estate men here, lands in Florida and Georgia, and their purpose is to organize colonization companies which will greatly benefit the sections named, and will absorb a proportion of the annual emigration from this place and direct it to a section where it will do much good.

WM. D'H. WASHINGTON,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
London, February, 1887.

OTTAWA.

Report of Commercial Agent Hotchkiss at Ottawa.

The trade returns for 1886 of the Dominion of Canada has been unusually delayed, and will be still further delayed agreeable to law and courtesy, until after the convening of parliament in April next, but by courtesy I am enabled to compile a summary of the chief points of interest to the commercial world, and which at the present time will, I opine, prove of unusual interest, at least so far as it goes to show the important part which the United States assumes in supplying Canada with its productions, and also in contrast with its purchases from the mother country, and the character of its purchases from each.

As even a summary will necessarily be lengthy, I am compelled to leave the chief lessons to be absorbed by the review largely to the student of political economy, or as the basis of further reports. I may be permitted a few general observations upon the figures which the returns disclose.

In the subjoined table of total exports and imports, with duty paid each year, the falling off of exports the last five years, and the increase per capita of duties collected on imports are all noticeable features.

Bearing in mind that the increase of the population of the Dominion during the eighteen years embraced in the table is fully 25 per cent., the increase in this manner of taxation becomes very significant.

It would also appear that as the great northwest territories have been opened up within the period in which the decline is shown to exist, with all their immense producing capacity added to its resources, that detrimental causes were at work which would ordinarily call for investigation.

Total exports and imports by years.

Fiscal years.	Total exports.	Total imports.	Entered for consumption.	Duty collected.	Duty per capita of population.
1868	$57, 567, 888	$73, 459, 644	$71, 985, 306	$8, 819, 431	$2 62
1869	60, 474, 781	70, 415, 165	67, 402, 170	8, 298, 909	2 43
1870	73, 573, 490	74, 814, 339	71, 237, 603	9, 462, 940	2 74
1871	74, 173, 618	96, 092, 971	86, 947, 482	11, 843, 655	3 39
1872	82, 639, 663	111, 460, 527	107, 709, 116	13, 045, 493	3 64
1873	89, 789, 922	128, 011, 281	127, 514, 594	13, 017, 730	3 63
1874	89, 351, 928	128, 213, 582	127, 404, 160	14, 421, 882	3 93
1875	77, 886, 979	123, 070, 283	119, 618, 657	15, 361, 382	4 19
1876	80, 966, 435	98, 210, 346	94, 733, 218	12, 833, 114	3 44
1877	75, 875, 393	99, 327, 962	96, 300, 483	12, 548, 451	3 39
1878	79, 323, 667	93, 081, 787	91, 199, 577	12, 795, 693	3 46
1879	71, 491, 255	81, 964, 427	80, 841, 698	12, 939, 540	3 50
1880	87, 911, 458	86, 489, 747	71, 872, 349	14, 138, 849	3 83
1881	98, 290, 823	105, 330, 840	91, 611, 604	18, 500, 785	4 25
1882	102, 137 203	119, 419, 500	112, 648, 927	21, 708, 837	5 02
1883	98, 085, 804	132, 254, 022	123, 137, 019	23, 172, 308	5 26
1884	91, 406, 496	116, 397, 043	108, 180, 644	20, 164, 963	4 53
1885	89, 238, 361	108, 941, 486	102, 710, 019	19, 133, 558	4 29
1886	85, 251, 314	104, 424, 561	89, 602, 694	19, 448, 123	4 49

The excess of imports over exports will average per year $20,048,054.

Canada exports by countries.

Countries.	1885.	1886.	Countries.	1885.	1886.
Great Britain	$41, 871, 991	$42, 540, 304	Argentine Republic	$702, 286	$577, 758
United States	34, 783, 254	33, 747, 471	Uruguay	152, 109	41, 088
France	303, 309	534, 363	United States of Colombia	23, 338	3, 313
Germany	264, 075	253, 298	Newfoundland	1, 670, 968	1, 751, 974
Holland	24, 094	7, 587	St. Pierre	162, 702	286, 423
Belgium	72, 385	6, 565	Sandwich Islands	20, 590	13, 197
Spain	132, 695	53, 075	Australia	415, 887	259, 900
Portugal	166, 730	245, 450	All other countries	132, 156	153, 396
Italy	147, 530	108, 601	Estimated as unreturned to United States	2, 948, 217	2, 781, 198
Norway	83, 372	71, 747	Coin and bullion to United States	2, 021, 266	54, 206
Japan and China	21, 805	63, 118	Coin and bullion to Great Britain	5, 714	2, 325
West Indies	2, 528, 337	2, 121, 570			
British, French, and Dutch Guiana	216, 914	185, 452			
Brazil	310, 912	352, 519			
Chili and Peru	55, 705	35, 356			
				89, 238, 361	85, 251, 314

The most strenuous efforts are being made through the national policy of a high protective tariff to foster and build up every character of manufactures, and with much commendable success in many important branches. While the volume of neither the exports nor imports indicates that a very material progress has been made, Canada's own manufactures are, however, certainly supplying a very perceptible quantum of her necessities.

In connection with the foregoing table I must state that it covers the *total* of exports, viz, produce not of Canada as well as of Canada.

In 1885 $13,054,843, and in 1886 $10,275,808, of merchandise "not the produce of Canada" should be deducted. It is not necessary to follow into previous years, but a deduction of like character is applicable to each.

I am supposing that these sums represent the value of merchandise having its origin in the United States, and simply passing through the Dominion from the west to the Canadian seaboard for foreign shipment, and which is largely the result of competition between carriers, both by rail and water.

These legitimate deductions decrease the sum of the exports to materially changed figures, and properly credited add largely to the United States exports.

England's highest authority, Mr. Gladstone, has stated that "the export returns are the best commercial barometer of any country."

The barometrical reading for Canada, as shown during the last five years, is a decline from $102,173,203 in 1882, to $74,975,506 in 1886, or over 25 per cent.

Character of Canada's exports.

Produce and not produce of	1885.	1886.	Produce and not produce of	1885.	1886.
Agricultural products	$19, 120, 366	$21, 441, 818	Manufactures	$3, 794, 229	$3, 306, 287
Animals and their product	26, 503, 994	23, 077, 518	Miscellaneous	658, 487	706, 461
The fisheries	7, 976, 313	869, 033	Coin and bullion	2, 026, 980	56, 531
The forests	22, 373, 305	22, 865, 087	Other estimated	2, 948, 217	2, 781, 196
The mines	3, 836, 470	4, 147, 287		89, 238, 361	85, 251, 314

IMPORTS.

The more practical American will find greatest interest in what we sell to our Canadian neighbors, rather than what she sells to others, though the relative amount she may sell to the United States is certainly an important and interesting feature.

To the end that it may be seen not only the value of, but in what our trade consists, I shall be more elaborate in the tables of imports exhibits.

In the first table may be found the *total values* of the imports by years, while the following table gives the value of imports by countries, on the basis of goods entered for consumption.

Imports by countries.

From whence imported.	1885.			1886.		
	Dutiable goods.	Free goods.	Total.	Dutiable goods.	Free goods.	Total.
Great Britain	$30, 702, 359	$10, 704, 418	$41, 406, 777	$30, 385, 797	$10, 215, 402	$40, 601, 199
United States	31, 231, 947	15, 919, 254	47, 151, 201	29, 659, 876	15, 198, 163	44, 858, 039
France	1, 712, 324	223, 257	1, 935, 581	1, 720, 853	254, 365	1, 975, 218
Germany	1, 888, 846	232, 423	2, 121, 269	1, 932, 539	222, 984	2, 155, 523
Holland	265, 575	72, 210	337, 785	231, 949	70, 023	301, 972
Belgium	396, 529	82, 731	479, 260	453, 373	57, 534	510, 907
Spain	342, 707	5, 508	349, 215	372, 577	6, 888	379, 465
Portugal	57, 645	2, 721	60, 366	54, 049	2, 428	56, 477
Switzerland	215, 807	1, 859	217, 666	203, 046	39	203, 085
Austria	94, 867	344	95, 211	69, 893	666	70, 559
China	1, 091, 896	530, 272	1, 622, 168	449, 422	496, 842	946, 264
Italy	81, 915	26, 247	108, 162	89, 319	17, 378	106, 697
Turkey	161, 330	7, 479	168, 809	142, 325	2, 693	145, 018
Greece	92, 679	54	92, 733	108, 597	.....	108, 597
Japan	13, 249	863, 034	876, 283	15, 528	1, 470, 793	1, 486, 321
West India Islands	3, 192, 556	130, 799	3, 323, 355	3, 133, 635	110, 839	3, 244, 474
Brazil	1, 060, 259	86, 019	1, 146, 278	988, 507	112, 458	1, 100, 965
British East India	211, 141	12, 174	223, 315	98, 011	19, 094	117, 105
Dutch East India	53, 915	4, 194	58, 109	73, 846	.....	73, 846
Mauritius	89, 622	.....	89, 622	77, 308	.....	77, 308
Newfoundland	5, 996	345, 109	351, 105	4, 268	380, 053	384, 321
Spanish possessions	256, 758	2, 767	259, 525	330, 272	2, 636	332, 908
Australia	1, 010	1, 221	2, 231	.....	13, 790	13, 790
Africa	5, 044	149, 875	154, 919	1, 003	248, 325	249, 328
All others	43, 642	35, 432	79, 074	62, 796	40, 512	103, 308
	73, 269, 618	29, 440, 401	102, 710, 019	70, 658, 819	28, 943, 875	99, 602, 694

While the United States has no reason to be ashamed of the volume of her trade with Great Britain's own dependency, the fact of contiguity must not be too reliantly depended upon for its continuity, nor because other countries are so far behind in the race can any effort be relaxed to maintain this ascendency.

There never was the time in the history of the commercial world when more strained efforts were put forth for business with the outside world than has been for the past few years, and still is being constantly developed by England, Germany, and France, while the unscrupulous means employed by the German merchants and manufacturers has no parallel.

The most desperate efforts coupled with perseverance are requisite to a continuance of the present favorable position. But this should not satisfy. With the steady increase of manufactures and the general industries of the United States, even in a normal condition of prosperity, the necessity for an expansion of its foreign trade is obvious. Who or what trader does not know that the nearer to the base of supply the customer can be found, the safer and in every degree more satisfactory is the business to both parties.

A consul's natural pride of country leads to a desire that the products of his country should be plentifully seen and known in the land of his official residence, but his official hours and duties preclude efforts on his part toward their introduction, beyond his usually slight ability of general representation of supposed merits. Those directly interested must, entertaining any hope of success, assume in person the aggressive, that every disadvantage as well as prospective advantage may be personally known early. I say "personally," for while the ordinary drummer is a requisite factor, he can never accomplish half of that which is in the power of the principal.

A mutual acquaintance should also, for many prudential reasons, exist between buyer and seller, and no part of the capital of a careful, judicious manufacturer or trader is invested to better advantage than that portion expended for costs of an annual trip amongst his customers, not alone to know his correspondents, but the peculiarities of his trade and section.

The man who comes into Canada will quickly observe that the class of goods which the people require, both from necessity and taste, is not, or is to a limited extent, the same description or character of goods which New York or Philadelphia may require, or he may discover that the nature of his customers' business, or his manner of conducting it, or his personal habits, a something which, when fully analyzed, leads up either to a discontinuance, or extra pressure looking to an increase.

I am able to assure that the Canadian people generally are more than favorably disposed toward American productions and American tradesmen. Contiguity and dispatch in procuring are also leading objects, while constant and pleasant intercourse and knowledge of all that is daily occurring in the States leads to a degree of close familiarity, socially and commercially.

A close scrutiny of the general character of the articles imported from the States will reveal the truth of this condition. It will also reveal a fact, that in many very important branches of American manufactures Great Britain is supplying the Canadian demand almost to our exclusion. Look, for instance, at the cotton statistics. Four and one-half millions from Great Britain against one million from the United States. The raw material we have raised (largely) and Great Britain manufactures it, and returns it quickly to our doorsteps. In 1886, in

the article of thread alone, on spool and in hank, Great Britain sold to Canada $523,891, while the United States sold $14,392.

Space will permit only these examples, but they can be plentifully found in cotton goods, and in numberless other descriptions of merchandise quite as inexplicable (at least to a consul) as the ones referred to, and which may be separately analyzed to great advantage.

If, as is stated "the annual value of our American manufactures is $1,500,000,000 greater than that of Great Britain" (popularly supposed to be the workshop of the world), what possibilities are still remaining for enlargement of this volume, with such character of opportunities for American ingenuity and enterprise to be availed of.

While "American manufactures have during the last three years increased 600 per cent., Great Britain has increased only 100," is there not in this fact an incentive toward watching for weak spots in the commercial armor, that we may strengthen while we enlarge?

To further show the character and depth of interest in commercial matters and in behalf of their industries, which will be seen to characterize foreign powers, I will state that the local legislature of British Columbia has passed a resolution requesting the Dominion Parliament to appoint and send a qualified and experienced person to Asia to gather the trade statistics with a full knowledge from observation of their productions and commercial pursuits, as a basis for an interchange of Canadian products and a general commercial trade.

This is undoubtedly a germ growing out of the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Pacific coast.

The following general statement of imports and values is given, that it may be seen specifically the nature of the trade of Canada with the United States and Great Britain only, as the volume of the commercial trade with other countries, seen by foregoing tables, is of such minor importance. The following is on the basis of "entered for consumption":

General statement of imports.

Articles of import.	1886.	
	Imports from United States.	Imports from Great Britain.
Ale, beer, porter, &c	$30,640	$147,[illegible]
Cattle, horses, sheep, swine (living)	369,633	854
Billiard and bagatelle tables	3,017	1,929
Bags containing fine salt	332	10,265
Baking powder	121,664	67
Belts and trusses	20,006	6,342
Bells, other than for churches	6,881	1,026
Bird cages	3,560	
Blacking, shoe and leather	36,067	4,563
Black lead	8,800	14,188
Blueing, laundry	1,033	7,317
Books, periodicals, pamphlets, &c., maps and printed matter	724,661	364,772
Book tools and machines	12,450	25,225
Boot, shoe, and stay laces	12,548	31,139
Braces, suspenders, &c	32,195	58,994
Brass, and manufactures of	217,426	60,458
Breadstuffs, grain, and products of, except wheat flour	1,365,839	81,550
Wheat flour	777,848	9,718
Bricks and tiles, all kinds	78,861	54,761
Brooms of all kinds	1,323	126
Brushes of all kinds	38,649	33,195
Buttons of all kinds	94,607	142,563
Candles of all kinds	14,201	25,878
Cane, rattan, split, &c	8,174	441
Caplins (unfinished Leghorn hats)	1,104	
Carriages, carts, railway, bicycles, &c	305,754	27,334
Carpets	2,354	55,839

General statements of imports—Continued.

Articles of import.	1886.	
	Imports from United States.	Imports from Great Britain.
Cases, jewel and watch, &c	$14,653	$14,034
Celluloid, molded, &c	26	
Cements, hydraulic, &c	20,946	104,292
Chalk	5,000	444
Chickory	347	3,168
Cider	10,865	63
Clocks, and parts of	106,009	10,901
Coal:		
Anthracite	4,027,981	
Bituminous, and dust	2,456,578	171,972
Coke	35,491	4,265
Coal tar and pitch	26,896	1,016
Cocoanuts, and products of	39,604	30,442
Coffee, green, roasted, and substitutes	113,071	1,359
Collars, cuffs, shirt-fronts, &c	80,433	42,196
Combs, dress and toilet	23,219	46,792
Copper, pig, and all manufactures of	66,069	40,215
Cordage	73,056	18,863
Corks and cork wood	25,054	8,403
Cotton, and manufactures of	1,049,296	4,490,952
Crapes, all kinds	1,146	142,437
Crucibles	3,672	253
Drugs, medicines, dyes, chemicals, &c	469,047	290,596
Earthen, china, and stone ware	41,415	490,131
Electric and galvanic apparatus	49,547	1,244
Embroideries	1,848	58,484
Emery wheels	5,522	310
Essences	2,774	290
Excelsior	2,495	280
Fancy goods:		
Compositions, &c	4,702	8,975
Beads, boxes, &c	7,789	14,731
Braids, cords, gimps, &c	14,442	92,369
Bone, shell, horn, ivory, &c	7,978	14,284
Fans, flowers, &c	39,398	263,024
In lace and millinery	59,622	612,508
Toys, dolls, and others	48,609	51,271
Felt roofing, and other	15,990	4,927
Fertilizers	1,849	
Fireworks	9,212	7
Fish:		
Fresh, salt, and pickled	112,127	1,778
Sardines, &c., in oil	10,772	37,840
Oysters, shell, bulk, and can	272,613	13
Oils, and products of	7,649	341
Packages	17,949	44
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.:		
Cloths and fabrics	24,116	953,777
All others	35,693	307,703
Fruits, nuts, raisins, &c	726,687	327,925
Furs, and manufactures of	129,181	371,220
Glass, and manufactures of	498,147	277,613
Gloves, every kind	4,841	298,654
Gold, silver, and plated, manufactures of	154,778	68,147
Grease, axle, and similar	7,906	452
Gunpowder and explosives	77,546	63,049
Gutta-percha and india-rubber goods	498,459	205,928
Hair, and manufactures of	22,963	15,279
Hats, caps, bonnets, &c., not fur	594,541	555,147
Hay	6,697	.....
Honey	1,905	51
Hops	23,559	14,893
Inks, writing and printing	55,026	19,806
Iron and steel, and all manufactures of, including agricultural implements	3,874,090	4,261,503
Ivory, manufactures of	880	1,154
Jellies, jams, and marmalades	2,285	24,076
Jet, manufactures of	1,042	4,516
Jewelry, gold, silver, and metals	313,843	139,954
Lead, and manufactures of	42,356	160,272
Leather, and manufactures of	684,271	399,783
Leather, glove, kid, &c	32,373	234,839
Lime	9,347	.....
Lithographic stones	2,483	178
Machine card-clothing	4,668	4,932
Magic-lanterns	1,620	597
Malt and extract of	20,262	1,155

General statement of imports—Continued.

Articles of import.	1886.	
	Imports from United States.	Imports from Great Britain.
Marble, and manufactures of	$97,564	$5,094
Mats and rugs, all kinds	15,546	30,505
Metal, Babbit, bronze, phosphor, &c	67,467	8,817
Metal, gas, coal-oil lamp fixtures, &c., nickel, japanned, &c	84,733	16,602
Pins	9,789	16,962
Screws	10,914	1,679
Stereotypes and electrotypes	19,408	4,005
Type, type metal, pewter, &c	37,698	32,844
Meerschaum, asbestus, plumbago, &c	24,083	6,416
Mineral and aerated waters	2,402	8,689
Musical instruments, all	338,057	38,171
Mustards, cake, seed, &c	13,343	51,532
Oil:		
Petroleum, and products	481,401	1
Linseed, volatile, essential, &c	224,938	416,377
Cloths	116,761	145,155
Optical instruments, &c	29,040	17,647
Packages of all kinds	137,802	105,882
Paintings, drawings, engravings, &c	47,598	13,638
Paints and putty, dry and in oil	141,724	350,103
Palm-leaf, and manufactures of	3,274	212
Paper manufactures, all, except hangings	442,284	322,417
Paper-hangings	206,468	71,722
Paraffine and stearine	7,675	273
Pencils, lead, in wood	38,791	10,678
Perfumery, powders, washes, &c	24,491	7,002
Pickles, sauces, &c	20,221	101,508
Plaster of Paris, and manufactures	6,582	655
Plates, engraved, metal and wood	1,826	522
Precious stones:		
Not set	554	411
Imitation	591	107
Printing-presses	79,878	5,776
Provisions: butter, cheese, lard, and meats	1,346,946	15,710
Ribbons	663	1,986
Sails, ship's, tents, &c	6,011	2,081
Salt	6,664	32,519
Sand and emery paper and cloth	20,640	1,296
Sausage casings	8,496	4,254
Seeds and bulbs	302,660	39,065
Ships and repairs to	53,636	.....
Silk and manufactures of	124,194	1,997,263
Silk velvets	401	117,621
Slate, and manufactures of	25,621	1,060
Soaps, all kinds	104,821	27,577
Spices, all kinds	76,006	123,847
Spirits: wines, liquors, and cordials, subject to excise dues	71,814	376,162
Sponges	20,201	6,274
Starch, farina, &c	19,005	20,281
Stone, and manufactures of	85,452	19,130
Straw, and manufactures of	7,971	3,529
Sugars, sirups, molasses	390,179	41,401
Sugar candies, &c	50,633	30,043
Tallow	6,896	1,663
Tea, black and green	347,759	.....
Telegraph and telephone instruments	9,432	445
Tin, and manufactures of	109,585	21,169
Tobacco, and manufactures of	114,494	25,847
Tobacco pipes, &c	4,503	12,879
Trees: fruit and ornamental	80,163	3,435
Turpentine, spirits of	145,225	17
Trunks, sachels, carpet-bags, purses, &c	49,634	23,177
Twines, all kinds	68,070	27,065
Unenumerated articles	176,045	39,988
Varnish, lacquers, japans, &c	77,459	20,876
Vegetables, all kinds	150,612	7,233
Vinegar	1,469	7,738
Watches, cases, &c	278,636	16,253
Wax, and manufactures of	15,467	3,538
Whips	50,183	6,078
Woods, all manufactures of	868,475	67,715
Wool, and manufactures of	162,196	8,731,645
Zinc, and manufactures of	6,138	316

IMPORTS UNDER FREE-LIST.

The following table shows the character of articles imported, which are embraced in the free-list, the most of which are required to be in a raw or unmanufactured condition:

Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.
The mine.		
Burr-stones, chalks, clays, emery, &c	$79,059	$117,919
Salt	7,855	195,704
The fisheries.		
Skins, shells, turtles, whalebone	4,201	896
Fish, fresh and salt, and oils of	165	.....
The forest.		
Cork-wood, oak bark, &c	75,637	9,851
Logs and round timber	493,236	.....
Mahogany	22,166	.....
Oak, sawed, &c., not shaped	51,151	23
Pitch pine	48,108	113
Rose-wood and sandal wood	881	.....
Spanish cedar	9,640	.....
Walnut (black)	154,199	75
Hickory, sawed to shape for spokes, and sawdust of	13,788	.....
Wood (fuel) (Manitoba)	5,577	.....
Woods, teak, ebony, lignum-vitæ, red cedar, &c	1,771	523
Animals and produce of.		
Horses (for breeding purposes)	125,753	211,940
Cattle.....do	70,791	44,522
Sheep.....do	350	5,627
Swine.....do	1,523	2,749
Fowls and dogs..do	3,573	577
Animals for ranches and settlers, &c	88,699	.....
Bees	2,331	.....
Bones, crude, bone-dust, and ash	605	58
Bristles	51,191	11,815
Catgut and whipgut	430	553
Eggs	44,261	85
Skins all kinds, undressed furs	165,230	76,248
Hair, animal and human	30,550	2,850
Hatter's furs (not on skin)	19 652	3,133
Hides, raw, salted, or pickled	1,650,541	48,791
Hoofs, horns, ivory, leeches, pelts, rennet	50,333	1,172
Sausage skins and casings	5,425	1,088
Sundries.		
Silk, raw, cocoons, and waste	153,216	1,246
Wool (unmanufactured)	592,670	900,487
Reeds, canes, broom-corn, and fibers	150,652	4,211
Hemp and jute	200,548	338,130
Palm-leaf and rattans	10,484	.....
Forest trees for planting in Manitoba	557	77
Tobacco	1,604,544	.....
Willows, &c	1,191	484
Manufactured and part manufactured.		
Bells for churches	22,779	9,019
Ashes: pot, pearl, and soda, and asphaltum	7,907	535
Bent glass (for show-cases, &c.)	580	994
Bolting-cloths	16,866	2,725
Books (seven years old)	12,077	18,834
Buckram and oil-cloth canvas	5,066	8,436
Celluloid, &c	7,603	1,549
Chronometers and compasses	2,370	1,546
Citrons, cocoa, &c., candied	19,445	8,809
Communion plate	3,887	1,173
Cotton, cotton yarns, waste, wool of, &c	2,978,813	37,616
Colors, all kinds and shades	14,773	3,352
Drugs, dyes, acids, salts, barks, roots, &c	131,313	254,146
Duck for belting and hose	27,003	.....
Fish-hooks, nets and seines, and twine for	152,570	134,495
Gas coke	3,473	.....
Gutta-percha and india-rubber, crude	348,692	7
Hatter's plush	188	2,654
Horn strips for corsets	648	.....

Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.
Manufactured and part manufactured—Continued.		
Iron liquor	$1,791	$19
Junk and oakum	18,221	35,230
Jute cloth, not made up	99	68,725
Anchors	1,198	9,872
Bismuth, scrap brass, and britannia	41,469	8,513
Copper, rolled in sheets	37,939	49,007

THOMAS W. HOTCHKISS,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Ottawa, March 5, 1887.

AGRICULTURE.

This can in nowise be considered an agricultural district.

The few farms upon the meager minimum outcropping of tillable soil, which is here and there to be found between the mountains in the smallest of valleys, are utilized for the local support, to their fullest extent, but more farm produce is imported than produced in the district. None is exported.

The large lumbering interests which are here concentrated require more farm produce than many sections of treble its population, the consumers being out of all proportion to the producers.

Cattle and hogs are brought here in large numbers, as likewise are butter, cheese, and flour in noticeable quantities, while barrel pork is imported by the thousands, mainly from Chicago, for the requirements of both city and the lumber camps.

PORK BARRELS OF PRISON MAKE.

In connection with the subject of the importation of pork from the United States, I would call attention of the Department to the clause of the Canadian customs act prohibiting the importation into Canada of any article made in whole or in part by prison or convict labor.

Some time since information was laid with the customs department to the effect that the pork barrels from Chicago were the production of the convicts in the Joliet prison.

I am warranted in saying that any case brought to the notice of the department, with sufficient proof to warrant the seizure and confiscation, of the merchandise and packages will follow, and possibly the additional fine of $200.

The Government has been very lenient in this respect in the early operations of the law—since March 27, 1885—but are not disposed to extend its clemency, for prudential reasons.

Many articles brought in in ignorance of the law have been allowed to pass under orders of immediate exportation.

At the time of the passage of the act I had the honor to transmit a copy of the same to the department, and now allude to it as of seeming commercial importance.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The importations of wheat and flour into this district are in quite considerable quantities, though reliable statistics thereof are not at hand.

It is not unusual that heavy shipments of flour are made into Canada, manufactured in Minneapolis, and forced upon the Canadian markets even at Minneapolis prices, in order to assist in maintaining the market price at home, it being thought cheaper and more advantageous to lose money here than to depress prices or stop milling to cure the effect of a glut at the producing point.

This movement of American flour has been alluded to as a factor leading to the depression and unprofitableness of wheat-raising in Canada.

MANUFACTURES.

This district is not entitled to any standing for any variety of manufactures.

It produces nothing comparatively for exportation, except of the products of the forest.

An exception might with propriety be made in the single case of one enterprising American, Mr. E. B. Eddy, who has erected, in connection with his large lumber interests, several large factories, in which he gives employment to about five hundred persons of both sexes, and through which he is enabled to utilize the large amount of offals from his saw-mills, in which he produces about 70,000,000 feet of lumber yearly.

These offals, which are sold for fire-wood by all other makers, are by him made up into matches, box shooks, tubs, pails, washboards, &c.

The duty of 35 per cent. confines their sale entirely to Canada, except the box shooks, of which his yearly shipments to the United States will foot a sum reaching nearly $50,000.

Considering that these productions of valuable manufactures—useful and standard necessities of every community—are made from material heretofore deemed worthless and still so treated by others, are in one instance made to represent a yearly value of a quarter of a million of dollars, allusion to it becomes significant.

Is it not also evidence of the characteristic shrewdness and economic virtue of the typical New Englander?

LUMBER MANUFACTURES.

Manufacture of white-pine lumber, lath, &c., is the leading industry of this district. I had the honor recently to report fully upon the merits and importance of this industry, both of this district and of Canada, which report was published in consular reports for September last, at which time the points of the industry were so thoroughly given that it is not deemed essential to repeat the history in this report.

A few additional particulars may, however, with propriety be added at this time.

There are about fifteen thousand persons, directly and indirectly, who are dependent upon this industry residing in this district. It has assumed proportions of large magnitude, and fills a position in the commercial world, as well as of local and Canadian importance.

Fully 800,000,000 feet of sawed pine lumber is produced, and in addition thereto many millions of laths, pickets, &c.

An approximate of the money value may be given at $125,000,000.

The aggregate capital employed in this industry in the district is about $70,000,000, which sum is said to approximate the amount employed in all other manufactures combined in the Dominion.

The largest item is embraced in the cost of the timber limits, under license from the governments of Ontario and Quebec, an absolute necessity to all large lumber enterprises. The area of timber limits under license on the Ottawa River and its tributaries reaches 17,000 square miles.

The production of hewn square timber, made in the woods, the full size and length of the tree, which for many years has been so large and important a feature of the product of Canada, has fallen off immeasurably, while that of sawed lumber has correspondingly increased.

The European demand for square timber has comparatively ceased, while the demand for sawed lumber is yearly augmenting.

About 10,000,000 cubic feet will cover the present production, as against 40,000,000 ten years ago.

The exportation of sawed lumber to the United States from this district shows a decline in value of nearly 20 per cent. from 1883 to 1884, and of 25 per cent. from 1883 to 1885 (fiscal years). The quantity exported will not show a decrease. Prices on the different grades and varieties showing no decrease, it necessarily follows that this decrease of values arises from the fast depreciating quality of the production.

This I am also prepared to confirm from observation and knowledge.

There is a possibility that a change in the route of transportation may in part account for a reduction in volume of exportation.

The method of keeping the "invoice-book" in the consulates is such, that no distinction is made in entering those certificates made "in bond for export" from those which are for duty and consumption.

That a large increase in the shipment hence to Montreal and Quebec, for exportation, of lumber which has formerly passed to the seaboard through the United States for exportation is steadily transpiring there is no question.

The consulate records and returns therefrom certainly do not show the true value of merchandise going from Canada to the United States for consumption.

THE MINES.

The only mining industry now flourishing in the district is that of "apatite" or "mineral phosphate." The condition of this industry has not as a whole been quite as favorable as last year. The output shows a slight increase over 1884, being about 25,000 tons. The shipments have kept fair pace with the production, but at a decrease in market value of $3 to $5 per ton. The price has varied from $8 to $12 per ton, as against $12 to $16 in 1884. The demand for this rock phosphate is, and thus far in its history has been, mainly European. It is stated that the agricultural communities of the Old World have not been so favorably conditioned as to enable them to purchase fertilizers as freely as in previous years, and hence the slow demand upon the producers.

Your consul in November last made a lengthy report upon this industry, and endeavored therein to awaken an interest both on the part of the American dealers in fertilizers and the agricultural community at large.

This report was copied quite freely by the public press throughout the United States, and I am happy to say that the object was attained to a very gratifying degree.

Scores of letters of inquiry were received at this post, following the introduction of the subject, and probably 1,000 tons, in small lots, were ordered shipped both to the Eastern and Western States, mainly for experimental purposes, quite favorable reports and increased orders being the sequence. The final result will only become public when it is determined at how low a cost the sulphuric acid necessary to its treatment can be produced in the States or even in Canada.

This mineral in its natural state is 70 to 90 per cent. tribasic phosphate of lime, and when ground to an impalpable powder and treated by bath in sulphuric acid it is made one of if not the richest fertilizer of any known commercial character.

It is now shipped to Europe under the supposition that the requisite acid can only be produced there at a cost sufficiently low to warrant its transportation twice across the ocean.

This question being the only open one respecting its adaptability by the American agriculturists will, I think, find its solution during the coming year.

About six hundred men and boys are employed in this enterprise, which is in its infancy, receiving about $1.25 average pay per day.

About two millions of capital are invested in the business, one-half of which is American.

Two mills for grinding have been put in operation by Americans, and using American-built machinery.

The business is in a healthy and progressive condition and bids fair to become one of the leading industries of Canada, as the supply is virtually inexhaustible.

OTHER MINING.

All mining of iron ores has ceased.

It is claimed that the United States tariff of 75 cents per ton will not admit of its exportation to the States. So close is the handling of iron ores that they will not admit of any taxation whatever.

The Dominion Government, to aid and foster the iron industry in Canada, pays a bounty to the producers of pig-iron of $2 per ton.

No other minerals which warrant the attention of capitalists or operators are found in this district.

SHIPPING.

The tonnage of and coming into this district is composed of small inland steamers, canal-boats, and barges, but the aggregate of this class of tonnage registered and entered in customs at Ottawa will reach 80,000 tons.

Being located 120 miles due west of Montreal, and 52 miles north, inland, from the Saint Lawrence River, its water facilities are canals and the Ottawa River, on which it is situated. There are no means at command to show what proportion of the tonnage arriving at this port is of American ownership, but I may safely place it at one-half.

The American boats usually come here loaded with coal, some light, but all depend on the lumber and lath for their return load.

INLAND WATER ROUTES.

This character of transportation is in part done by the Rideau Canal, starting from the Ottawa River at this point and running directly through the heart of the city, where, at its outer limits, it forms a

junction with the Rideau River, which has been improved sufficiently to permit of the passage of craft drawing 4 to 5 feet of water. This river is followed to its junction with the Cataraqui River, which has likewise been improved, and thus is provided a water-way to the city of Kingston, on the Saint Lawrence, a distance from Ottawa of 126 miles.

In thus passing from Ottawa to Kingston there are thirty-three locks which ascend and fourteen locks which descend. Total rise, 282 feet; total fall, 164 feet. Depth of water on the sills, 5 feet.

This canal was originally built by the Imperial Government and subsequently made over to the provincial government. It was finished in 1832 at a cost of $3,912,000. It is of a most substantial character, the locks being of dressed stone in large blocks and thoroughly constructed. Its limited capacity in depth, however, is a serious drawback to its adaptability to cheap transportation. A tariff of tolls is charged.

As a further means of outlet by water the Ottawa River has been improved sufficiently to admit of the towing by small steamers of loaded boats down the river to Grenville, a distance of 60 miles, where a system of canals commences, running around the natural obstructions until the Saint Lawrence River is reached at Lachine; thence river to Montreal, with a canal branch also to that city.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The conveniences of railroad transportation are through the agency of the Canadian Pacific and Canada Atlantic Railways, both of which have laid their tracks into the heart of the lumber district of Ottawa and have provided first-class accommodations therefor and at all seasons of the year.

It would appear that these two roads were moving one-half the output of lumber, capable as they are, through their connections with the roads in the United States, of placing their freight in any part of the country.

ABANDONED PUBLIC WORKS.

The Canadian Government a few years ago began the improvement of the Ottawa River westward from Ottawa, with the design of opening up a water-way to Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior by means of the Ottawa and French Rivers and Lake Nipissing. This undertaking, after being under discussion and furtherance for a considerable period, was finally abandoned after an expenditure of over $1,000,000. According to a report made by a Government engineer of the cost of the completion of this scheme it would have involved about $24,000,000. A canal 6 miles long would be required to surmount the Chaudiere Falls at Ottawa, which are a barrier to continued river navigation above this city (and from which the valuable water-power of the city is derived). Another canal 3 miles in length would be necessary to overcome the Chats Falls. This work, called the Chats Canal, was commenced in 1854 and abandoned in 1856, after an expenditure of $483,000. I feel warranted in saying that this work will never be resumed.

The Culbute Canal, was built in 1876 and intended as a link in this continuous inland system to the Great Lakes. This canal was above the Joachims Rapids. It has also been abandoned as a Government work after an expenditure of $314,000, but will probably be maintained and utilized by private enterprise.

In view of the separate and open abandonment of these important links in a proposed system and the completion of the Canadian Pacific

Railway through the same section, coupled with the enormous amount of Government aid which this railway has received, being in the neighborhood of $100,000,000, it is at least reasonable to predict that this canal project, if not all further ones, has received the seal of its doom for all future time.

AMERICAN BOATS IN CANADIAN WATERS.

Very few Canadian boats can, by reason of excess of size, enter the United States canals. The few that it might be desired to so enter are, however, debarred by law, to which a frequent demur is heard. This of course throws the carrying business to the United States into the hands of the American boatmen, who are allowed the privileges of Canadian waters on an equal footing in every respect with Canadian boats.

Careful inquiry has been made in this respect, even among the boatmen themselves, and I have failed to learn that American boats in inland Canada waters are subjected to any character of charges or taxation not imposed upon Canadian boatmen.

But one complaint has been entered in this office during the season of 1886 by American boatmen, which was in effect as follows:

American boatmen coming into the waters of Canada from Rouse's Point make their first report and entry inward at Saint John's, paying $1 fee therefor. On arrival at Ottawa, their objective point, they are again obliged to make "inward entry" and again pay the $1 fee. On departing they pay $1 fee for "outward entry" at Ottawa, and 25 cents 25 cents for visa of permit at Saint John's. That they should be compelled to enter twice and pay twice they feel to be a grievance. Your consul will look into the matter before the opening of navigation in 1887.

IMPORTS.

The values of the imports at the port of Ottawa for the fiscal years of 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 are as follows:

1883	$1,562,344
1884	1,514,636
1885	1,530,575
1886	1,579,255

The character of the imports into this district may be approximately learned by the following summary of articles, fully one-half of which articles are the produce of the United States, and this showing and statement will also hold good for the entire Dominion:

Acids.
Agricultural implements.
Ale, beer, and porter.
Animals.
Books, pamphlets, &c.
Brass, and manufactures of.
Breadstuffs, viz: Grain of all kinds, flour and meal, rice, and all other breadstuffs.
Candles.
Chicory.
Coal of all kinds, and coke.
Coffee from United States.
Copper, and manufactures of.
Cordage of all kinds.
Cotton, manufactures of.
Drugs and medicines.
Earthen, stone, and china ware.
Fancy goods.
Fish.
Fruit, dried.
Fruit, green, &c.
Furs.
Glass and glassware.
Gunpowder and explosive substances.
Hats, caps, and bonnets.
Hops.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.
Jewelry and watches, and manufactures of gold and silver.
Lead, and manufactures of.
Leather, and manufactures of.
Marble and stone, and manufactures of.
Malt.
Metals, composition, &c., and manufactures of.

Musical instruments.
Oils, kerosene, refined petroleum, &c.
Oils, all other, n. e. s.
Paints and colors.
Paper, and manufactures of.
Perfumery, &c.
Provisions, viz: Bacon, hams, shoulders, sides, beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, lard, &c.
Salt, coarse (not imported from Great Britain or British possessions or for Gulf fisheries), and all fine salt.
Seeds.
Silk, manufactures of.
Soap of all kinds.
Spices, ground and unground.
Starch.
Spirits of all kinds.
Wines, other than sparkling; wines, sparkling.
Sugar, above No. 14, D. S.; sugar, equal to No. 9, and not above No. 14, D. S.; sugar, below No. 9, D. S.; sirups, cane juice, &c.; melado, &c.; glucose and sirups; molasses.
Tea from United States.
Tobacco and cigars.
Wood, and manufactures of.
Woolen manufactures.
Wool, Class 1, viz: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire Down combing wools, or wools known as luster wools, and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES

The value of the exports (principally lumber) for the fiscal years 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886, as shown by Canadian statistics:

1883	$2,444,723
1884	2,536,921
1885	2,628,729
1886	2,099,897

Value of the exports to the United States for the same period by the records of this office for the fiscal years 1883, 1884, and 1885:

1883	$2,470,287
1884	2,895,173
1885	2,309,419
June 30. 1886	2,225,710

Statement showing the declared value of exports from the consular district of Ottawa to the United States during the four quarters of calendar year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31	June 30.	Sep. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Breeding animals	$5,335 50				$5,335 50
Box shooks	10,764 28	$9,452 34	$11,506 99	$9,692 63	41,416 24
Barley and buckwheat	321 00	1,205 62		4,061 71	5,588 33
Bones and glue stock	921 00			200 00	1,121 00
Butter				51 20	51 00
Doors and moldings	600 00	1,517 50	1,438 95		3,556 45
Eggs		74 97	502 79	178 36	756 12
Fence posts	215 85	145 33	29 10	571 29	961 57
Furs, manufactured				336 50	336 50
Gold sweepings	800 00				800 00
Horses	1,260 00	975 00	115 00	520 00	2,870 00
Hay	726 42				726 42
Hides and skins (green)	1,618 90	1,128 75	487 23	2,899 08	6,133 96
Hemlock bark		88 00		2,050 00	12,138 00
Sawn lumber	217,428 98	713,655 97	920,834 20	645,743 66	2,497,662 81
Sawn lath	3,228 88	6,403 96	16,699 63	10,422 38	36,754 85
Lambs				13,804 17	13,804 17
Mica				303 80	303 80
Miscellaneous	2,130 20	932 06	3,369 60	2,767 12	9,198 96
Match blocks		8,478 83	3,718 68	1,060 88	13,258 39
Phosphate (ground)		1,105 94	1,335 20	2,619 83	5,061 07
Paper pulp (wood)			1,463 20	2,070 00	3,533 20
Pickets	4,328 99	7,443 21	8,577 14	6,752 82	27,102 16
Poles (telegraph)	148 35	1,837 50	235 00		2,220 55
Poultry				681 20	681 20
Railway ties		5,722 60	12,303 12	1,461 00	19,486 72
Shingles		855 76	228 65	848 03	1,932 44
Settlers' effects	5,561 00	7,374 00	6,067 00	3,772 00	22,774 00
Totals	255,389 35	768,397 34	988,011 48	712,867 86	2,725,566 03
Preceding year	124,483 01	777,947 62	719,418 39	441,731 16	2,063,580 18
Increase	130,906 34		269,493 09	271,136 70	661,985 85
Decrease		9,550 28			

The discrepancies between the Canadian statistics and the records of this office for the years 1883 and 1884 are only explainable on the hypothesis that shippers have neglected to take out the necessary "outward entry" as required by the customs department.

It is admitted that the department has been lax in its duty in this respect in the past, and to remedy the evil on the part of shippers a fine is now imposed upon the shipper of $200 and upon the carrier of $400 for neglect of this provision of the law.

In 1885 the statement shows the excess of $319,000 in favor of the Canadian statistics, which is unquestionably accounted for by the sum of the foreign shipments other than to the United States and which would not appear in the records of the United States consulate.

A system of monthly comparisons of the records of the customs department with the records of this office is proving of benefit to both parties, as showing to each who are the shippers that are derelict in their duties.

It would superficially appear that the entire exports from this port were to the United States, but owing to the location being above and away from the maritime port, all its foreign exports must of necessity go to such ports for embarkation, hence the values of such shipments become a part of the statistics of those other ports, as it is there the outward entry is usually made in customs, from which the statistics are made up.

Five millions of dollars, I am informed, may therefore rightly be added to the exports of Ottawa, decreasing Montreal and Quebec in a corresponding degree.

REMARKS.

Statistics, as a rule, are uninteresting, but should always be reliable, lacking which element they become valueless.

The export trade of Canada is pregnant with interest to one who cares to look below the surface. And the import trade is susceptible of being made a study of interest and profit by the commercial people of the United States, and I am promising myself the pleasure of making this a subject for a series of consular commercial reports in the near future, as time may admit.

Taking the intimated "glance below the surface" at the past and present exports of Canada, I append a statement of the total exports from 1873 down to 1885, which are the basis of the suggestions that accompany them, and which, though legitimately forming no part of an under consul's annual report, may not prove wholly valueless or uninteresting.

Retrospect of Canadian exports.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1873	$89,789,922	1880	$87,911,458
1874	89,351,928	1881	98,290,823
1875	77,886,979	1882	102,137,203
1876	80,966,435	1883	98,385,804
1877	75,876,393	1884	91,406,496
1878	79,323,667	1885	89,238,361
1879	71,491,255		

It will be observed that in thirteen years there has not only been no increase, but an actual falling off of over a half million of dollars transpires in 1885 over 1873, and with a few spasmodic exceptions the decrease is palpable.

Notwithstanding the population has greatly increased (not less than one-quarter), and that during the above period Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have been added to the producing and exporting area, Canada can hardly say that she has held good her position in her efforts for trade and commerce with the outer world.

Again, her exports to Great Britain in the following years show evidence of a loss of trade with the mother country:

1874	$45,003,882
1878	45,941,539
1885	41,877,705

The Canadian imports from Great Britain for the years 1873 and 1885, when contrasted), surely have a depth of meaning, and which I believe is evidence of a growing independence, through its own ability to supply its individual necessities. The amount of its imports for the years named is as follows:

1873	$68,522,776
1885	41,466,777

The value of Canada's imports from the United States in the same years also has an interesting aspect:

1873	$47,735,678
1885	47,151,210

The above exhibit would indicate a loss of 40 per cent. of Great Britain's commercial trade with Canada in the space of thirteen years, while in the same period the loss to the United States is merely nominal.

In these exhibits are shown only the value of merchandise entered for consumption.

It is certain that Canada, under her present protection policy, has through her manufactures, which are constantly and rapidly increasing, become to a degree independent of other countries or people in the matter of many very important classes of production, but it is also certain that the preferences of a very large class of her people and merchants are with the Americans and for goods of American manufacture, which preference is constantly augmenting, and needs only to be correspondingly fostered.

Still another point for reflection is very observable in the great difference in duties paid upon imports from Great Britain and those from the United States.

As shown, Canada imported from Great Britain in 1885 $41,406,777, paying duties thereon $7,617,249. In the same period it imported from the United States $47,251,201, paying duties thereon $6,636,405—nearly $6,000,000 greater value and $1,000,000 less duties.

As the tariff of customs duties is the same for all, no matter whence the merchandise comes, this indubitably shows us that the classes of merchandise covered by the "free list" has in the far greater degree come from the United States.

A very popular belief is prevalent with a large class of American producers that they cannot compete successfully in Canada with Great Britain, under the supposition that Great Britain can place her productions in Canada free of duty, while the tariff rates must be paid on the American importations.

While this ignorant delusion exists it will but prove a serious drawback to the extension of American enterprise and efforts for the trade of Canada. I could hope that this important point might be kept a live one before the American people.

POPULATION, ETC., OF OTTAWA.

The city of Ottawa contains about 35,000 inhabitants. The suburbs of the city, covering several enterprising villages, contain about 20,000. The district may be placed at 150,000.

The city is quite cosmopolitan in its character. The fixed population may be said to be half French and half English speaking.

Ottawa being the seat of government of the Dominion, and comparatively in its infancy, a few general statistics may not be uninteresting.

Ottawa City was created January 1, 1855, and was selected by Her Majesty as the seat of the Canadian government December 31, 1857. The department buildings were commenced in 1863.

The first session of the legislature of Canada held in Ottawa was commenced on the 8th of June, 1866. During this session confederation was adopted, comprising Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

The amount expended by the Government on the parliamentary and departmental buildings up to June 30, 1885, was $4,205,461, for construction and $1,421,813 for repairs, showing, from the time of their completion, only nineteen years, an expenditure for repairs equal to one-third their original cost.

This is a very remarkable showing when it is considered that all the erections are built of stone, and apparently in the most substantial manner.

The annual expenditure now for repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds, &c., is about $120,000.

One departmental building is now in course of erection, supplemental to the above, the cost of which at completion is estimated at $550,000.

INCREASE OF POPULATION AND VALUATION.

The increase of its population and valuation has been continuous and healthy, but in no way phenomenal.

The following table will show the population, assessment, and rate of tax for the years named, the assessment being on the basis of full value:

Years.	Population.	Assessment.	Rate.	Years.	Population.	Assessment.	Rate.
1871	.....	$5,970,479	$1 53	1879	22,789	$11,053,437	$1 91
1872	.....	7,377,184	1 51	1880	24,025	10,274,735	1 92½
1873	.....	8,958,708	1 76	1881	25,623	10,393,275	1 90
1874	.....	9,670,720	1 90	1882	26,228	10,628,220	1 92½
1875	.....	11,584,795	1 81	1883	27,645	10,768,492	1 94
1876	.....	11,713,470	1 77	1884	30,791	11,105,025	1 97½
1877	.....	13,168,570	1 95	1885	32,857	11,545,735	1 93½
1878	.....	12,519,995	1 92½	1886	34,750	12,750,000	2 13½

Not until 1879 was any registered returns of its population made, but since which date its permanent growth is very apparent.

It will also be observed that the rate of taxation at the present time is fully up to a figure which superficially tells of improvidence in expenditures.

It is but justice, however, to state that the cost of the Holly system of water-works built and maintained by the city is the greater sum of

the city's indebtedness, and which gives an annual income of $122,000 and is gradually increasing. In addition to its direct income from this source the city has the benefit of the system for fire purposes (under a pressure of 100 to 110), which benefit alone, for a wooden-built city, is incalculable, as also an absolute requisite.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The city debt stands at $2,400,000.

ASSETS OF CITY.

City water-works	$1,500,000
Credit of sinking fund	300,000
Real estate	327,000
Personal property	25,000
Total	2,152,000

It is believed that the water-works would sell for full $2,000,000.

PRICES OF FOOD AND GENERAL LIVING.

The market prices for those necessaries which enter into the daily wants of every community are not subject to violent fluctuations, but are controlled by the supply thereof.

The principal source of supply comes from the market gardeners and small farmers, who, for many miles around the adjacent country, cater to the city wants on the limited arable sections which they may possess. The root crops the present season are sufficient for the wants of the people except in potatoes, and with this exception no notable change exists in prices.

Meats are of home production and raising to a large extent. The grass is excellent and abundant, which, with the area of hill and bush to roam and browse, gives an excellent opportunity for raising stock at a minimum of cost.

It will be observed that the prices of vegetables and meats, which will be quoted, are quite reasonable; indeed, it is only in the line of these articles that prices and cost of living in this city bear any proportion to the rates of wages or ordinary incomes.

Without particularizing, I may safely assert that I know of nothing outside of food which, in my judgment, does not carry higher prices and values than in New York City, or throughout New York State.

There need be no fear of smuggling into the United States of any ordinary merchandise purchased in Canada if Ottawa prices prevail throughout the Dominion, as in most articles, such as furs, clothing, boots and shoes, cottons, print goods, &c., the retail prices of these articles are fully 25 per cent. above those prevailing in the principal markets of the United States, and in very many instances 50 per cent.

In butter and cheese this district is far behind its real ability to produce, and for a really good article an excellent price is obtained, a fine quality of butter selling for 25 cents, the bulk of the production being brought from other parts of the province. During the winter of 1884–'85 butter of good table quality brought as high as 45 cents, the ordinary range being 16 to 22 cents.

Average retail prices—groceries, meats, &c.

Articles.	Average price.	Articles.	Average price.
Bread.....per loaf..	$0 12	Fresh fish.....per lb..	$0 10
Tallow candles.....per lb..	08	Petroleum oil:	
Butter:		American.....per gal..	35
Salt.....per lb..	$0 16 to 22	Canadian.....do....	25
Fresh.....do....	20 to 25	Coffee:	
Cheese.....do....	15	Ground.....per lb..	35
Eggs.....per doz..	15 to 20	Mixed.....do....	$0 15 to 20
Flour.....per 100 lbs..	2 50 to 3 00	Beef.....do....	12½
Buckwheat.....do....	2 50	Mutton and veal.....do....	10
Corn meal.....do....	3 50	Pork and venison.....do....	12½
Oat meal.....do....	3 50	Bacon.....do....	12½
Rice.....per lb..	04	Hams.....do....	15
Sugar:		Dressed chickens.....do....	08
Brown.....per lb..	05½	Dressed turkeys.....do....	12½
Granulated.....do....	06½	Dressed geese.....do....	08
White.....do....	07½	Dressed ducks.....do....	12½
Molasses.....per gal..	33	Beef.....do....	04½
Bar soap.....per lb..	06	Mutton, lamb.....do....	04
Salt, table.....do....	02	Veal.....do....	04
Teas, average.....do....	45	Cord wood:	
Potatoes.....per bush..	50	Hard.....per cord..	4 50
Beets.....do....	40	Soft.....do....	3 50
Turnips.....do....	40	Anthracite coals.....per ton..	5 50 to 7 00
Cabbage.....each..	05	Timothy hay.....do....	12 00
Onions:		Clover hay.....do....	10 00
White.....per bush..	1 00	Wheat and rye straw.....do....	6 00
Red.....do....		Winter wheat.....per bush..	80
Milk.....per qt..	06	Oats.....do....	30
Salt cod.....per lb..	04	Buckwheat.....do....	40

LABOR.

No great variety of mechanical labor is employed in this district, but for such as is required the supply has been fully equal to the demand, with no apparent surplus, and there has been during the year no friction or disturbance in the labor market.

The rates paid for mechanical labor are somewhat less than in the cities of equal size in the United States, ordinary day labor, unskilled, being the exception.

Average rates of wage-labor.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Female house servants, per month.	$6 00 to 12 00	Gardeners, per day	$1 25
Male house servants, per month..	15 00 to 18 00	Female cooks, per month	$8 00 to 12 00
Coachmen, per month	22 00	Laundresses, per month	6 00 to 12 00
Masons, per day	2 50	General laborers, per day	1 25
Bricklayers, per day	2 50	Miners in phosphates only, per day	75 to 1 25
Carpenters and cabinet-makers, per day	1 50 to 2 50	Mill hands, per day	1 00 to 1 50
Blacksmiths, per day	2 00 to 2 25	Saddlers and leather workers, per day	1 50 to 2 50
Lumbermen, and board, per month.	15 00 to 25 00	Boot and shoemakers and tailors, mostly by the piece.	
Lumbermen, per day	1 25 to 1 50		
Wheelwrights, per day	1 00 to 1 50		
Gardeners, with board, per month.	16 00 to 20 00		

GENERAL CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

As a rule the people are apparently happy and contented. Strict economy in expenditures and mode of living is an absolute necessity on the part of the labor and trades people, as in the matter of rents and the cost of living generally the expense is in disproportion to incomes. This is generally understood to be a consequence of the capital location.

The tastes and habits of the people, however, lead them to adapt themselves to the circumstances which surround them. As a rule the lower classes are lacking in that refined taste and judgment in dress (both in the selection of colors and material and in their harmonizing combinations) which characterize the masses in the United States, nor do they exhibit that peculiar knack and tact of turning (in dress and other little things) their little nothings into tasty, natty, stylish something, like their more enterprising neighbors.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration into this district of foreigners as registered by the commissioner of immigration for Ottawa is 1,297, comprising the following:

Nationalities.	Number.	Nationalities.	Number.
English	727	French	11
Scotch	30	Finnish	12
Irish	201	Hungarian	25
German	234		
Scandinavian	57	Total	1,297

The total capital reported as being possessed by these immigrants is $33,800.

Temporary relief was granted by the authorities to 223 of this number, viz, to 148 men and 31 women and 44 children.

Many of the immigrants coming into Canada very soon find their way into the United States.

It is a well-known fact that the Canadian authorities, under the auspices of the agricultural bureau, maintain a system of agencies in the Northern and Eastern States for the purpose of inducing emigration to Canada.

EMIGRATION.

The records of this consulate for 1885 and 1886 will be given, and respecting which I can say, from the personal conversations had with many of them individually as to the reasons of their leaving the country, that I found them in a frame of mind sour and bitter, engendered by increased taxation and cost of living. The majority have gone into the west, and were largely of the farmer class of the better sort, who had means to buy farms and who were desirable settlers.

Many of the emigrants sell all their effects here and go clean-handed, appearing to understand that they can as cheaply replace when they determine the actual spot of their location.

Emigrants from Ottawa to the United States, 1885 and 1886: Number of persons, 198; value of effects, $22,774.

THOS. W. HOTCHKISS,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Ottawa, January 15, 1887.

PORT SARNIA.

Statement showing the declared value of exports from the consular district of Port Sarnia to the United States during the four quarters ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Animals	$19,241	$22,873 50	$15,642 50	$14,383 25	$72,140 25
Apples	.....	238 00	476 00	2,185 20	2,899 20
Barley	21,842	5,843 30	600 00	38,743 17	67,028 47
Eggs	.....	135 00	361 90	940 80	1,437 70
Fish	.....	3,135 30	2,238 50	.....	5,373 80
Flax, or long tow	1,756	.....	.....	1,713 60	3,469 60
Fruit trees	.....	903 27	.....	668 43	1,571 70
Furs	1,318	259 30	.....	.....	1,577 30
Hay	.....	1,227 95	.....	.....	1,227 95
Household goods and personal effects	22,813	14,433 50	15,727 00	18,848 00	71,821 50
Junk	.....	.....	62 50	158 00	220 50
Lumber	.....	24,160 96	72,553 87	12,957 07	109,671 90
Machinery	416	370 00	1,649 25	465 00	2,900 25
Middlings, bran, and peas	.....	120 00	.....	576 00	696 00
Potash (caustic)	480	1,256 60	.....	93 50	1,830 10
Rough castings and old iron rails	.....	.....	.....	1,103 77	1,103 77
Terne plates	.....	.....	1,498 50	.....	1,498 50
Wheat	.....	17,000 00	.....	.....	17,000 00
Wood and railroad ties	105	869 00	.....	198 75	1,172 75
Wool	.....	.....	2,553 18	.....	2,553 18
Sundries	155	200 00	135 50	36 00	526 50
Total	68,126	93,025 68	113,498 70	93,070 54	367,720 92
Total for preceding year	74,768	66,141 00	128,209 75	155,097 51	424,216 26
Increase or decrease	*6,642	†26,884 68	*14,711 05	*62,026 97	*56,495 34

* Decrease. † Increase.

CHAS. B. JOHNSTON,
Vice and Deputy Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Port Sarnia, December 31, 1886.

KINGSTON.

Report of Consul Twitchell.

The exports from this consular district for the year ending September 30, 1886, show the small decrease of $16,037.55.

Barley and lumber, the leading articles of export, both show marked decrease, which is in part made up by the increased export of eggs and miscellaneous articles.

More than for many years has the export trade been made up of small shipments. Imports for the port of Kingston for a series of years were in—

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1876	$5,899,161	1881	$1,183,424
1877	4,714,245	1882	1,565,258
1878	6,884,701	1883	1,658,654
1879	4,585,014	1884	1,376,390
1880	897,173	1885	1,266,877

The imports during the year ending 30th June, 1886, from the United States amounted to $877,243, a decrease of $55,526 from last year; from all other countries, $304,365.

The leading articles of import from the United States were:

Logs and lumber, unmanufactured	$303,006
Coal	156,424
Cotton	16,037
Iron and steel, manufactures of	50,666
Oils of all kinds	7,447

Logs and lumber, unmanufactured, were in transit to Europe by way of the Saint Lawrence, and have no claim as imports from the United States to Canada. The attempt to bring coal for this district from the coal mines in the east of the Dominion has proven a failure, expense of transportation and quality of coal defeating the evident intention of the Dominion Government in this respect.

The general character of both exports and imports has undergone no material change from last year.

Looking back for a series of years it is observable that the people here are being governed more and more in matters of taste and fashion by the centers of fashion in the United States, and consequently the imports from the United States show quite an increase in fine and fancy goods; I regret that this fact has not been more improved by our merchants. The crops are good, but prices of farm produce are low.

Manufacturing has decreased in volume, but has apparently reached a healthy basis. Wages are low, and manufacturers' profits are small.

Iron mining, under the prosperous outlook in the United States, is being resumed in a small way, evidently to be in condition to take advantage of the prospective market.

The low price of labor, money, and provisions has brought about an amount of building in the city not warranted by its business, American style of architecture prevailing; many American ornaments and fixtures required.

M. H. TWITCHELL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Kingston, October 23, 1886.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Kingston, Canada, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Ashes, leached	$965 00	$1,653 00	$952 00	$2,850 00	$6,420 50
Barley	233,601 16	317,775 47	70,573 83	8,362 80	630,313 26
Eggs	2,881 00	.....	14,449 10	8,664 76	25,994 86
Furs and hides, raw	.....	14,331 17	20,139 22	3,977 80	38,448 35
Hay	3,560 00	16,020 00	8,189 22	2,151 00	29,920 22
Horses	4,240 00	11,157 50	11,840 75	2,934 25	30,172 50
Household goods	6,227 00	3,882 50	8,977 00	3,493 00	22,579 50
Lambs and sheep	5,662 37	1,361 90	.....	8,873 10	15,896 47
Lumber	25,787 35	950 26	51,587 00	45,528 09	121,852 60
Mica	1,010 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	3,805 00	6,915 00
Peas for seed	19,360 70	675 00	5,115 00	3,447 75	28,598 45
Rye	15,737 50	6,200 00	8,297 60	.....	30,235 10
Sundries	12,004 00	2,844 60	3,139 80	13,911 99	31,900 39
Total	321,035 98	377,900 50	204,311 18	105,999 54	1,009,247 20
Total for preceding year	599,604 94	246,870 14	83,061 96	95,747 72	1,025,284 75
Increase	.....	131,030 36	121,249 22	10,251 82	.....
Decrease	278,568 96	.....	.....	.....	16,037 55

PRESCOTT.

Report of Consul Hall.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests of the district are large, and all report a fairly prosperous year: two breweries and one distillery, all of large capacity and constantly run to their utmost limit; one fulminate factory; one woolen mill; one tannery; one starch factory; one factory for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The latter two are immense industries, their output finding markets in all parts of the Dominion.

AGRICULTURE.

In agriculture, the chief industry of the district, the reports are not favorable. While the crops were generally abundant, notably the crop of cereals, yet with the extreme low prices and nominal demand the outlook for the farmer is not encouraging.

DAIRY INTERESTS.

The dairy interests of the district are large, particularly the cheese-making industry. The counties of Grenville and Dundas, comprising the district, contain 46 factories for the manufacture of that article alone. The vigorous and swift manner of punishment for adulteration, the correct system of painstaking in the various stages of making, and the means of disposal will compare favorably with the most advanced factories in the States. A large per cent. of this product is exported direct to Great Britain. There seems no question but that it ranks deservedly high and is noted in the British metropolis, not only for its superior grade but for its excellent keeping qualities.

HORSES AND HORNED ANIMALS.

There was an increase of $16,595 in the value of horses exported from the district to the United States compared with the previous year, and an increase of $34,910.95 in the value of cattle exported during the same period.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration to the United States for the year has been comparatively light, comprising 18 families with their household effects. Most of these emigrants settled in New York State, a small percentage in Dakota and the Southwestern States. That there has been considerable emigration from the district not recorded at the consulate, there can be no doubt. In many instances parties previous to emigration dispose of their entire effects, except personal luggage, and enter the United States as ordinary travelers.

EXPORTS.

The declared exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1886, show an increase of $87,160.49 as compared with the previous year. The gain is derived mainly from the increased exportation of horses and cattle.

IMPORTS.

The imports from the United States for the year ending September 30, 1886, were $276,215. The reports furnished are given in the aggregate, but the imports cover every conceivable article of American product of the mine, field, and factory. Goods of American manufacture of every description can be found on sale here, and where prices are equal are usually preferred to the domestic articles.

WILLIAM HALL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Prescott, January 29, 1887.

Statement showing the declared value of exports from the consular district of Prescott to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Butter	$57 83	$117 00	$90 00		$264 83
Brick				$128 00	128 00
Bark	207 00				207 00
Bones			281 33		281 33
Cattle	2,012 25	1,022 50	50 00	159 00	3,243 75
Cedar posts	380 00		22,173 63		22,553 63
Cattle tails			55 05		55 05
Eggs	7,344 42	873 86		21,822 33	30,040 61
Empty casks		52 20	202 50	198 00	452 70
Fulminate	3,930 00			4,158 00	8,088 00
Grain	11,144 24	23,701 42	636 95	360 65	35,933 26
Hay	731 10	4,695 35	883 20	1,677 40	7,987 05
Hides	2,187 70	1,208 63	6,332 16	1,724 00	11,452 49
Horses	3,737 50	12,284 50	8,875 75	2,692 50	27,590 25
Household effects	525 00	1,495 25	1,719 75	448 00	4,188 00
Harness		10 00			10 00
Hop poles		384 80			384 80
Nitric acid			995 00		995 00
Potatoes	192 40	4,672 00	13,804 50		18,668 90
Paper rags	86 52				86 52
Railroad ties	913 00			1,025 25	1,938 25
Sheep and lambs	10,267 97	697 00		3,691 73	14,656 70
Straw	1,069 75	42 50			1,112 25
Shingles	6,077 28				6,077 28
Shingle bolts	1,675 00	1,200 00		450 00	3,325 00
Tinware	150 00				150 00
Timber, logs, &c			211 81		211 81
Logs		120 00			120 00
Lumber		176 15	1,577 80	11,975 54	13,729 49
Wines, ales, and liquors	357 00			652 14	1,009 14
Total	53,045 96	52,843 16	57,889 43	51,162 54	214,941 09
Preceding year	105,033 08	37,317 44	43,564 17	54,650 49	240,565 18
	51,987 12	15,525 72	14,325 26	3,487 95	25,624 09

Statement showing the declared value of exports from the consular district of Prescott to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Buckwheat	$5,707 70	$1,203 18	$849 36	$541 50	$8,301 74
Barley	.....	5,598 50	350 00	.....	5,948 50
Beans	.....	63 40	.....	.....	63 40
Bones	.....	.....	150 00	.....	150 00
Barrel-stave machine	.....	.....	200 00	.....	200 00
Cattle	86 00	243 70	37,820 00	5 00	38,154 70
Eggs	6,203 70	.....	21,952 57	14,443 13	42,599 40
Empty casks	232 00	.....	133 50	270 00	642 50
Fulminate	3,254 00	.....	3,181 00	3,360 00	9,795 00
Fence posts	.....	270 73	58 15	60 00	388 88
Hides	1,958 05	3,078 56	8,885 63	1,160 00	15,082 24
Horses	1,257 50	15,586 00	15,437 50	11,904 25	44,185 25
Household effects	2,804 80	4,721 75	623 00	250 00	8,399 55
Hay	5,396 22	9,495 39	6,423 25	529 00	21,843 86
Harness	94 00	.....	16 00	.....	110 00
Lumber	59,324 43	8,737 00	383 00	630 79	69,075 22
Liquors	407 00	.....	.....	.....	407 00
Logs	.....	.....	2,100 00	.....	2,100 00
Miscellaneous	88 00	30 00	76 50	.....	194 50
Poultry	7,903 93	.....	.....	.....	7,903 93
Pickets	594 85	.....	.....	.....	594 85
Potatoes	.....	4,433 10	2,026 00	.....	6,459 10
Railroad ties	.....	.....	360 00	2,075 00	2,435 00
Raw furs	.....	149 38	.....	.....	149 38
Shingles	273 00	138 00	.....	.....	411 00
Shingle bolts	192 00	.....	.....	.....	192 00
Sheep and lambs	7,719 01	24 00	.....	5,740 97	13,483 98
Straw	23 00	167 50	.....	.....	190 50
Telegraph poles	75 95	.....	263 80	.....	343 75
Trees, shrubs, &c	.....	.....	771 35	.....	771 35
Tea	.....	.....	85 00	.....	85 00
Timber, logs, &c	900 00	.....	.....	540 00	1,440 00
Total	104,499 14	53,940 19	102,145 61	41,516 64	302,101 58
Preceding year	53,045 96	52,843 16	57,889 43	51,162 54	214,941 09
	51,453 18	1,097 03	44,256 18	9,645 90	87,160 49

Imports and exports at the Prescott custom-house from and to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1886.

Quarters ending—	Imports.		Exports.
	Value.	Duties.	Value.
December 31, 1885	$73,625 00	$11,116 02	$134,477 00
March 31, 1886	67,836 00	11,778 26	91,386 00
June 30, 1886	75,280 00	12,265 06	105,620 00
September 30, 1886	59,474 00	10,567 87	80,429 00
Total	276,215 00	45,727 21	411,912 00

Statement showing the description, number, and tonnage of Canadian and United States vessels trading on the rivers and lakes between Canada and the United States (exclusive of ferriage) which arrived and departed at the port of Prescott during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

Description of vessels.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
Canadian.				
Steamers:				
Screw	2	9	78	2,728
Paddle	4	1,299	29	14,839
Total steamers	6	1,308	107	17,567
Sailing vessels:				
Schooners	.....	.....	1	263
Barges, canal-boats, &c	24	7,346	20	5,189
Total sailing vessels	24	7,346	21	5,452
Grand total Canadian	30	8,654	128	23,019
United States.				
Steamers:				
Screw	168	6,343	165	6,198
Paddle	.....	.....	4	980
Total steamers	168	6,343	169	7,178
Sailing vessels:				
Schooners	5	1,329	6	2,001
Barges, canal-boats, &c	199	31,793	102	11,137
Total sailing vessels	204	33,122	108	13,138
Total United States steamers and sailing vessels	372	39,465	277	20,316
Grand total United States and Canadian	402	48,119	405	43,335

TORONTO.

From Consul Wagner.

TRADE.

The year ended shows a very satisfactory increase in the declared exports from this consular district to the United States over 1885.

Total value of declared exports for 1886	$4,463,997 60
Total value of declared exports for 1885	4,002,320 03
Total increase for 1886	461,677 57

The following are the principal articles exported showing an increase over 1885:

Article.	Increase.	Article.	Increase.
Barley	$62,013 25	Cattle	$20,491 50
Lumber	184,023 40	Wheat and rye	96,889 77
Wool	15,926 68	Telegraph poles and posts	42,515 69
Horses	30,227 25	Settlers' effects	38,684 94

BARLEY.

As in 1885, barley formed the most important article of export to the United States from this consular district. The crop was an average one in quantity; was much better in quality, and prices were lower. The crop of barley harvested in the United States in 1886, and particularly in the West, having been exceptionally good, enabled our people to compete successfully with Canada in supplying their own markets with the better grades, thus causing the low prices which ruled the past season. It is not probable that any increase can be looked for in the exports of barley from this district this year.

LUMBER.

There was a large increase in the lumber exports from this district, which was due, it is claimed, largely to the fact that there were certain lines of lumber, the better grades, which were in demand in the States, and which happened to be on hand here, but not to any extraordinary increase of trade. It is not thought the same demand will exist the present year. A fact which is worthy of note in connection with the movement of good lumber is that the demand from Great Britain for good fine sawn lumber is on the increase, and thus becomes a competitor of no ordinary kind.

WOOL.

The declared exports of wool also show an increase over 1885, although it is claimed prices were fully 15 per cent. higher. I understand the price is largely influenced by that of luster wools (which are the same as Canadian wools) in England, where there was, about June of last year, a very decided advance, which is still maintained. It is thought the clip of luster of 1886 was less than in any former year.

EMIGRATION.

The emigration from this district still progresses. There were issued from this office alone during 1886 552 certificates, covering shipments of settlers' effects valued at $165,064.50. There was but little change from former years in the class of people emigrating, they being mainly farmers, mechanics, and laborers.

BREEDING ANIMALS.

The decrease in the exports of animals for breeding purposes last year was noticeable, amounting to $47,237.20. This was undoubtedly caused by the strict measures taken at the different ports of entry into the United States, by which inferior animals were prevented from being taken over free of duty under the plea that they were to be used especially for breeding purposes, and when they were not calculated to improve the stock of the United States. A letter from a party in one of the Western States in regard to the importation of animals for breeding purposes, says:

If the law contemplates that only animals sufficiently good to improve the stock of the United States shall be admitted free of duty, it would be doing the farmers in the United States a great favor if the law was enforced to the letter, thus preventing the importation of hordes of scrubs that are being constantly brought from Canada and palmed off on our people as something they are not.

IMPORTS.

The increase in the value of imports from the United States into the port of Toronto for the year 1886 was $818,385. The principal article of import was coal, there having been received at this port by water alone 119,205 tons, being 11,015 tons in excess of last year's receipts. The total increase in the receipts of coal over 1885 amounted to 35,458 tons. The increase in value of imports of manufactures of iron was $145,947, in the manufactures of wood $31,957, and of sundry articles $512,485. American goods of almost every description are to be found on sale in this market, although it is claimed that goods of home (Canadian) manufacture are continually displacing imported articles.

CHARLES W. WAGNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Toronto, Ontario, January 25, 1887.

Imports into the port of Toronto for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.				
	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other countries.
Animals for breeding	$13,027	$10,904			
Animals for consumption		513,782			
Coal		1,718,530			
Grain	391	91,456			$3,435
Flour		19,487			
Iron, pig	27,838	966			
Lumber		34,629			
Manufacture of cotton	1,230,633	216,5.7	$5,382	$24,316	
Manufacture of wool	2,757,314	57,765	99,460	64,084	
Manufacture of iron	520,942	716,102	3,246	15,053	7,271
Manufacture of wood	21,431	116,430	8,342	9,285	2,807
Raw cotton		2,543			
Raw wool	160,945	39,723	8,390	7,085	
Petroleum		49,145			
Carriages	11,779	33,448			
Agricultural machinery	50				
Sundries	4,394,067	4,443,398	362,360	378,408	1,107,714
Total	9,138,417	8,064,875	487,189	498,231	1,121,227

	Value.	Duty.
Total imported from the United States for year ending December 31, 1886	$8,064,875	
Total imported from other countries for year ending December 31, 1886	11,245,064	
Total value and duty	19,309,939	$3,764,445 72
Total imported from the United States for year ending December 31, 1885	7,246,490	
Total imported from other countries for year ending December 31, 1885	10,618,923	
Total value and duty	17,865,413	3,184,890 29

Exports declared from the port of Toronto to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	During the quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Apples	$13,560 00	$11,410 50			$24,970 50
Armor			$7,072 00		7,072 00
Animals for breeding	40,005 50	91,380 50	31,437 50	$15,572 50	178,396 00
Barley	1,505,405 14	645,705 19	207,458 11	111,456 60	2,560,025 04
Books	2,068 47	1,818 21	9,083 12	2,350 22	15,320 02
Bones and fertilizers	8,844 56	6,327 40	7,336 63	2,478 45	24,987 04
Cattle	50,797 50			15,820 00	66,617 50
Coffee			11,496 18		11,496 18
Currants	7,112 74				7,112 74
Diamonds				3,587 59	3,587 59
Eggs	12,304 44		7,512 08	7,490 17	27,306 69
Furs, raw	8,668 90	9,817 40	20,829 13	8,119 72	47,435 15
Glue stock		2,001 30			2,001 30
Hides and pelts	19,136 75	13,781 50	12,100 70	2,509 00	47,527 95
Horses	30,003 50	56,631 75	40,124 25	10,042 00	136,801 50
Lumber and shingles	162,558 34	30,914 51	129,642 95	252,938 18	576,054 61
Machinery			10,433 71		10,433 71
Malt		14,591 94	7,935 12	2,900 91	25,427 97
Old rails, scrap metal, &c		33,536 86			33,536 86
Peas and beans	14,703 88	16,609 62	10,524 00	15,706 30	56,943 80
Personal effects	46,931 00	39,673 40	54,419 50	37,238 75	178,262 65
Sheep and lambs	10,106 75			5,435 10	15,541 85
Telegraph poles, ties, posts, &c			28,824 07	59,930 25	88,754 32
Tweeds, &c		2,022 40			2,022 40
Wheat and rye	6,396 00	36,382 50	44,987 72	16,653 60	104,419 82
Wool	23,741 25	5,088 04	11,302 00	65,264 22	105,395 51
Miscellaneous	24,051 91	17,026 97	23,788 49	41,680 13	106,547 50
Total	2,076,396 63	1,034,120 02	676,307 26	677,173 69	4,463,997 60
Total for preceding year	2,380,017 51	622,841 79	557,272 07	442,188 66	4,002,320 03
Decrease	303,620 88				
Increase		411,278 22	119,035 19	234,985 03	461,677 57

Exports declared from port of Toronto to other countries for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Countries.	Animals and their produce.	Agricultural products.	Manufactures.	Miscellaneous.
Great Britain	$664,276	$217,881	$82,297	$6,126
France	27,080	3	431	
Germany		6,398	148	
Austria			1,184	
Russia			496	
Italy				100
Turkey in Asia			48	
British East India			2,215	
Holland		457		
Australia			43,118	
British Africa			19,446	
Newfoundland	1,545	563	480	75
British West Indies	222		9,856	5,736
British Guiana			1,442	302
French West Indies			29	255
Danish West Indies				
Panama			10	
Total	693,123	225,302	161,200	12,604

Navigation at the port of Toronto for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Canadian	1,137	360,490	1,043	104,250	1,363	410 581	1,066	107,721
United States	4	219	20	5,471	4	219	14	3,406

Value of imports and exports and amount of revenue collected at the port of Toronto alone from 1868 *to* 1886.

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Revenue collected.
1868	$6,833,132	$2,116,910	$954,988 66
1869	6,658,867	1,847,623	918,152 14
1870	6,833,991	2,039,215	1,072,348 61
1871	9,968,546	2,118,978	1,549,088 85
1872	13,097,868	2,210,083	1,909,115 36
1873	14,590,123	2,282,171	1,907,290 49
1874	14,717,898	2,463,304	1,972,425 88
1875	14,807,948	1,870,763	2,312,667 13
1876	11,231,548	2,364,033	1,949,676 07
1877	13,376,257	1,332,119	2,150,022 86
1878	12,611,334	3,131,741	2,151,566 20
1879	12,141,812	3,150,135	2,260,632 77
1880	12,192,942	3,488,095	2,500,266 42
1881	15,090,629	3,452,557	3,143,700 29
1882	19,110,222	5,253,518	3,836,227 79
1883	18,634,451	3,481,813	3,726,679 64
1884	16,812,889	2,874,718	3,236,481 07
1885	18,032,110	3,057,847	3,282,782 06
1886	18,301,177	3,254,514	3,419,265 09

Failures in Toronto, in Ontario, and Dominion from 1875 *to* 1886.

Years.	Toronto.		Ontario.		Dominion.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1875	103	$1,580,821	666	$6,627,111	1,968	$28,843,967
1876	113	1,137,975	635	5,934,555	1,728	25,517,991
1877	134	1,829,978	720	8,176,382	1,892	25,523,903
1878	90	2,042,100	691	6,824,417	1,697	23,968,677
1879	98	2,305,700	506	6,020,970	1,902	29,347,937
1880	62	571,260	397	2,832,699	907	7,968,077
1881	69	671,000	400	2,471,539	635	5,751,207
1882	65	605,350	411	3,829,495	787	8,587,657
1883	89	1,218,800	567	4,702,134	1,384	15,949,361
1884	72	3,945,606	608	9,602,392	1,308	18,939,770
1885	84	855,438	600	4,088,217	1,245	8,743,049
1886	85	1,048,509	594	4,858,892	1,233	10,171,384

WINDSOR.

From Consul Devlin.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural statistics are from official sources, and embrace the county of Essex, in which this consular district is located. It is one of the best agricultural counties in the province, being adapted to the raising of all the cereal and root crops.

LIVE STOCK.

Stock-raising is also an important and profitable business. Horses find a ready market in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan. The value of horses on which duties were paid that were shipped from this consular district during the last year was $52,138, and for breeding purposes $60,754.70.

CONDITION OF WAGE-EARNERS.

The general tendency of wages in agriculture during the year 1886 was downward, occasioned chiefly by an abundant supply of laborers accustomed to farm work. Reports from almost every section of the province of Ontario show the farmers as being well supplied in the various departments of farming operations. Only in the localities of the lumber-mills was any inconvenience experienced by farmers in procuring an abundant supply of competent help. Among other influences may be mentioned the low prices of agricultural products everywhere prevailing, inducing economy in all directions, and preventing the necessary outlay in desirable improvements. The rapid and almost sudden development of agricultural machinery towards perfection in saving muscular effort has wrought as profound a change in agricultural operations as in industrial enterprises, and until wage-workers and employers can in some measure adapt themselves to the changing circumstances, more or less distress must exist among the class wholly dependent upon bodily exertions, and whose only capital is a pair of hands.

DOMESTIC HELP.

As in the United States, the question of domestic help, or "the hired-girl question," has become one of paramount importance and given rise to serious discussion.

Domestic service is one among the few employments capable of being widely expanded; for while in other departments of labor the number of those obtaining work at fairly living rates is conditioned by the amount of capital profitably invested and the demand for products, the demand for competent and efficient girls to go into domestic service is limited but slightly by causes which determine the quantity and quality of service in almost every other occupation. A field of employment is here open to thousands of young women at comparatively high rates of wages, who struggle along on the miserable pittance afforded by the factory and the workshop or the office—$2.50, $3, $4, and $5 per week. The difficulty of obtaining not merely good, but even poor, help is a constant source of anxiety and annoyance to housekeepers, and especially farmers' wives, throughout the province. The superior attractions of urban life, with its theaters, gay stores, and lighted streets, the turmoil and bustle of the metropolis, the luxurious manners of the rich and indolent, seem to make the wretched hand-to-mouth existence of the city sewing or factory girl, the clerk and the copyist, a more desirable lot to the average young woman than the plenty and the comfortable security afforded by service at the farm-house or in the village.

Such complaints as, "female help is very scarce, and suitable help could find constant employment at good wages;" "no scarcity of male help, but female help is scarce;" "domestic servants are scarce, owing

to higher wages and easier work in towns and cities;" "plenty of girls to marry, but not to work in farm-houses at milking cows;" the "girls have all got above hiring; we cannot get them for love or money," attest the existence of a serious obstacle to domestic economy and good housekeeping on the farm. It must be admitted, however, that the life of the maid-of-all-work on the Canadian farm, far from all refining influences and on the very confines of civilization, is not such a life as a young woman, desirable as a companion and assistant, may be expected to devoutly pray for. The agriculturist is rarely a propagandist of the "gospel of relaxation." While higher wages and easier work are the inducements offered in such cities as London, Toronto, Hamilton, and Guelph, we fear that the "hired-girl question" will continue to be a fruitful subject for discussion to the Canadian farmer.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

As a general rule, the factories and workshops throughout the district were running during a large portion of the year, and the relation of employé to employer seems to have been satisfactory and cordial; at least but few strikes and lockouts of any importance have taken place. The demand for artisans and laborers in the building trades was generally brisk throughout the cities and larger towns. In some lines of manufacture, however, such as agricultural implements and sewing-machines, and in foundry and machine shops, temporary overproduction has occasioned some reduction in the force of operatives and consequent loss of employment. Some factories also are reported as working on fractional time and with a corresponding decrease in number of men employed. Such cases are, however, confined to certain localities, and the suspension of operations is only temporary.

The shortening of the labor-day on Saturdays by from one to five hours, which is being adopted in the larger towns, is a gratifying result of the agitation for shorter hours of labor.

The number of men affected by strikes and lockouts was comparatively few throughout the province, and generally the troubles "were amicably settled in their incipiency."

As in the United States, a great source of dissatisfaction is the long intervals between pay-days; or the fact that there is no "fixed time" for paying employés. Amounts varying from one day's to one month's pay are usually retained by employers. This is a matter of serious inconvenience to most wage-workers, especially where the family is wholly dependent upon the amount earned from day to day by its head. It compels thousands to ask credit at the grocery and dry-goods stores who are reluctant to do so, and who, if wages were paid at short intervals, would obtain the advantages offered for strictly cash payments. The reason assigned by manufacturers is the very flimsy one of economy in clerk hire.

Wages, however, are almost everywhere paid in currency, the obnoxious "truck system," or orders on stores, being confined to a few tottering or debilitated concerns. An attempt to pay in kind, inaugurated by some large manufacturing establishments, has not met with much success, and will be very limited in its adoption.

This consulate being upon the border, directly opposite the city of Detroit, the rates of wages paid to employés in the manufacturing establishments and upon the farm compare favorably with the wages paid in Michigan for the same class of employés.

EXPORTS.

The exports from this consular district for the year ending December 31, 1886, whem compared with the preceding year, show a decrease of $36,930.37, which is in part accounted for in the raising the value for which an invoice certificate is necessary from $10 to $50.

JOHN DEVLIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Windsor, Ontario, January 21, 1887.

Statement showing the declared value of exports from the consular district of Windsor, Ontario, to the United States, during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Animals	$1,443 00	$257 00	.....	$1,392 85	$3,092 85
Barley, beans	12,139 50	1,725 00	4,486 65	11,877 40	30,228 55
Bolts	5,258 25	4,324 00	4,728 25	3,500 00	17,810 50
Breeding animals	16,977 00	34 724 50	1,550 00	7,503 20	60,754 70
Charcoal	9,900 00	5,940 00	7,440 00	7,135 50	30,415 50
Eggs	701 00	9,824 15	7,276 40	1,426 20	19,227 75
Fish	9,248 14	8,810 95	21,069 50	25,266 78	64,395 37
Green hides	5,914 18	6,496 00	1,426 00	2,812 65	16,648 83
Household goods	5,549 00	8,481 50	3,868 00	5,681 50	23,580 00
Horses	13,826 00	16,349 00	12,016 00	9,947 00	52,138 00
Logs, lumber, posts, and poles	8,881 71	21,262 25	46,483 90	9,407 35	86,035 21
Malt	6,750 00	17,250 00	18,248 60	6,920 00	49,168 60
Whisky	1,391 00	1,392 50	924 00	4,880 82	8,588 32
Wood	11,997,69	9,108 25	8,007 50	7,540 20	36,653 64
Sundries	4,403 31	3,183 05	3,580 65	4,651 13	15,818 14
Total	114,379 78	149,198 15	141,105 45	109,942 58	514,555 96
Total for preceding year	91,301 72	155,338 60	151,336 37	153,509 61	551,486 30
Decrease	(*)	6,210 45	10,230 92	43,567 03	36,930 34

* Increase for quarter ending March 31, 1886, $23,078.06.

Table showing the yield of the cereals and other agricultural products named in the county of Essex, province of Ontario, with the number of acres under cultivation in the year 1886.

Articles.	Yield.	Under cultivation.	Articles.	Yield.	Under cultivation.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*		*Bushels.*	*Acres.*
Fall wheat	712,178	32,138	Buckwheat	17,932	660
Spring wheat	25,288	1,744	Beans	12,075	483
Barley	80,540	2,894	Potatoes	240,610	2,669
Oats	1,256,908	28,852	Mangel-wurzels	106,500	213
Rye	13,751	664	Carrots	23,200	87
Peas	82,217	4,399	Turnips	51,490	152
Corn	2,347,050	31,294			

Table showing the average production per acre of the crops in the county of Essex, province of Ontario, in the year 1886.

Articles.	Bushels.	Articles.	Bushels.
Fall wheat	22.2	Buckwheat	27.2
Spring wheat	14.5	Beans	25.0
Barley	27.8	Potatoes	90.2
Oats	43.5	Mangel-wurzels	500.0
Rye	20.7	Carrots	266.7
Peas	18.7	Turnips	338.8
Corn (in ear)	75.0		

AREA AND POPULATION.

Table showing area and population of Essex County, province of Ontario, for the year 1886.

Rural area:	
Acres of assessed land:	
Resident	410,057
Non-resident	20,392
Total occupied	430,449
Acres cleared	183,928
Acres, woodland	227,271
Acres, swamp or marsh	19,250
Acres, orchard and garden	5,768
Rural population	30,550

Table showing value of farm property in Essex County, province of Ontario, in the year 1886.

Farm lands	$14,683,063
Buildings	3,407,642
Implements	1,018,731
Live stock	2,209,466
Total for 1886	21,318,902
Total for 1885	21,366,945

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Report of Consul Taylor.

IMPORTS.

The foreign importation of the Winnipeg consular district for the year ending June 30, 1886, may be said to have subsided to the normal relation to population and trade existing in 1880–'81, before the extraordinary expenditure for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, in 1883, swelled the importation to $8,237,209. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the dutiable imports at Winnepeg were $1,381,688; free goods, $115,303; total, $1,496,986. The importations for 1886 were distributed as follows:

Ports.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Winnipeg	$1,460,789	$333,584	$1.794,373
Emerson	61,097	39,893	100,970
Port Arthur	268,752	15,377	284,129
Fort McLeod	71,000	111,791	182,791
Total	1,861,638	500,645	2,362,283

This aggregate is less by $1,299,531 than the importation of 1885, with a probability of a gradual and healthy advance hereafter. It should be added that the reports from Port Arthur and Fort McLeod are not included in the above statements for 1881.

The course of trade at the port of Winnipeg will be indicated by the following analysis of leading dutiable articles:

Articles.	From United States.	From Great Britain.	Articles.	From United States.	From Great Britain.
Animals	$23,901	$214	Iron, manufactures of	$138,892	$22,465
Baking powder	31,525	287	Leather, manufactures of	27,542	6,095
Breadstuffs	5,206	3,724	Oils:		
Carriages	6,226	1,527	Mineral	23,830	.....
Coal	45,024	.....	Lubricating	2,943	1
Cotton, manufactures of	27,006	84,151	Paper, manufactures of	13,063	4,183
Drugs	6,479	1,975	Provisions	166,295	4,028
Fancy goods	2,806	6,031	Silk manufacture	3,152	18,826
Fish	18,527	718	Soap	3,412	1,330
Flax, manufactures of	2,875	22,326	Spirits and wines	4,283	14,490
Fruits:			Steel	16,351	31,770
Dried	12,116	207	Tobacco	19,070	1,197
Green	63,367	3	Twine	24,499	358
Furs, manufactures of	5,488	528	Vegetables	9,214	942
Glass, manufactures of	11,264	876	Wood manufactures	66,800	4,871
Gunpowder and explosives	10,606	2,065	Wool manufactures	6,355	198,085
Gutta-percha, manufactures	7,660	2,183	Miscellaneous	128,909	81,267
			Total	932,686	508,724

Of the dutiable goods imported at Winnipeg from other countries than United States and Great Britain, $12,113 window glass was from Belgium, and the bulk of $39,254 consisted of spirits and wines from France, Holland, Spain, Germany, and Portugal, and tea from China and Japan. Of the item of provisions from United States $133,335 of a total importation of $166,295 was bacon and ham. The dutiable importation at Port Arthur was $268,752, of which $251,957 was from United States, including coal, $136,291; lumber, 27,263; shingles, $6,792; meats, $14,548; oils, $3,011; iron and machinery, $12,025. Among the $15,295 imports from Great Britain silks were $2,530, and woolens $4,737; and of $1,500 from Germany, pianos were $850. At the port of Emerson, dutiable imports were $61,097, all from United States, consisting of lumber, $15,865; sheep, $10,990; horses, $7,500; cottons, $6,000; miscellaneous, $14,742.

Of free importations at Winnipeg, the leading items from the United States were $143,494, logs; $9,545, eggs, and $20,699, settlers' effects. From Great Britain, $57,438, tea, and $18,643, settlers' effects. From China and Japan, $5,153, tea. At Port Arthur free goods from United States were: Settlers' effects, $6,000, and eggs, $600. From Great Britain, nets, &c., for fisheries, $2,000. At Emerson the principal items of free goods were iron for Canadian Pacific Railroad bridges, $11,968; settlers' effects, $9,719; cordwood, $5,278; miscellaneous, $12,928; total, $39,893; all from United States.

CANADIAN REVENUE.

The revenue to the Canadian treasury has declined from $680,151 in 1885 to $528,118 in 1886, collected from the following quantities of dutiable goods:

Ports.	1885.	1886.
Winnipeg	$1,956,619	$1,460,789
Emerson	284,284	61,097
Port Arthur	522,542	268,752
Fort McLeod	.....	71,000
Total	2,163,445	1,861,638

The incidence of taxation has increased from 25 to 29½ per cent., a difference found necessary to meet an expenditure of $8,000,000, incidental to the Saskatchewan insurrection of 1885. The average rate upon dutiable goods in 1886 for the Dominion at large was 27½ per cent., but in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory a considerable consumption by settlers of agricultural implements and canned provisions, which are charged with a duty of 35 per cent., explains the difference of 2 per cent. above indicated. In the United States the average rate imposed on dutiable goods is 45 per cent., which is likely to be reduced with the subsidence of the war debt; and an approximation of the tariffs of the respective countries would seem to be readily within reach of concurrent legislation or an arrangement by treaty.

EXPORTS.

The invoice values of exports to the United States declared at the Winnipeg consulate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, were as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Barley	$8,618	Horses	$3,525
Cattle	255,200	Railroad contractors' outfit	51,015
Emigrants' effects	25,690	Seneca root	3,180
Empty beer kegs	8,791	Miscellanies	13,095
Fish	49,721		
Furs	114,144	Total	545,451
Hides	12,472		

Of this movement the value of $255,200 was cattle, at $40 per head, passing from Montana in bond by Canadian Pacific Railway to Chicago; $8,791, empty beer kegs being returned to Milwaukee, Wis., to be refilled and re-exported to Manitoba; and $51,015, the outfits of American railroad contractors returning to United States on completion of Canadian Pacific Railway, leaving $230,335 as the exports of Canada. Of these, furs are the leading article, but an export of fish reaching 1,440,250 pounds, valued at $50,289, during the calendar year 1886, has been distributed among American cities as follows: Buffalo, 460,340 pounds; Minneapolis, 496,568; Saint Paul, 351,540; Chicago, 71,800; Detroit, 70,003. From the consular agencies of this district the exports have been altogether to the United States, as follows: From Emerson, $76,135, the leading articles being horses, $34,234 (railroad contractors' outfits); Seneca root, $16,386; and emigrants' effects, $17,367; from Port Arthur, $65,450, mostly fresh fish, $11,500; gold and silver ore, $23,700; and undressed furs, $1,550; from Wakopa, $8,410, emigrants' effects, except $3,055, returning railway contractors' outfits. The exports to Great Britain were $614,561, furs shipped from Winnipeg by the Hudson's Bay Company, of which $542,687 were by the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Montreal, and $71,874 via New York, and $6,405 miscellaneous articles; total exports to Great Britain, $620,966.

CANADIAN DOMESTIC TRADE.

The importations from Eastern Canada into this consular district, I assume, as on former occasions, to be double the foreign importations. As the latter, including dutiable and free goods, were $2,362,283, the quantity entered from Eastern Canada may be stated at $4,724,566. In exchange, the Canadian districts, from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, will export to Canada East and Great Britain 4,700,000 bushels of wheat and flour, expressed in bushels at 57 cents per bushel, amounting to $2,579,000; 104,000 bushels oats at a value of $34,200; 123,046 bushels barley, valued at $43,054, with further shipments of

furs, fish, ores, and other articles, fully aggregating $3,000,000. Included in this statement are $28,193 reported by the United States collector at Saint Vincent, Minn., as exports in bond from Manitoba to Eastern Canada, which were mostly manufactured articles, except hides, $5,987, and 17,762 pounds butter, valued at $2,664.*

AGGREGATE TRADE.

A general statement of the trade of this consulate is as follows:

Countries.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Total.
Canada East	$4,724,566	$3,000,000	$7,724,566
United States	2,362,283	653,645	3,015,928
Great Britain	635,003	593,888	1,228,891
British Columbia	50,000	50,000	100,000
France	15,877	.....	15,877
Germany	6,358	.....	6,358
Belgium	12,522	.....	12,522
Denmark	155	.....	155
Spain	2,888	.....	2,888
Portugal	1,683	.....	1,683
Holland	2,467	.....	2,467
British West Indies	263	.....	263
Do	292	.....	292
Austria	39	.....	39
Switzerland	37	.....	37
Italy	27	.....	27
Brazil	1,283	.....	1,283
China	2,478	.....	2,478
Japan	2,738	.....	2,738
Total	7,820,959	4,297,533	12,118,492

TRADE WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Already the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Pacific coast has developed the elements of an important commerce, estimated at an aggregate of $100,000 during 1886. The eastward movement consists of tea from Asia and fish and lumber from British Columbia, while the superiority of flour manufactured from the glutinous wheat of Manitoba commands the market of British Columbia. At the date of this report a car-load of flour, of 300 sacks of 100 pounds, at an invoice value of $1.80 per sack, has become a daily shipment westward from Winnipeg, and a permanent demand from the mining and other districts of British Columbia, amounting to $169,020 per annum, is anticipated during 1887.

RAILWAY SITUATION.

The construction of local railway lines has amounted to 156 miles. During the year the Canadian Pacific Railway has extended its southern branches 40 miles to the vicinity of the Turtle Mountains of Dakota; the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, extending from Portage la Prairie, a point on the Canadian Pacific 60 miles west of Winnipeg, in a general northwestern direction, has constructed 76 miles; while the enterprise of the Hudson Bay Railway, with the encouragement of a provincial subsidy, has adopted the policy of a through railway line from Winnipeg, of which 40 miles were constructed in 1886, parallel to the

* In 1862, under a resolution of inquiry from the United States Senate, moved by a California Senator in the interest of a Pacific railroad, Secretary Chase, of the Treasury Department, organized a commission to determine the ratio of domestic trade between the Atlantic and Western States and Territories and foreign importations, and of these westward movements the domestic was ascertained to be threefold the bulk of the foreign. As between Eastern and Central Canada, the domestic importation is here assumed to be double the foreign. As to the reverse movement, the exports to Eastern Canada from Manitoba and the Northwest Territory, stated above as $3,000,000, will not seem exaggerated when the Winnipeg Board of Trade reports the exports of the city for the year to have been $2,180,820.

west coast of Lake Winnipeg and northwestwardly from the northern limit of the lake to Hudson's Bay, a total distance of 600 miles, for the completion of which satisfactory assurances from English capitalists have been obtained. The Canadian Pacific Railway has succeeded to the international trade of Central Canada, the transit of Canadian merchandise in bond through the United States, as reported by the collectors at Saint Vincent and Emerson, having almost ceased. The statements for 1886 are as follows:

From Manitoba to Eastern Canada	$28,193
From Manitoba to Great Britain	1,801
	29,994
From Eastern Canada to Manitoba	55,179
Total passing in bond	86,173

This return presents a remarkable contrast to the situation as lately as 1884, when the importation in bond from Eastern Canada to Manitoba was $4,795,231, and the reverse movement from Manitoba and the Northwest Territory was $577,173; total transportation through the United States, $5,372,404. The concentration of this domestic traffic upon the Canadian transcontinental line enlists powerful corporate and provincial interests in favor of the existing policy of obstruction to communication with American lines at the frontier, a question which rises to international importance, and will probably be determined in connection with the terms of a new and comprehensive treaty of trade and intercourse between the United States and Canada.

JAMES W. TAYLOR,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Winnipeg, February 28, 1887.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Exports from Newfoundland to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Codfish	quintals	32,011	$75,981 79
Cod-liver oil	gallons	1,376	734 76
Seal oil	do	50	25 00
Salmon	tierces	1,344	22,871 50
Do	barrels	234	7,858 11
Herring	do	11,499	34,526 75
Haddock	quintals	20	88 00
Trout	barrels	570	3,050 70
Mackerel	do	1½	11 00
Lobsters	boxes	153	915 00
Fish sounds	barrels	3	15 00
Iron	pounds	5,070	31 73
Copper	do	5,909	341 50
Brass	do	4,616	217 62
Lead	do	4,222	210 76
Junk	do	501.775	12,460 41
Bones	do	522,229	1,229 85
Bear-skins	No.	5	212 30
Calf-skins	do	255	181 61
Molasses	gallons	16,947	2,482 68
Port wine	do	282	989 00
Sherry wine	do	25	89 45
Tweed	yards	4	5 20
Electric machines		1	7 50
Total			164,537 22

THOS. N. MOLLOY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Saint John's, N. F., September 30, 1886.

MEXICO.

ACAPULCO.

Report of Consul Sutter.

AGRICULTURE.

The disappearance of the locust, as well as an abundant fall of rain during the months of July, August, and September, has favored the different crops of corn, rice, beans, sugar, &c., having brought the price of these staples to their former level of cheapness, the average market prices being as follows:

		Cents.
Corn	per pound	¾ to 1
Rice	do	1 to 1½
Beans	do	2 to 3
Sugar:		
Brown	do	3 to 4
White	do	11 to 12

As the supply of these articles appears to be plentiful it is confidently hoped that these low prices will not vary much for the whole year.

Fruit trees of all kinds have recovered from the injuries done to them by the locust.

Concerning the present cotton crop, it will probably not exceed 20,000 quintals, as for want of means and for fear of the locust most people did not plant at all. To the few people who did plant it will be fairly remunerative if it does not suffer in the month of January from earthquakes, untimely rain, and cloudy weather. The price will be about $14 per quintal placed at Acapulco for shipment to the ports of San Blas and Mazatlan.

The population still suffers from the consequences of the late famine and are recovering but slowly from the same, but they have at least been relieved from their most pressing wants.

TRADE.

The depreciation of the Mexican silver dollar in the foreign money markets compels merchants to attempt to make returns for imported merchandise with agricultural products, of which the most promising appears to be tobacco. Samples of the same have been sent to Europe and if found suitable in price and quality the exportation of this staple, planted so far only for home consumption, might assume large proportions, as the country is able to produce unlimited supplies at 8 to 10 cents per pound delivered on board.

The only country which might consume Mexican sugar is the United States, whose doors are still closed to it.

For the reasons already stated in former reports the commerce of Acapulco is growing less every year, in the same proportion as the commerce of the city of Mexico, being the railroad center of the country, is increasing. All small traders and peddlers buy their supplies at Mexico at prices against which importers on the west coast cannot compete at all. This rule is to be applied to American as well as to European manufactures.

All that keeps Acapulco alive is the movement of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Flour from Colima, shipped at Manzanillo to this port, competes now successfully with California flour, which last year has been imported but little.

Deer and goat skins have gone exclusively to the United States.

Shipments of cattle hides to the United States (New York) have increased.

No new enterprise of textile or other industries is to be reported.

No new feature in mining is to be mentioned, although the country is said to possess great mineral wealth.

JOHN A. SUTTER, JR.,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Acapulco, December 31, 1886.

Imports at Acapulco for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Approximative amount of duties	Whence imported.
Arms and ammunition, axes, beer, candles, corn, California produce, cotton manufactures, cutlery, clocks, edged tools, earthen, iron, glass, and hard ware, flour, groceries, lumber, nails of all kinds, house furniture, kerosene, paints, paint oil, pastes and hard bread, paper, machines of all kinds, wax, wines, preserved meats and fruits, ship-chandlery and cordage, drugs, stationery, &c.	.....	$82,400	$25,000	United States.
Cotton, woolen, linen, and silk manufactures, steel, iron, wines, and liquors, olive oil, paper, preserves, earthen, iron, glass, and hard ware.	.....	131,300	98,000	England, 70; Germany, 15; France, 10; Spain, 5 per cent.
Cocoa ..... pounds..	2,000	300	150	Ecuador.
Coals for sale to vessels of war... tons..	2,500	25,000	Free.	Cardiff, Wales.
Total	.....	239,000	123,150	
Coals for Pacific Mail Steamship Company, tons.	10,490	104,900	Free.	Cardiff, Wales.
Do.....	940	9,400	do.	United States.
Total	11,430	114,300		

Exports from Acapulco for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Fruit:			
Green ..... boxes..	14,971	$49,394 47	United States.
Canned ..... do....	39	172 50	
Hides, cattle ..... number..	9,227	19,149 98	
Logs, cedar ..... do....	472	3,000 00	
Skins:			
Deer..... pounds..	27,538	6,348 84	
Goat ..... do ...	5,368	854 95	
Sundries (plants and canes).... boxes..	3	29 50	
United States gold coin	.....	8,000 00	
Hides, cattle ..... number..	12,710	34,500 00	Europe.
		121,450 24	
Cotton..... bales of 160 pounds each..	1,616	36,000 00	Coastwise to Mexican ports of San Blas and Mazatlan.

Imports and exports between the port of Acapulco and the United States for the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.		Amount.	Value.
Imports.			
Arms, ammunition, axes, beer, candles, corn, California produce, cotton manufactures, cutlery, clocks, edged tools, earthen. iron, glass, hard ware, flour, groceries, lumber, nails of all kinds, drugs, house furniture, kerosene, paints and paint oil, pastes and hard bread, paper, machines of all kinds, wax, wines, preserved meats and fruit, ship-chandlery and cordage, stationery, &c			$82, 400 00
Exports.			
Fruit:			
Green	boxes	14, 971	49, 394 47
Canned	do	39	172 50
Hides, cattle	number	9, 227	19, 149 98
Logs, cedar	do	472	3, 000 00
Skins:			
Deer	pounds	27, 538	6, 348 84
Goat	do	5, 368	854 95
Sundries (plants and canes)	packages	3	29 50
United States gold coin			8, 000 00
			86, 950 24

Navigation at the port of Acapulco for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Mexican	In port			3	80				
United States	San Francisco	40	67, 630	1	175	40	67, 924	1	175
	Panama	52	83, 188			52	82, 894		
	Cardiff			5	7, 875				
	Portland, Oreg							5	7, 875
Mexico	San Francisco	1	24						
	Coast			25	1, 780	1	24	26	1, 800
Denmark	Cardiff			1	940				
Norway	do			1	633				
Germany	Hamburg			1	615				
	Cardiff			1	450				
British	do			1	940				
Denmark	Tonala							1	940
Norway	Tehuantepec							1	633
Germany	do							1	615
	Mazatlan							1	450
British	Valparaiso							1	940
Mexican	In port							2	60
	Total	93	150, 842	39	13, 488	93	150, 842	39	13, 488

Transfer cargo from steamer to steamer, 7,000 tons.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Acapulco to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ended—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Fruit:					
Green	$7,475 12	$16,611 85	$12,484 75	$12,822 75	$49,394 47
Canned	.....	.....	67 50	105 00	172 50
Hides, cattle	960 00	2,427 50	3,681 84	12,080 64	19,149 98
Logs, cedar	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	3,000 00
Skins:					
Deer	1,345 00	1,676 82	1,325 40	2,001 62	6,348 84
Goat	213 96	259 19	381 80	.....	854 95
Sundries	7 50	12 00	10 00	.....	29 50
United States gold coin	.....	.....	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
Total	10,001 58	23,987 36	25,951 29	27,010 01	86,950 24
Total for preceding year	11,083 51	16,417 20	14,758 36	12,671 71	54,930 78
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,019 46

TEHUANTEPEC.

Report of Consular Agent Langner.

IMPORTS.

The imports of the United States, as well as those from Europe, show more or less the same character as those of previous years.

	Packages.	Value.
Imports of 1885	1,361	$22,550 00
Imports of 1886	5,191	35,808 19
Increase	3,830	13,258 19

White and colored cotton goods continue to come principally from England; linen and woolen goods from England, Germany, and France; silk goods from Switzerland; crockery and glass ware almost exclusively from Germany and Bohemia.

The proportion between imports from the United States and from Europe is decidedly in favor of the first country, being about 60 per cent. of the total value, as follows:

From—	Packages.	Value.
Europe	5,191	$35,808 19
United States	4,707	21,133 89

Articles brought chiefly from the United States are hardware, machinery, stationery, provisions, and flour, pistols, coal oil, and timber. The American beer is acquiring more and more the position held in former times by European breweries. More flour would be bought in California if the import tax of Mexico, which is 11 cents each kilo net weight, would not be an impediment. American agricultural imple-

ments are controlling the market of this place, in spite of the efforts made by English houses to compete. The fact that some time ago several efforts of European houses to beat out of our market the well-known edge tools of Messrs. Collins & Co., Hartford, entirely failed gives a full proof of the high appreciation of the American manufacture. European tools are either too hard or too soft tempered, whereas those of Messrs. Collins & Co. are just adapted to the wishes of the Brazil wood-cutters, who beforehand know that they can wholly rely upon axes, &c., of the mentioned firm.

EXPORTS.

Exports are more than double the last year's.

Years.	Packages.	Value.
1885	13,301	$106,813 00
1886	*13,398	218,807 54

* To the United States 12,970 packages, valued at $61,747.66.

Brazil wood.—During the year ended the considerable amount of 6,228 tons has been shipped, whereof 223 tons went to the United States, 238 tons to Germany, and 5,767 tons to England.

Owing to the fatalities, sicknesses, and bad crops of the former years, the inhabitants of the Isthmus, obliged by necessity, went to places, often sixty miles distant from here, to cut wood, what they under normal circumstances never would do. Public health is now as well as it can be.

Hides show this year an increase of 1,631 pieces in the total exports of 1886, and a surplus of 4,537 pieces of remittances made from here to the United States.

India-rubber is exclusively sent to the United States, amounting during the present period to 23 packages, valued at $3,264.96.

Indigo would have yielded a fair crop if the flood of September had not devastated almost all plantations.

A trial has been made in bristle and Guayacan wood; the results of the first article seem to be satisfactory, those of the latter are not yet known.

NAVIGATION

is about the same as previously, the Pacific mail steamers touching twice a month. Only one sailing-vessel, a schooner, can be reported from California, arriving with general merchandise and leaving with a cargo of Guayacan wood and hides. The Brazil wood is carried by German and Danish sailing-vessels.

AGRICULTURE

is just the same as in former years, neither augmenting nor diminishing; only sugar-cane plantations are becoming more and more an object of public interest.

INUNDATION.

In consequence of heavy and long-lasting rainfalls the river of Tehuantepec caused a terrible inundation, carrying away the lower parts of the town and ruining a considerable amount of this year's crop. The damage is calculated to be more than $100,000.

INTERSTATE CUSTOMS.

Interstate customs have been lowered to the tax of 5 per cent. of the import duties, and 25 per cent. additional, so that all imported articles pay 6¼ per cent. in all. To balance the income of the State the Government has augmented the quotations of the home-manufactured goods.

THE INTEROCEANIC RAILROAD.

The Interoceanic Railroad has lost the Tehuantepec River wooden bridge by the flood; also the road-bed has greatly suffered, but efforts at repairs are already made, and also a new wooden bridge is in process of construction.

WAGES.

Wages are 25 to 37½ cents a day for a rural laborer, and 37½ to 50 cents for a laborer in the town. Male house-servants receive from $5 to $12 a month; female, hired by month, from $1.50 to $4.

TRADE FACILITIES.

The commerce of Tehuantepec possesses customers in the different parts of the Isthmus where it has to endure the sharp competition of the neighboring port of Tonala. The roads down to Tonala are even and fit for wagons; those leading to Oaxaca are mountainous and accessible only to mules.

ALB. LANGNER,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Tehuantepec, Jan. 13, 1887.

Impor s at Tehuantepec for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Month.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
	Packages.		
January	30	$1,500 47	$2,361 46
February	52	245 50	257 46
March	495	7,021 20	1,207 73
April	.....	.....	.....
May	10	200 00	58 00
June	1,016	8,372 82	2,239 15
July	1	556 70	10 69
August	91	1,188 00	731 25
September	40	2,642 00	2,318 99
October	110	3,116 00	2,878 99
November	175	1,811 50	2,051 53
December	3,171	9,154 00	5,999 51
Total	5,191	35,808 19	21,122 75

Exports from Tehuantepec for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Dry cattle-hides ..... pieces..	12,367	$42,309 77	United States.
Do ..... do....	1,031	3,093 00	Europe.
Calf-skins ..... packages..	53	1,830 54	United States.
Do ..... do....	15	450 00	Europe.
Deer-skins ..... do....	36	1,741 90	United States.
Do ..... do....	4	200 00	Europe.
Coffee ..... do....	168	3,747 46	United States.
Do ..... do....	25	375 00	Europe.
India-rubber ..... do....	56	3,926 96	United States.
Bristles ..... do....	16	559 67	Do.
Ores ..... do....	3	27 90	Do.
Guayacan wood ..... tons..	70	1,963 91	Do.
Specie ..... packages..	9	2,900 00	Mexico and Central America.
Cotton goods ..... do....	53	5,440 00	Mexican ports.
Gum ..... do....	34	450 00	England.
Indigo ..... do....	53	10,600 00	Germany.
Do ..... do....	29	5,800 00	France.
Miscellaneous goods ..... do....	229	6,264 00	Mexico and Central America.
Brazil wood ..... tons..	223	5,639 55	United States.
Do ..... do....	5,767	116,727 88	England.
Do ..... do....	238	4,760 00	Germany.
Total	.....	218,807 54	

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Tehuantepec to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	March.	June.	September.	December.	
Cattle-hides	$8,476 74	$13,161 44	$8,218 45	$12,453 14	$42,309 77
Calf-skins	241 26	711,24	481 38	396 66	1,830 54
Deer-skins	324 97	492 18	390 74	534 01	1,741 90
India-rubber	971 78	774 65	49 95	2,130 58	3,926 96
Hogs' bristles	22 60	375 93	38 01	123 13	559 67
Coffee	3,521 34	226 12	.....	.....	3,747 46
Brazil wood	5,639 55	.....	.....	.....	5,639 55
Guayacan wood	.....	.....	.....	1,963 91	1,963 91
Ores	11	5 70	.....	11 20	27 90
Total	12,209 24	15,747 26	9,178 53	17,612 63	61,747 06
Total for preceding year	7,894 51	2,539 28	9,104 97	12,053 04	31,591 80
Increase	11,314 73	13,207 98	73 56	5,559 59	30,155 86

List of American citizens living within the district of Tehuantepec.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Native or naturalized.
1	Federigo Lanfranco	Salina Cruz	Naturalized.
2	Martin Van Buren West	Tehuantepec	Native American.
3	John William Swartz	San Geronimo	Do.
4	Jervas Jefferis	Tehuantepec	Do.
5	Francis Sylvester Van Valkenburgh	Salina Cruz	Do.

SALINA CRUZ.

Imports and exports between Salina Cruz and the United States for the year 1889.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
EXPORTS.		
Dry cattle-hides ..... pieces	12,367	$[illegible],909 77
Calf-skins	53	1,630 54
Deer-skins	36	1,741 90
India-rubber	36	2,926 96
Bristles	16	559 67
Coffee	168	6,747 46
Brazil wood ..... tons	223	6,639 55
Guayacan wood	70	1,963 91
Ores	3	27 90
Total	12,970	[illegible],747 66
IMPORTS.		
Hardware and machinery	762	[illegible],652 83
Stationery	39	178 13
Provisions and flour	358	2,834 00
Glassware and crockery	4	23 00
Fire-arms and ammunition	7	94 50
Wax	10	235 00
Coal oil	114	277 50
Drugs and perfumery	29	347 48
Miscellaneous goods	3,384	8,091 45
Total	4,707	$1,133 89

In the above reports are included the following hides shipped from Port Angel, the invoice of which has been certified by this consular agency:

August	35
September	202
November	136

Navigation at the port of Salina Cruz for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Flag.	From or to.	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	Between Panama and Acapulco.	24	30,315.58			24	30,315.58		
Do	San Francisco			1	80			1	80
German	Ports of the American continent.			13	5,184				
Danish	do			4	1,311				
English	do			1	576				
Norwegian	do			1	374				
German	England							2	4,046
Danish	do							4	1,311
English	do							1	576
Norwegian	do							1	374
German	United States							1	293
Do	Germany							1	238
Mexican	Central America			1	30			1	30
		24	30,315.58	21	7,555	24	30,315.58	19	6,948
German	In port							1	265
Do	Shipwrecked in Salina Cruz							1	342
	Total	24	30,315.58	21	7,555	24	30,315.58	21	7,555

GUAYMAS.

Report of Consul Willard.

TRADE.

The trade returns show an increase in the commercial transactions over that of the preceding year. Business operations continued more or less on the same basis during the first two quarters, but the last two quarters of the year an increased vitality is apparent.

The causes which operated against the commercial prosperity of this district in 1885 have now in the past six months been greatly modified; there has been no return of the "scourge" of yellow fever, and the Apache Indian raids from Arizona have entirely ceased. The Iaqui Indian war still continues, but will in a short time be concluded, in a manner satisfactory and favorable to the industrial interests of Sonora.

IMPORTS.

As mentioned in my report of 1885, American manufactured goods now occupy the position held by those of Europe fifteen years ago. By the courtesy of the custom-house collector at this port and Nogales (on the American frontier) I have obtained most of the data contained in the tables of imports and exports, which are approximately correct.

The imports from the United States and Europe have not varied as to the character and class of goods from that of former years:

From—	Imports in 1886.		
	By sea through Guaymas.	By rail through Nogales.	Total.
United States	$447,120 89	$427,092 61	$874,222 50
Europe	132,766 06	213,546 30	346,312 36
Total			1,220,534 86

The district of Alamos, in the southern part of this consular district, is supplied principally from the port of Mazatlan, and the amount can be estimated, the same as last year, at $200,000. Of this amount $50,000 can be classed as goods of American manufacture and $150,000 from Europe.

The contraband traffic across the border of Arizona into Sonora has decreased during the year, Apache Indian raids making this business dangerous, and, as the Mexican Government is exercising more vigilance, this year it is calculated it will not exceed $75,000. A recapitulation of the imports show as follows:

From United States by sea and through Nogales by rail	$874,222 50	
From United States by sea and through Nogales, via Alamos	50,000 00	
From United States via Arizona, clandestinely	75,000 00	
Total imports from the United States (approximate)		$999,222 50
From Europe through Guaymas by sea, and through Nogales by rail	346,312 36	
From Europe to Alamos	150,000 00	
Total imports from Europe (approximate)		496,312 36
Total imports (approximate) for 1886		1,495,534 86
Total imports (approximate) for 1885		1,581,940 29
Decrease in 1886		86,405 43

EXPORTS.

Exports from this consular district are sent almost exclusively to the United States by railroad and steamer. Silver ores have been exported in considerable quantities during the year over the Sonora Railroad and connections to Denver, in the United States (to the smelting works at said place), and from Alamos by sailing vessels to Mazatlan. The aggregate tons shipped of silver ore will not exceed 5,000 tons, valued, approximately, at $400,000. The amount of coined silver and bullion shipped from Alamos to Mazatlan for reshipment to the United States can be estimated at $300,000. Of coined dollars and bullion, cattle and fruits, taken across the border of Arizona frontier clandestinely no official data can be obtained. The number of oranges exported to the United States from this consular district by rail and other conveyances is estimated at 8,000 boxes of 150 to 250 oranges per box. Those by rail are mostly sent to Denver and Chicago. From custom-house and consular records:

Exports to the United States through Guaymas	$557,942 09
Exports to the United States through Guaymas by rail via Nogales	420,723 96
Exports to the United States through Alamos by Mazatlan	300,000 00
Export of ores from Alamos district via Mazatlan and by rail through Nogales	400,000 00
Total exports to the United States in 1886	1,678,666 05
Total exports to the United States in 1885	1,018,304 82
Difference over 1885, increase	660,361 23

Exports to Europe from this consular district are made indirectly through the United States.

NAVIGATION.

The following amount of tonnage is taken from the records of the captain of port at Guaymas and consular records. (The tonnage as mentioned is according to Mexican measurement, and gives an increase in tons over the measurement of the United States and England.) The total tonnage of vessels of all nationalities entering and departing from Guaymas during the year 1886 amounted to 48,270 tons; during the year 1885 amounted to 37,517 tons, showing an increase of tonnage in 1886, 10,753 tons. This is accounted for as follows: Several European vessels chartered to carry phosphates from San Pedro Island in the Gulf of California to Hamburg touched at Guaymas in ballast for orders and supplies and are entered in the captain of port's office. Among the arrivals and departures of vessels the Mexican Phosphate Company during the year had a steamer under the Mexican flag to carry water and supplies to their island for the workmen, and the arrivals and departures of the said steamer are also entered at the captain of port's office.

The French company working copper mines in Lower California have a steamer under the French flag, by special contract with the Mexican Government, and the arrivals and departures of this steamer are also entered at the captain of port's office. The foregoing explains the apparent increase of the merchant tonnage at this port. According to the record at the captain of port's office the following tonnage is given:

Nationalities.	Tons.	Nationalities.	Tons.
Mexico	8,844	Germany	2,684
United States	28,882	Denmark	392
France	3,200		
England	4,268	Total tonnage for 1886	48,270

There have been during the past year no important changes regarding the laws on imports, exports, and navigation. Although, as will be seen by the foregoing tables, that the consumption of American manufactories' goods are much greater than all others, yet there are but three American mercantile houses in this consular district whose sales amount in the aggregate to $150,000 per annum of imported American goods, the foreign commerce being in the hands of Mexican, German, and Spanish houses. There is no English importing house established in this consular district. American residents are almost exclusively engaged in mines and mining.

DOMESTIC TRADE.

Domestic trade between the port of Guaymas and the coasting ports as far south as Manzanillo remains more or less the same as mentioned in my last year's report. The articles exported from Guaymas to the Mexican ports south consist of flour, baskets, straw hats, mats, beans, and peas. Articles received at Guaymas from the Mexican coast are dried fruits, blankets, tobacco, sugar, soap, lard, rice, chocolate, and mescal, and can be estimated in values of the products at $500,000. The American steamer City of Topeka, engaged in the coast trade between this port and coast ports as far south as Manzanillo, was withdrawn from the service and ordered to San Francisco, the trade and traffic not being sufficient to warrant further continuance of said steamer in coast trade. The Mexican coast steamer Alejandro, of about 600 tons burden, was placed on this route, and is making semi-monthly voyages to the ports touched at by the City of Topeka. A small Mexican steamer, Porfirio Diaz, has also been placed on the route, making regular voyages to Guaymas from Mexican ports south. This steamer is less than 100 tons burden. The Mexican steamer Altata occasionally touches at Guaymas from Mazatlan. Should there be no return of the yellow fever in the coming year there is every reason to believe that the coasting trade and the traffic will increase. Regarding interstate and municipal duties (*derechos de alcabala*), this relic of the past, which has been an annoyance to trade, has now been abolished by law, and gives great satisfaction to the merchants on the coast.

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.

The California and Mexican Steamship Line's steamer Newbern, 677 tons burden, still continues making regular monthly voyages from San Francisco to Guaymas, touching, going and returning, at Todos Santos, Magdalena Bay, Cape San Lucas, Mazatlan, and La Paz. This steamer is under contract with the Mexican Government to carry the mails and receives the subsidy for this service of $1,500 for round voyage. The Mexican steamer Alejandro, before mentioned, engaged in coasting trade, carrying mails by contract of the Government, receives a subsidy of $1,200 monthly. The small steamers Altata and Porfirio Diaz also carry the mails, but receive no subsidies from the Government. The French steamer owned by the French Mining (copper) Company in Lower California, and the steamer M, Romero Rubio, owned by the Mexican Phosphate Company, are engaged exclusively in carrying supplies and workmen to and from their respective companies' works at Santa Rosalia and San Pedro Island (Gulf of California). The American sailing vessels arriving at Guaymas bring cargoes of lumber from California and Oregon. European vessels arriving at Guaymas are laden with merchandise from Germany and England. The return cargoes are of ores, dye-woods, and gypsum, from the coast, outside of this con-

sular district, and phosphate from San Pedro Island, in the Gulf of California. The Mexican sailing vessels on the coast are engaged exclusively in the coasting trade, none making voyages to foreign ports.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Nothing to note, remaining the same as mentioned in my last year's report. The Sonora Railroad which, as is known, connects this port with the United States at Nogales, Ariz., and connecting with the Arizona and New Mexico Railroad and Southern Pacific Railroad at Benson, has with few interruptions run daily trains the whole year. Report of the gross and net earnings of this road shows an increase over that of 1885. I am unable to furnish the exact data, as the same have not yet been published. The projected railroads from this port to the Sonora coal-fields of "Los Bronces" and "La Barranca," distant 120 miles, approximately, and that of Port Lobos, in the Gulf of California, to extend northerly to the Arizona frontier, 90 miles in length, for which franchises or concessions have been granted by the Mexican Govenment, and declared forfeited for non-fulfillment of conditions, have not been invalidated by the holders of the same, and there is at this time but little hopes that they will be.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

As mentioned in my report of last year, Guaymas is in direct communication with the United States by the telegraph line of the Sonora Railway. The Government line mentioned in my last year's report as uncompleted between this port and Alamos, distance 240 miles (to connect with the Mexican Government lines to the city of Mexico over national territory), has been completed, and Sonora now enjoys direct telegraphic communication with the national capital and all other States of the Mexican Republic.

MINING INTERESTS.

An increased interest has been manifested during the past six months regarding the mines of gold and silver in Sonora. Investments are now being made by English capitalists in the purchase of mines in different parts of this consular district (heretofore but few companies have been organized in England to work Sonora mines). In 1884 the Trinidad mines were purchased by an English company in the sum of $1,500,000. In November of the present year was purchased by an English company a mining property near the borders of Sonora, in Chihuahua, for the sum of $800,000, and in Sonora two more mines were purchased in the sum of $175,000, and in the present month the Mulatos gold mines, in this State, were contracted by an English company in the sum of $1,000,000. No purchases have been reported during the year of any mining property of importance in Sonora by American capitalists.

COPPER MINES.

The copper mines near the American frontier in Sonora, owned by American citizens, have an abundance of ores with a percentage of silver combined with the copper, and are now being worked, but not on a large scale. The copper mines owned by the Boleo Mining Company (a French company organized in France), situated in Lower California (90 miles opposite Guaymas, across the Gulf of California) have now their plant of machinery about ready to produce copper matte. This company have expended $600,000 in the erection of their works. The

amount of American capital invested in the mines and lands of this consular district will equal one-half of the foreign capital invested in the State.

The gross products of the mines is difficult to obtain or get an approximately correct estimate. It can, I think, be safely placed at 50 per cent. more than the amount of the exports.

IRON, LEAD, AND ANTIMONY.

There has been no effort made to develop the iron, lead, and antimony mines in Sonora.

COAL-FIELDS.

The coal-fields of Sonora, mentioned in former reports, still await systematic development; the partial developments all tend to confirm their value as an element of great commercial importance to Sonora.

MINING LEGISLATION.

A law has been presented to the national Mexican Congress in the last quarter of this year, and is now under discussion, having for its object the fomenting of the mining interest of the Republic and other industries, and was presented as a partial remedy for the depreciation of silver. Regarding mines, this law provides that for the term of fifty years coal, iron, and quicksilver mines of every description shall be free from all taxes and duties, and all products produced by them. No fees shall be collected for denouncements and possession necessary to acquisition of mines and mining properties and reduction works, nor on the organization of mining companies, or on titles, or on shares issued by them. The President of Mexico is authorized by this law for the coming ten years to form contracts, granting special privileges and ample concessions for mines and mining lands (not detrimental to the interests of a third party) to such companies who will guarantee the inversion of capital corresponding to the extent of the lands or zone granted for their working, the nature of the ores, and the circumstances of the locality, &c. The minimum capital to be employed by such companies is to be not less than $200,000. There is every probability that this law will pass Congress and become a general law of the Republic in the coming year.

POPULATION AND COLONIZATION.

There has been no material increase in the population of this district since my last report. The raids of the Apache Indians in the north of the district having now ceased it is expected that during the coming year an increase of population will follow in those districts now nearly abandoned. The Iaqui war in the southern part of the district, although not yet finished, will no doubt be concluded during the year, and that portion of the State which contains the best agricultural land on the coast will be open to colonists.

The Mexican Government in the last six years have made several colonization contracts with private individuals and corporations for the purpose of colonizing public lands on this west coast of Mexico (as mentioned in my dispatch to the Department, No. 771, of September last), but none of which have been complied with.

The Topolobampo colonization scheme, in connection with the Texas, Topolobampo and Pacific Railroad Company, under a franchise or concession from the Mexican Government, is now being carried out, as about 350 Americans (men, women, and children) are now there as colonists

under the leadership of Col. A. K. Owen, the projector of the enterprise. I am informed that some 4,000 colonists from the United States will be ready to start within the next six months to Topolobampo Harbor, on the shores of which the colony is to be established. This harbor is in the Gulf of California, in the State of Sinaloa, consular district of Mazatlan (and is about 200 miles southeast of Guaymas). At this time the nearest settlement is 15 miles distant, and as I am informed a large tract of land has been secured bordering on the shores of the Gulf, there should be no impediment to locating a site to the satisfaction of the projectors for a model city and colony. This colonization scheme differs in many particulars from others of its class as to the theory and principles on which it is proposed to establish it, and in the concession and franchise given by the Mexican Government no discrimination is made in favor of European colonists, which has generally been the case in the colonization concessions of Mexico granted for this west coast.

The reported influx of the Chinese into this consular district is without any foundation, as the number of Chinamen in Sonora, the same as last year, are estimated at less than 100, and are engaged as a rule in manufacturing shoes and as gardeners and cooks.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of this consular district during the year has been, comparatively speaking, good until the second quarter of the year, when the smallpox made its appearance among the Indians in the Iaqui Valley, and has spread since then over the southern part of this consular district. The yellow fever did not appear on any part of the coast. The non-visitation of this disease after its appearance for three consecutive years gives hopes that it will not return.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The reported purchase by German capitalists of large tracts of land in Sonora has no foundation in fact. The colonization schemes of L. Huller & Co. (German) in connection with certain lands in Sonora and Lower California is based on American capital. No lands have been purchased by English capitalists in Sonora. The Sonora Land Company (an American organization) has acquired a large tract of valuable land along the northern part of Sonora for colonization purposes, and is now engaged in making surveys of said land. The Mexican Phosphate and Sulphur Company (organized in San Francisco) are actively engaged in exporting phosphates (petrified guano) from the islands of the Gulf of California, opposite Guaymas, and have, it is estimated, 50,000 tons of merchantable phosphates on the island of San Pedro, besides other deposits on different islands of the said gulf. The phosphate is exported to Europe in sailing vessels. The soft guano on the islands, which is found in large quantities, although inferior to the phosphates, yet has a commercial value. Shipments of this guano will be made the coming year to California. The outlook for the coming year is more favorable than any year since 1883. The problem so difficult of solution of Apache Indian raids from Arizona, which for years have devastated the northern part of Sonora, has been by the combined efforts of the United States and Mexico solved by the capture of the hostile Apaches and their banishment to Florida. The Indian Iaqui war is now about being satisfactorily concluded, and the non-appearance of the yellow fever gives the people of Sonora solid reasons for anticipating a greater vi

tality in all industrial interests throughout this consular district and a corresponding increase of the commercial relations with this part of Mexico and the United States.

A. WILLARD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Guaymas, December 31, 1886.

Imports at Guaymas, Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles and whence imported.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
	Pounds.		
From United States:			
Agricultural and mining implements	3,547,048	$106,298 75	
Drugs and perfumery	45,063	23,282 28	
Dry goods: Cotton, linen, and woolen	80,314	78,980 80	
Groceries	876,408	170,207 41	$329,916 23
Glass and earthen ware	24,763	7,233 63	
Hardware	25,193	10,774 23	
Miscellaneous goods	435,326	50,852 79	
Received by sea	5,034,115	447,129 89	
Received by Nogales, not specified	.....	427,092 61	
Total from United States	.....	874,222 50	
From Europe:			
Agricultural and mining implements	20,720	7,163 00	
Drugs and perfumery	80,339	12,382 00	
Dry goods: Cotton, linen, and woolen	97,600	49,683 18	
Groceries	125,021	24,958 61	194,068 83
Glass and earthen ware	26,122	6,664 81	
Hardware	41,436	12,290 90	
Miscellaneous goods	128,813	19,623 56	
Received by sea	519,551	132,766 06	
Received by Nogales, not specified	.....	213,546 30	
Total from Europe	.....	346,312 36	
Total from United States and Europe	.....	1,220,534 86	

Exports from Guaymas, Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles and whither exported.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
To United States:		
Bullion:		
Silver ... cars	36	$338,019 50
Gold ... do	4	37,846 61
Currency ... cases	2	5,990 00
Dollars, silver ... sacks	196	143,891 98
Gold coin ... do	3	6,595 00
Hides:		
Beef ... pieces	2,952	9,342 00
Sheep ... pkgs	29	240 00
Plumbago ... sacks	394	450 00
Phosphate ... tons	.....	14,000 00
Red pepper (Chiltepin) ... packs	2	100 00
Seed, pamita ... sacks	1	25 00
Silver ore ... do	142	1,242 00
Wood, pine ... pieces	106	200 00
		557,942 09
Exports by rail via Nogales, not specified	.....	420,723 96
Total exports by sea and rail	.....	978,666 05
Export of gold and silver ores from Alamos via Mazatlan, and by rail through Nogales	.....	400,000 00
Export of bullion of gold and silver from Alamos district via Mazatlan	.....	300,000 00
Total exports, approximated	.....	1,678,666 05

NOTE.—Exports to Europe are made through United States as a rule.

Navigation at the port of Guaymas, Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Entered.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Mexican*	Coast ports	45	5,944	140	2,900	43	5,074	149	3,010
United States†	United States and coast	37	24,551	9	4,331	37	24,551	9	4,360
French‡	Coast ports	34	3,400	.....	.....	33	3,300	.....	.....
English§	England	2	3,002	1	1,266	2	3,002	1	1,266
German	England and Germany	....	.....	4	2,684	....	.....	4	2,684
Denmark	Hamburg	....	.....	1	392	....	.....	1	392
	Total	118	36,897	155	11,573	115	35,927	164	11,712

* Mexican steamers: Vessels of war and small coasting steamers.

† United States steamers: 11 arrivals and departures from San Francisco, and 24 arrivals and departures from coast ports, belonging to mining companies and in the coast trade.

‡ French steamers: Belonging to the French company working copper mines in Sta. Rosalia, carrying supplies.

§ English steamers: One vessel of war and one merchant vessel with mining material.

The tonnage of all of the above vessels is according to the Mexican measurement, which gives an increase of tonnage on that of the United States and England.

Declared value of exports from the port of Guaymas, consular district of Guaymas, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886	September 30, 1886.	
Bars, gold and silver bullion	.....	.....	.....	$38,093 09	$38,093 09
Cattle	$19,165 00	$11,089 00	$15,518 00	887 00	54,659 00
Corn	110 00	.....	.....	.....	110 00
Hides	3,873 55	3,123 50	5,991 50	2,454 05	14,942 60
Ores:					
Silver	3,537 50	3,420 00	23,282 50	8,237 00	43,477 00
Copper	.....	.....	5,113 10	.....	5,113 10
Plumbago	.....	107 50	.....	339 00	446 50
Samples	.....	200 00	.....	.....	200 00
Wood	.....	.....	.....	207 50	207 50
Total	26,186 05	22,940 00	49,905 10	58,217 64	157,248 79

241 cases powder returned to San Francisco, $700.

NOTE.—The above statement does not represent the whole exports from the consular district of Guaymas. More than two-thirds of the exports of this consular district pass through Nogales, and the commercial agency at that place is attached to the consular district of Paso del Norte, in Chihuahua, and the statement of exports is made to that consulate. The consular agency of Nogales belongs properly to this consular district.

GUERRERO.

Report of Vice-Consul Winslow.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE.

Trade has been very much depressed during the last year, and there have been less importations and exportations than in previous years.

The goods principally used here are imported mostly from the United States, as calicoes, muslins, woolen goods, boots, shoes, all kinds of gro-

ceries, glassware, dishes, artisans' and agricultural tools, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

The exports consist entirely of live animals—horses, mares, mules, sheep, goats, kids, cattle; dry beef hides; goat, kid, sheep, wild hog, and deer skins, and a small amount of wool and horse-hair.

AGRICULTURE.

The chief occupation of the people being the raising of cattle, horses, sheep, and goats, agriculture is but little attended to, only a little corn being planted and a few vegetables. It not having rained for six months, it is probable that the first crop of corn will not be planted. It is generally the custom to plant in January and again in June, there being two crops raised here, and no ditches for irrigating, and hence when it does not rain no corn is planted, except in the ancones, small fields situated on the edge of the river, which are overflowed when the river rises, or are watered by a bucket with a forked stick and a long pole on the top, similar to our old-fashioned well-sweep. No pumps are used as I am aware.

Onions, garlic, red and green peppers, which are always used in Mexican dishes, and some cabbages, turnips, radishes, beets, carrots, cauliflower, spinach, tomatoes, water and musk-melons are grown in these ancones. There are no fruits raised, except a few figs, grapes, and pomegranates. The mulberry tree grows plentifully, but the orange and lemon do not thrive.

The depression in agriculture is entirely owing to the drought. The business of stock-raising is also depressed—

Firstly. Owing to the drought, which has withered the grasses, numbers of cattle having died for want of food. Many persons have passed their flocks of sheep and goats to Texas, and others have sought pastures farther north, in the State of Coahuila.

Secondly. To the fact that the rancheros have sold the greater part of their stock to buyers from the United States, especially cows, calves, and heifers, and hence have no animals to breed from.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION IN TRADE.

The depression in trade results from the fact, that while the Mexican dollar is depreciated in value, customers expect to pay the same prices as formerly when it was at par, and also to the heavy exchange abroad, and to depression of agriculture.

A remedy has been suggested for some of these evils in the reports I have forwarded,* but neither agriculture, nor stock raising, on which the trade here depends, will ever flourish until the Mexican throws off his natural sloth and want of activity, and adopts the use of machinery and new methods of planting, and imports improved breeds of stock; but I am of opinion that they will continue to use old methods until the country is colonized by another race. The establishment of colonies is about the only hope for Mexico, and that would be a death-blow to Mexico as an independent nation.

* Printed in Consular Reports No. 75, March, 1887, pp. 667–672; and No. 78, April, 1887, p. 471.

AMERICAN TRADE IN GUERRERO.

Value of declared imports and exports to and from the consular district of Guerrero, Mexico, for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Place from whence imported or to where exported.	Imports.	Exports.
From port of Corrizo to Guerrero	$50,789 77	.....
From Laredo to Guerrero	*110,000 00	.....
From Matamoros to Guerrero	*25,000 00	.....
From Guerrero to Carrizo	.....	$33,970 04

* About.

It was impossible to obtain from the Mexican custom-house collector here the exact amount of goods brought from Laredo and Matamoros, nor the total amount and value of each article imported, as the general balance for the year is only made at the city of Mexico. The imports from Carrizo to Guerrero, amounting to $50,789.77, greatly exceeded the exports, which were only $33,970.04. Since the completion of the railroads from Corpus Christi and San Antonio to Laredo there has been a steady decrease in the imports and exports to and from Carrizo. A great part of the merchandise is now imported here through Laredo. For the year ending December 31, 1882, there were imported from Carrizo goods amounting in value to $208,098; more than four times as much as were imported the present year.

The following will show the value of goods exported for the last four years by way of Carrizo, Tex.:

For fiscal year ending June 30—

1883	$62,604 09
1884	31,764 29
1885	38,538 19
1886	33,970 04

IMPORTED ARTICLES.

Every article of general use comes from the United States, including groceries, clothing, hardware, sewing-machines, lumber, furniture, ammunition, fire-arms, medicines, &c.

From Europe come some crockery, beet sugar, perfumeries, fine dress goods, toys and jewelry, calf-skins, wines, &c.

From interior of Mexico come saddlery and trappings, earthenware, corn, flour, beans, fruits, mescal, aguardiente, shoes, piloncillo, &c.

Most of the flour comes from the United States, and retails here for 6 cents a pound.

All of the white sugar used here is imported. It is mostly beet sugar, and comes in small crystallized squares. It retails for 12½ cents a pound.

The following articles were imported in bond through Carrizo, Tex., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Sugar ..... barrels	50	Leather ..... cases	1
Cotton, spool thread ..... cases	3	Wearing apparel, cotton ..... do	2
Earthenware ..... crates	10	Oil, olive ..... do	10
Cinnamon ..... bales	1	Paper, writing ..... do	2
Lawns, Victoria (cotton) ..... cases	1	Bitters ..... do	5
Matches ..... do	1	Wine, port ..... do	2
Cotton cloth, colored ..... bales	1	Cognac ..... do	1
Shawls, woolen, &c ..... cases	3	Boots, &c ..... do	1
Cloths, woolen ..... do	3	Feathers, &c ..... do	1

A large quantity of bonded articles were also brought through Laredo, the amount of which I have been unable to learn.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

The exports here are beef hides, goat, kid, deer, and wild hog skins and a small amount of wool, and horse-hair. If piloncillo and mescal are crossed to Texas (and they are found in nearly all the ranches there), they have paid no duties. Wool, which was formerly one of the principal articles of export, is now all taken to Monterey.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Business has been moderately good the past year, but merchants complain that they have sold less than formerly. This dullness in trade is from a scarcity of money, owing to the drought, the first crop of corn having been nearly all lost and the second crop not having been planted. Owing to the same cause there have been fewer exportations of stock. Owing to the depreciation in value of the Mexican dollar merchants have been unwilling to buy goods, and have raised their prices twenty-five per cent., and hence they have made fewer sales, and there have been fewer importations. Business is, however, always about the same here, there never being any great rise or depression.

EFFECTS OF RAILROADS ON TRADE.

Since the national railroad was built from Nuevo Laredo to Saltillo a great deal of trade has been drawn off from the towns along the Rio Grande River viz, Matamoros, Camargo, Mier, and Guerrero.

Even Lampasas, Villaldama, Candela, Bustamante, Salinas, Sabinas, and Cadereyta, on or near the railroad, with their brown unwhitewashed adobe houses, look duller than ever and do not seem to have increased in size since I saw them fourteen years ago. Even in Monterey there is a general complaint of the dullness of business. On the contrary Nuevo Laredo at the commencement, and Saltillo at the terminus, of the road are doing a flourishing business, and from dull villages are growing into bustling cities. The effects of the road have been to center trade at Nuevo Laredo and Saltillo, and probably much, of the local trade of the smaller towns is now carried on at these two places, on account of the facility of communication and greater cheapness of goods at these places.

Railroads are said by some Mexicans to ruin the towns through which they run and to take money out of the country, but this is no doubt a mistake.

EFFECTS OF REVOLUTIONS ON TRADE.

During the last year there have been and still are more or less disturbances in Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, owing to armed bodies of men going about seizing property under the pretext that they are revolutionists. Only yesterday a band of these appeared at a ranch nine miles from here, and took a large number of horses and arms, and even clothing. Yesterday, also, a band of sixty revolutionists, under the lead of the Koyote (Juan Rodriguez) entered the village of the Fortillas, thirty miles distant, and seized thirteen rifles and horses. These

marauders not having a sufficient number of men can hardly be called revolutionists, nor their object a revolution, but trade is injured and made uncertain by their movements, and Americans under these conditions will not come here to buy stock. Where unrecompensed and dissatisfied labor finds an outlet in strikes in the United States, it here resorts to a revolution.

CHARLES WINSLOW,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Guerrero, Mexico, September 5, 1886.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Guerrero, Mexico, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	March 31.	June 30.	Sept 30.	Dec. 31.	
Beef hides, goat, kid, deer, and wild hog skins	$3,252 62	$2,876 18	$2,467 68	$4,047 92	$12,653 97
Cows, bulls, heifers and calves	718 90	1,963 70	175 44	651 98	3,510 02
Horse hair	.....	.....	9 57	.....	9 57
Horses, mares, mules and colts	2,829 07	1,797 65	194 21	895 15	5,716 08
Sheep, goats, kids, and lambs	.....	1,515 12	.....	110 16	1,625 28
Wool	.....	.....	.....	62 23	62 23
Total	6,800 59	8,152 65	2,846 90	5,767 44	33,567 58
Total for preceding year	3,944 50	7,793 27	9,297 01	7,556 63	28,591 41
Decrease	2,856 09	359 38	6,450 11	1,789 19	11,454 77

LA PAZ.

From Consul Viosca.

Imports at La Paz, Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	March quarter.	June quarter.	September quarter.	December quarter.	Total.
Bags and bagging	.....	$2,204 50	$553 00	.....	$2,757 50
Cotton textures and yarns	$3,040 00	4,650 50	1,875 00	$871 50	10,437 00
Coal oils	2,100 00	3,250 50	1,824 50	2,575 00	9,750 00
Candles	1,800 75	1,420 25	832 00	4,325 00	8,378 00
Drugs, paints, and colors	364 00	525 50	182 25	246 03	1,317 78
Fancy goods	677 50	1,600 00	155 00	617 50	3,050 00
Glassware, &c	146 00	1,450 00	596 50	1,823 66	4,016 16
Hardware	.....	4,375 00	2,402 00	2,347 00	9,124 00
Household goods	397 26	2,175 00	3,306 50	3,845 70	9,724 46
Lumber	6,155 00	.....	864 50	.....	7,019 50
Mining materials	.....	10,641 07	2,302 20	4,688 00	17,631 27
Powder	.....	1,450 00	600 00	1,400 00	3,450 00
Porcelain and stoneware	329 25	2,600 00	1,672 05	2,872 25	7,473 55
Provisions	3,000 00	4,580 00	4,895 00	8,355 60	20,830 60
Woolens	3,605 00	976 00	2,025 30	1,402 55	8,008 85
Wines and liquors	.....	1,200 00	1,793 50	4,396 00	7,389 50
Sundries	296 87	620 00	4,544 95	7,890 76	13,352 58
Total	21,911 63	43,718 32	30,424 25	47,656 55	143,710 75
Total for preceding year	56,395 86	65,860 43	35,245 53	104,331 93	261,833 75
Decrease	34,484 23	22,142 11	4,821 28	56,475 38	118,123 00

Declared value of exports from the consular district of La Paz, Mexico, to the United States during the four quarters ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Bullion and specie	$92,651 71	$85,000 00	$50,600 00	$138,457 48	$366,709 19
Damiana leaves	.....	318 70	52 50	34 97	456 17
Hides	4,025 00	5,341 87	3,943 25	10,300 50	23,610 62
Olives	.....	.....	.....	96 00	96 00
Oranges	.....	.....	.....	305 00	305 00
Orchilla weed	502 30	2,579 90	1,279 00	803 00	5,164 20
Ores	.....	.....	205 50	1,552 50	1,758 00
Pearls	.....	1,002 50	1,002 50	7,320 00	9,325 00
Salt	315 00	.....	212 50	.....	527 50
Shells (mother of pearl)	1,125 00	1,812 50	1,397 50	1,147 50	5,482 50
Skins (deer and goat)	85 00	197 00	134 85	267 50	684 35
Sundries	.....	12 00	.....	24 00	36 00
Total	98,704 01	96,264 47	58,827 60	160,358 45	414,154 53
Total for preceding year	105,602 80	85,326 50	131,193 66	111,576 16	433,699 12
Decrease	6,898 79	.....	72,366 06	.....	19,544 59
Increase	.....	10,937 97	.....	48,782 29	.....

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of San José and Cape St. Lucas, Mexico, to the United States during the four quarters ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	March quarter.	June quarter.	September quarter.	December quarter.	Total.
Cheese	$207 96	$54 00	.....	.....	$261 96
Damiana leaves	.....	413 50	278 20	40 80	732 50
Hides	1,662 00	3,603 00	1,233 00	5,556 00	12,054 00
Lemons	.....	.....	40 00	20 00	60 00
Oregano leaves	.....	87 00	.....	50 00	137 00
Oranges	.....	.....	.....	3,143 50	3,143 50
Orchilla	.....	.....	.....	1,323 00	1,323 00
Skins (deer)	58 25	35 00	77 50	.....	170 75
Sugar cane	100 00	.....	.....	248 25	348 25
Shark-fins	.....	15 00	99 95	201 55	316 50
Tortoise-shell	42 50	.....	.....	.....	42 50
Sundries	27 48	27 50	20 00	133 00	207 98
Total	2,098 19	4,235 00	1,748 65	10,716 10	18,797 94
Total for preceding year	5,921 75	1,642 50	2,914 89	7,238 12	17,717 26
Increase	.....	2,592 50	.....	3,477 98	1,080 68
Decrease	3,823 56	.....	1,166 24	.....	.....

Exports from La Paz, Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Fine pearls	.....	$19,919 50	Europe via San Francisco.
Hides	6,098	15,058 00	San Francisco, Cal.
Deer-skins	1,397	801 08	Do.
Tortoise-shell ... pounds	163	246 75	Do.
Damiana leaves ... bales	30	280 50	Do.
Orchilla ... pounds	316,015	12,205 11	Europe via San Francisco.
Mother-of-pearl shells ... do	776,020	13,742 62	Do.
Silver ore ... do	4,000	705 00	San Francisco, Cal.
Olives ... bales	4	40	Do.
Tamarinds ... box	1	10	Do.
Dry beef ... bales	2	69	Do.
Seal-skins ... bale	1	50	Do.
Machinery ... cases	2	50	Do.
Sea-fans ... package	1	25	Do.
Oranges	1,126,628	5,990 68	Do.
Nacar pearls	.....	500 00	Do.
Lemons	2,933	18	Do.
Silver bullion	.....	382,997 35	Do.
Total	.....	452,708 59	

Imports and exports between La Paz, Mexico, and the United States, for the year 1885.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
IMPORTS.		
Manufactured cottons ..... yards..	336, 200	$34, 506 50
Manufactured woolen ..... do ..	42, 600	10, 026 00
Machinery ..... pounds..	158, 962	24, 432 50
Hardware ..... do...	22, 500	5, 507 00
Fancy wares ..... do...	14, 305	2, 086 00
Groceries ..... do...	476, 720	84, 686 00
Drugs ..... do...	12, 916	3, 705 25
Bags and burlaps	.....	8, 384 00
Glassware ..... pounds..	10, 304	2, 036 00
Coal oil ..... cases..	2, 300	4, 785 00
Candles ..... boxes..	3, 500	10, 807 50
Lumber ..... feet..	1, 302, 400	34, 072 00
Shingles	920, 000	6, 800 00
Total	.....	231, 833 75
EXPORTS.		
Fine pearls	.....	19, 919 50
Hides	6, 098	15, 058 00
Deer-skins	1, 397	801 08
Tortoise-shell ..... pounds..	163	246 75
Damiana leaves ..... bales..	30	280 50
Orchilla ..... pounds..	316, 015	12, 205 11
Mother-of-pearl shells ..... do...	776, 090	13, 742 62
Machinery ..... cases..	2	50 00
Silver ore ..... pounds..	400	705 00
Olives ..... barrels..	4	40 00
Tamarinds ..... box..	1	10 00
Dry beef ..... bales..	2	69 00
Seal-skins ..... bale..	1	50 00
Sea-fans ..... package..	1	25 00
Oranges	1, 126, 628	5, 990 68
Nacar pearls	.....	500 00
Lemons	2, 932	18 00
Silver bullion	.....	382, 997 35
Total	.....	452, 708 50

Imports at La Paz, Mexico, for the year ending December, 31, 1885.

Articles and whence imported.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
From United States:			
Manufactured cottons ..... yards..	336, 200	$34, 506 50	
Manufactured woolen ..... do...	42, 600	10, 026 00	
Machinery ..... pounds..	158, 962	24, 432 50	
Hardware ..... do ..	22, 500	5, 507 00	
Fancy wares ..... do...	14, 305	2, 086 00	
Groceries ..... do...	476, 720	84, 686 00	
Drugs ..... do...	12, 916	3, 705 25	$62, 024 50
Bags and burlaps	.....	8, 384 00	
Glassware ..... pounds..	10, 304	2, 036 00	
Coal oil ..... cases..	2, 300	4, 785 00	
Candles ..... boxes..	3, 500	10, 807 50	
Lumber ..... feet..	1, 302, 400	34, 072 00	
Shingles	920, 000	6, 800 00	
Total from United States	.....	231, 833 75	
From England:			
Machinery ..... pounds..	584, 300	46, 550 00	
Manufactured cottons ..... yards..	105, 600	8, 476 00	
Linens ..... do...	34, 352	4, 307 00	14, 112 50
From France:			
Wines and liquors	.....	22, 087 50	
Grand total	.....	313, 254 25	76, 137 00

JAS. VIOSCA,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
La Paz, December 31, 1886.

MATAMOROS.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Matamoros, Mexico, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
Animals (alive)	$58,235 20	$65,890 73	$57,498 25	$34,609 88	$216,234 06
Bones	5,337 15	9,371 25	7,708 17	970 70	23,387 27
Goat, deer, and other skins	19,593 44	23,742 60	24,963 68	22,927 65	91,227 37
Hair	4,188 41	8,783 15	7,518 00	3,975 60	24,465 16
Hides and calf-skins	25,927 54	40,434 08	36,190 65	27,682 71	130,234 98
Ixtle	.....	.....	838 79	403 78	1,242 57
Wool	9,434 54	.....	9,055 29	5,649 20	24,139 03
Sundries	1,796 78	11,275 37	1,661 31	1,153 22	15,886 68
Total	124,513 06	159,497 18	145,434 14	97,372 74	526,817 12
Total for preceding year	65,139 61	97,658 48	108,646 22	86,968 12	358,412 43
Increase	59,373 45	61,838 70	36,787 92	10,404 62	168,404 69

WARNER P. SUTTON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Matamoros, January 12, 1887.

MAZATLAN.

Report of Consul Kelton.

This consulate is situated in the principal port of the west coast of Mexico and within the State of Sinaloa, containing, in all, a population of about 160,000 souls, which State is divided into ten districts, as follows:

Southern.—Rosario, adjoining the Territory of Tepic; Concordia, adjoining the State of Durango; Mazatlan, San Ygnacio, Cosalá, adjoining State of Durango.

Northern.—Culiacan, adjoining State of Durango; Mocorito, Badiraguato, Sinaloa, Fuerte, adjoining State of Sonora.

With the exception of a zone bordering on the sea and varying in width from 1 to 4 miles, the rest is mountainous country, and almost inaccessible from the foot-hills.

There are no railroads nor wagon roads to speak of, and all traffic is suspended during the rainy season, which commences about the latter end of June and ends with October. Within the last ten years there seems to be a meteorological change going on.

Since my last annual report this State has enjoyed peace, with the exception of occasional incursions from the adjoining State of Durango of a band of robbers under the leadership of Eraclio Bernal, numbering from 50 to, at times, 200 well-armed men, a force sufficiently large to defy the local authorities and the small detachments of Federal troops.

The recent seizure of the town of Guadalupe de los Reyes, in a rich mineral district, and the robbery of some $12,000 and goods from the merchants of that place, seems to have awakened the Federal Gov-

ernment, and measures are being taken to capture the leader and his followers. Lately, within the fortnight, he has attacked the little mining town of Ventanas, robbing the miners there (Americans) of about $7,000 in coin and bullion and committing other depredations. The State promises to send new forces into the field and end Bernal's career.

THE CHINESE IN MEXICO.

Although Mexico needs immigration, and lands unsurpassed for fertility await only the labor of the agriculturist to produce abundantly coffee, rice, sugar, cotton, corn, tobacco, and many other articles, the tide of immigration has never set in toward Mexico, due undoubtedly to existing revenue laws and the fact that the lands are mostly held in large tracts by parties unwilling to dispose of small lots. The Federal Government has made some attempts to induce immigration on the east coast, but the results have not been favorable either to the immigrants nor to the Government. Recently some 250 Chinese have arrived at this port under a contract with the Government, which, however, was rescinded about the moment of their arrival.

The Chinese have been received with strong anti-Chinese demonstrations by the working class, though through the personal efforts of the mayor no violence was done them. The newspapers generally throughout the Republic join in deprecating the coming of Chinese. Farmers and miners hesitate to employ them, not feeling certain of the reception they may receive and fearing scenes of violence and bloodshed; therefore the Chinese remain without employment, and their arrival in great numbers is not likely to occur. They have within the last fortnight made a petition to their consul in San Francisco stating their grievances and asking to be taken hence to Victoria again.

COMMERCE.

The commercial condition of the State has not improved, due in great part to the effects of yellow fever, which up to three years since was unknown on this coast. Interior merchants who formerly purchased their supplies of foreign manufactures at this port no longer come here, through fear of the fever, and seek the more distant markets offered by the Mexican Central Railroad.

The custom-house receipts have decreased at the rate of about $100,000 per year during the last three years, notwithstanding increased duties.

The receipts for the fiscal years were as follows:

1884–'85	$1,401,868
1883–'84	1,500,000
1882–'83	1,625,000

This is due in part to the price of silver and the inconvenience of some federal and State laws and the encroachment of the Mexican Central Railway upon territory formerly occupied by this market.

Domestic commerce does not improve, owing to the system of alcabalas, which constitutes the main revenue of the State, and which is collected from the merchandise in every district of this State that it passes through over and above the import and municipal duties paid at the port.

Domestic products are not excepted from this tax, and soap pays a duty in every district of $5.20 upon a valuation of $36; flour, rice, 1 cent a pound; sugar, 1½ cents; coffee, 2 cents a pound.

MINES.

Though a serious decline in foreign trade is observed as stated, and a lessened production of agricultural products is certain, a marked increase of activity in mining enterprise is evident, and the general success of such undertakings warrants the belief that this State will become one of the largest bullion-producing States of the Republic.

Investments of capital in mines are not confined to capital from abroad, but the heavier investments are made by resident capitalists.

Within the present month mines have taken a decided impetus forward, and mining shares change hands with a rapidity heretofore unknown. This is owing in part to the facilities which the new mining code gives, providing that shares may be transferred by indorsement. When it is known that there is a tax of one-half per cent. upon the purchase-money of every transaction, freeing the sale of shares therefrom facilitates their exchange.

TRANSIT OF GOODS IN BOND.

Although there is a line of railway from the United States to Guaymas, in the State of Sonora, and thence a line of steamers touching at the principal ports of the west coast of Mexico, which would enable the importer of American manufactures to place such goods in this port cheaply and quickly, the lack of a system allowing goods to proceed to their destination in bond compels the goods to be sent either to San Francisco, thence to come by steamer, or to come from New York via Panama; and, in point of fact, owing to the high rates of freight by these last-named routes, the larger part of American manufactures offered in this market arrive here from England and Germany, having been shipped from New York to those countries by steamer, thence to come by rail via Cape Horn; such route, though, occupying several months.

Efforts are being made to secure from the Government the privilege of goods introduced into Mexico via Nogales, to proceed in bond to such ports as already are open for foreign commerce, under such regulation as may be necessary to prevent fraud. When such privilege is granted a large trade over the Sonora Railway is assured, supplying the entire west coast of Mexico with American goods which already are well known and have acceptation, such as petroleum and lubricating oils, lard, candles, beer, cutlery, sewing-machines, farming and mining machinery, American prints, &c.; and the date will not be far distant when, instead of some twenty vessels arriving annually from England and Germany, one vessel will suffice to bring all the European manufactures wanted in this market.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mazatlan has exceptional advantages of water communications, tri-monthly steamers, direct to and from San Francisco, bi-monthly to and from Panama, two coast lines of steamers, one of which, connecting with the Sonora Railway at Guaymas, offers direct communication with all parts of the United States. Six lines of stages leave daily for different towns in the interior.

Merchandise is transported to the interior towns mostly on pack animals, though to such towns as are not in the coast range teams are employed.

A large fleet of small sailing vessels are continually engaged transporting merchandise and products of the soil to and from the neighboring ports.

Several railroads have been projected, but none commenced. The day cannot be far distant when some of them will be built; the volume of traffic and passenger travel already warrants them.

The Mexican Government seems at last to be disposed to remove the burdensome restrictions that have existed known as "Alcabalas" or the collection of duties on merchandise going from State to State, and from one town to another, which has required a large staff of employés both for the collection of the duties by the Government and on part of the merchant for the preparation of the documents exacted to accompany the goods. The President of the Republic has called a convention to discuss this question, and the constitution has been amended, correcting some of the evils complained of. The tax remains, but it shall be paid but once, and the goods will travel without any documents. It is not all that is required, but it is a good deal more than has been conceded heretofore.

The records of this consulate show no material increase in the number of American residents in this district, who are mostly engaged in mining.

EDWARD G. KELTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Mazatlan, July 10, 1886.

MERIDA.

Report of Consul Thompson.

The year 1886 has witnessed a decided decrease in the destructive ravages of the locusts, that within the last five years have proved such scourges to the prosperity of the country, and hopes are now entertained that this insect plague is at last abating.

Certain crops, notably that of the maize, or Indian corn, that hitherto have been planted only to be devoured by the pests, have this year been allowed to ripen and be gathered, in most cases without molestation. Consequently the importation of corn from the United States has greatly decreased in volume.

During the calendar year 1885, 1,500,000 bushels of corn were imported into Yucatan from the United States. The calendar year 1886 witnessed an importation of only 514,000 bushels—a decrease of nearly two-thirds of the import volume of this grain for 1885.

The high price gained for the henequen fiber has stimulated the planters to increased activity; many new fields will be cleared for henequen planting. To operate these new fields portable tramways, with cars drawn by mule-power, will be needed and used in much greater quantities than heretofore. They have rapidly replaced the old system of using man as a beast of burden for the carrying of the henequen leaves, and have now become an absolute necessity. The firm or firms who "get in" here in season with good goods in this line will reap their reward.

In those portions of Yucatan suitable for its growth, the cultivation of sugar is receiving increasing attention, the quality being looked after

as well as the quantity, and the results are already to be seen, both in the appearance of the sugar upon the table and in the largely increased demand of sugar-mill and refining machinery.

By means of judiciously placed descriptive catalogues and price-lists I have been enabled to divert several large orders for the above-mentioned class of machinery from Europe, where they would otherwise have gone, to the United States, where they should go.

Two New York firms, the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company and Robert Duley & Co., are gaining a solid and, I hope, a permanent hold upon the machinery buyers of this district, and there is plenty of room for other houses to work in and make bids for orders that now go to England, France, or Belgium.

Henequen fiber, the chief export article from this consulate, has experienced a decided rise in value, owing to an unexpected demand in the United States and an equally unexpected falling off in supply from here. At the close of the period for which my previous annual report was written, the calendar year 1885, a bale of hemp weighing 375 pounds was worth, placed on board the vessel, $14. At the close of the calender year 1886 a bale having the same weight would have sold for over $18.

During the calender year 1885, 244,800 bales, having a value of $2,820,667, United States gold, was exported from Yucatan.

During the calendar year 1886 there was exported henequen fiber to the amount of 228,387 bales, having a value in United States gold of $3,274,774.

This indicates a decrease in export volume of 16,413 bales, but an increase in export value of over $454,100.

Of the entire output of this fiber for 1886, 91 per cent. went to the United States, and the remaining 9 per cent. was divided between England, France, Germany, and Spain in a ratio corresponding to their given positions.

I hereby append certain statistics relating to the movement of henequen fiber since 1880, collected by myself.

The combined Federal and State "levies" upon this output for 1886 amounted to $106,176, United States gold.

EDWARD H. THOMPSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Merida, March 25, 1887.

Exportation of henequen fiber, 1880 *to* 1886.

Years.	Quantity.	Value, American coin.
	Bales.	
1880	97,851	$1,504,790
1881	189,433	2,272,139
1882	185,088	2,282,796
1883	178,276	2,947,922
1884	233,311	2,893,038
1885	244,800	2,820,667
1886	228,387	3,274,772
Total	1,257,341	17,996,124

Of the total output of henequen fiber since January 1, 1880, the percentage of consumption by the various nations is as follows:

	Per cent.
United States of America	90
Empire of Germany	4
Kingdom of Great Britain	3
Spain and colonies	2
Republic of France	2
	100

Exports from Yucatan for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Values.	Whence exported.
	Kilograms.		
Barks:			
Cascarilla, &c	250	$62 50	Spain and colonies.
Chuchun	15,881	325 00	
Birú skins	125	100 00	United States.
Cetaceos	7,172	200 00	Spanish colonies.
Conch shells	7,806	200 00	Do.
Cosmetic powder	3,812	611 66	Do.
Chocolate de Tabasco	148	63 33	Do.
Deer skins	79,000	35,695 15	United States, 80 per cent.; Cuba, 12 per cent.
Fire-arms	2,120	690 66	United States (returned).
Fish, salt	17,734	354 16	Spanish Colonies.
Hammocks	117,731	26,931 21	United States, 90 per cent.; England and Germany, 10 per cent.
Henequen:			
Bagging	38,904	2,974 00	United States, 60 per cent.; Spain, 15 per cent.; England and Germany, 15 per cent.
Fiber	41,959,216	3,274,772 19	United States, 91 per cent. (England, France, and Germany, 9 per cent.).
Ropes	228,387	24,505 32	Cuba, 69 per cent.; United States, 20 per cent.; England and Germany, 10 per cent.
Sacks	2,443	632 61	Spain and colonies, 93 per cent.
Twine	33,768	4,097 85	United States, 10 per cent.; Spain, 90 per cent.
Hides:			
Green	318,900	29,504 40	United States, 79 per cent.; Spanish colonies, 10 per cent.
Tanned	15,307	6,153 01	Spanish colonies, 60 per cent.; United States, 30 per cent.; Germany, 10 per cent.
Machinery	10,018	950 00	
Money	2,911	10,200 19	United States, 60 per cent., and Cuba, 40 per cent.
Miscellaneous	.....	4,800 18	Various countries.
Pulque	861	100 70	United States.
Sponges	438	254 80	Spanish colonies, 10 per cent., and United States, 90 per cent.
Sole-leather	37,563	9,020 10	Spanish colonies.
Tobacco	1,000	375 00	England, 60 per cent.; United States, 30 per cent.
Total	42,887,475	2,433,573 02	

Exports and imports between Yucatan and the United States for the year 1886.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	
Animals (live)	$4,561	$1,665	$1,566	$3,460	$11,252
Ale and beer	1,924	6,092	4,331	5,641	17,988
Beans	3,288	1,828	64	.....	5,165
Boats	.....	3,000	.....	4,000	7,000
Butter	1,480	1,221	675	758	4,134
Cheese	3,482	3,911	1,895	1,915	11,204
Corn	150,229	79,284	135,885	147,862	513,260
Cotton bales	.....	4,077	.....	.....	4,077
Drugs and paints	2,638	1,294	5,906	6,616	16,454
Dry goods	3,500	4,200	6,000	2,000	15,700
Flour	1,044	938	1,322	834	4,138
Furniture	383	1,062	1,988	1,238	4,671

Exports and imports between Yucatan and the United States, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	
Fire-arms	$912	$411	$531	$2,501	$4,355
Garden produce (preserved)	1,830	1,206	2,067	4,687	9,790
General hardware	3,011	9,298	6,285	.....	18,595
Paper stock	1,950	2,363	1,212	3,068	8,604
Lard	10,214	11,136	15,436	21,558	58,344
Lumber	1,819	6,040	858	6,079	15,796
Petroleum	1,727	3,040	2,007	7,092	13,866
Rails and railroad supplies	45,898	30,556	29,146	57,966	163,576
Sundries	14,819	10,449	9,573	6,749	43,281
Tallow and grease	11,618	10,889	6,779	12,376	41,562
Total	263,139	198,956	233,164	290,447	983,685

EXPORTS.

Corn bags (returned)	.....	$300	$300	.....	$600
Deer skins	$16,474	2,219	1,548	$12,798	32,939
Hammocks	3,528	10,220	13,264	11,342	38,354
Hair	192	1,503	705	357	2,757
Henequen fiber	617,696	642,062	805,376	913,159	2,978,293
Hides	20,335	5,080	6,058	12,265	43,738
Logwood	13,442	11,385	1,600	.....	26,827
Mahogany	9,075	.....	.....	200	9,275
Sponges	.....	.....	210	250	460
Tortoise-shell	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Sundries	400	290	600	410	1,750
Total	681,192	673,059	829,671	950,671	3,134,593
Total for preceding year	704,303	636,056	842,605	951,815	3,134,780
Decrease	23,111	.....	12,934	1,144	187
Increase	.....	37,003	.....	.....	.....

Imports at Progreso, Yucatan, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence exported.
Apples ..... barrels	500	$2,000 00	United States.
Beans ..... sacks	1,200	12,000 00	United States and Spain.
Beer ..... cases	15,000	75,000 00	United States, England, and Germany.
Butter ..... do	1,112	55,600 00	United States and Germany.
Cheese ..... do	1,160	16,640 00	Do.
Cocoa	250	5,750 00	United States, in transit.
Crackers	.....	4,500 00	
Dry goods	.....	90,000 00	United States and European countries.
Flour ..... barrels	219	4,138 00	United States.
Drugs, &c	.....	42,000 00	United States, France, and Germany.
Grease ..... barrels	31,000	46,500 00	United States.
Hardware, general	.....	106,000 00	Germany, England, and United States.
Railroad supplies	.....	189,000 00	England, Germany, and United States.
Lard ..... pounds	291,720	58,344 00	United States.
Olive oil ..... cases	800	24,000 00	Spain.
Petroleum ..... gallons	23,730	13,866 00	United States
Raisins ..... cases	1,200	4,200 00	United States, in transit.
Stearine, &c., and candles	.....	2,250 02	Germany and United States.
Paper of various stock	.....	11,000 00	United States and European countries.
Wines and spirits	.....	118,500 00	France and Spain.
Indian corn ..... bushels	550,000	514,000 00	United States.
Miscellaneous	.....	68,122 00	All countries.
Total	.....	*1,453,410 02	

* Total amount of duties levied, $746,380.30.

Navigation at the port of Progreso during the year ending December 31, 1886.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	United States	70	108,901	19	4,342.33	71	110,588.83	20	4,826.50
	British (Belize) Honduras	1	659	1	265	...	.....	-	.....
British	New York	62	78,098	9	3,060	63	79,139	9	3,060
Spanish	Spain and colonies	60	102,504	2	831	60	102,504	2	831
German	Germany	13	16,712	8	2,832	13	16,712	8	2,832
Norwegian	United States	1	380	2	511	1	380	2	511
Swedish	France	....	.....	1	264	....	.....	1	264
Italian	France	....	.....	2	442	....	.....	2	442
	Total	207	299,244	44	12,547.33	208	.....	....	12,776.50

PASO DEL NORTE.

Report of Consul Brigham.

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF PASO DEL NORTE.

The location of this consulate on the frontier of Mexico and within a few hours' run, by rail, of many of the leading commercial centers of the Western States, makes it one of the most important in our consular system. While in a foreign country, it is just across the Rio Grande River from El Paso, Tex., one of the most enterprising and progressive cities of the Southwest, which is rapidly pushing its business into the interior of Mexico.

The peculiar location of Paso del Norte as the recognized gate-way into the Republic for the commerce of the United States, since the construction of the Mexican Central Railroad, by American capital, to the city of Mexico, has made it daily a more important distributing point for all the Northern Mexican States. This road, traversing 1,224 miles, through the very heart of the country, brings the commercial centers of the United States into close connection with the business circles of nearly the entire Republic. The facilities offered for travel and freight through this route are attracting what for years past, by slow means of transportation, followed the old Vera Cruz, Matamoros, and Tampico routes.

The rapidly growing business of the consulate is proof sufficient of the energy and enterprise of the American people, who are developing a trade that has been almost dormant until five years ago, when railroad communication made business possible.

Paso del Norte is situated in that portion of the State of Chihuahua lying in the Zona Libre, or Free Zone, which is a portion of the Mexican frontier extending 20 kilometers in width from Matamoros, on the Gulf coast, through the States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean, all bordering on the United States. This Zone, as enacted by the Congress of Mexico, exempts the importation of foreign goods from custom duties, and makes this and other ports similarly situated within it free ports within the specified limits, and in it all real estate must be owned by natives or citizens unless by special concession from the national Government.

While the real estate conditions of the Zona Libre are intended

solely for the protection of Mexican interests, leases are made by foreigners that are tantamount to purchases, and a few Americans are already acquiring real estate within the Zone by authority from the central Government, which is readily granted.

It will be seen from the accompanying statistics that Paso del Norte has grown in a few years from a frontier city of no commercial importance to be the leading city commercially in the entire Republic as a port of entry and distribution of foreign merchandise and as a point of exports to the United States. Indeed, it should be noted as a fact that it exports annually to the United States values only exceeded by three or four consulates, while it ranks among the first.

Its present status and rapidly growing importance will be seen by a comparison of the exports of the fiscal year just ended, and that preceding, as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30—	
1886	$8,714,664 42
1885	2,077,005 79
Increase	6,637,658 63

The indications are that the exports this year will reach ten millions or more, which is indeed a showing so astonishing that few can fully appreciate the rapid advance.

MINING INTERESTS.

The State of Chihuahua, one of the largest in the Republic, is principally noted for its mines of silver, many of them rich in virgin ore and but partially developed. In late years, I dare say, more American capital has been invested in mining in this State than any other in the Republic. These mines rank among the first in the country, and many of them have been worked with profit under the crudest systems for years. American machinery is gradually being introduced, and the result is the annual output has been greatly increased. The future alone can reveal to what vast dimensions this one industry will extend. It is certainly but in its infancy now, and must rapidly grow, notwithstanding the many impediments in the way of successful pursuit.

CATTLE AND STOCK.

While immense tracts of land are devoted to the raising of cattle, there is a much larger portion of the State that is useless from the great scarcity of water. Pumps and wells are gradually being introduced, principally by Americans, and it is but a matter of time when great bodies of land that heretofore have been left idle will be utilized for grazing purposes.

The introduction of better blooded cattle for breeding purposes is quite extensive, and promises an improvement in their grade throughout the entire section.

The price of steers, yearlings, and cows ranges from $8 to $18, Mexican currency, equal in value to $6 and $13.50, American currency, and large numbers are exported to the United States from this port, both for breeding purposes, on ranches, and for slaughter. Sheep likewise are herded in large numbers, and constitute no small part of the commerce of the country. They range in value from $1 to $2, Mexican currency, equal generally in American currency to 75 cents and $1.50.

AGRICULTURE.

While Chihuahua and the adjoining States are not, strictly speaking, agricultural, owing to the great scarcity of water, yet where irrigation is practicable, as on the Rio Grande and other streams in the interior, splendid results are obtained from the cultivation of the soil. In the lower portion of the State of Chihuahua, thousands of acres are devoted to the cultivation of corn and cotton, both of which grow most satisfactorily; and this generally with the rudest and most superficial culture, the most ancient customs being pursued. The valley of the Rio Grande, rich in soil, and capable of producing most varied crops, is destined, without doubt, to become noted for its agricultural products; as a fruit-growing country it is remarkable. Even in its present crude and only partially cultivated condition, the finest apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, and quinces are produced in abundance and of as fine size and flavor as can be found anywhere, and especially when the new and improved varieties have been introduced. All varieties of vegetables grow admirably and are to be had nearly the year round.

THE MISSION GRAPE.

The Mission grape, now widely known as the "El Paso grape," is grown here to great perfection, after an acclimation of over two hundred years, and is unexcelled for richness of flavor. It is peculiarly adapted to this latitude, climate, and soil, where the grape is entirely free from blight and diseases of any kind, so destructive to the vineyards in Europe and California. Experienced cultivators of the vine note that all the conditions of the soil are united to produce the grape in the Rio Grande Valley in this vicinity to perfection, whilst the climate, equable, mild, and dry at the grape-flowering season, and when the fruit is maturing, prevents blight and rot. As a table grape it may safely be said it has no superior, and can be produced at no other point to the perfection it has attained here. It has been tried in California and other wine-producing countries with only partial success. It is estimated that one acre with one thousand vines is worth $1,000, and the industry is largely on the increase and will in time rival any of the grape-growing countries in quantities produced. Some ten thousand caskets are annually shipped to the eastern market for table use alone, whilst much wine of superior quality is produced from these grapes. With 1,200 miles closer connection with the Eastern States of our country than California possesses, the advantages in transportation alone are so apparent that in the near future it will rival that great fruit-producing section.

POPULATION.

The population of the ancient city of Paso del Norte (more than three hundred years old) is now estimated at 7,000 souls. Years ago it is estimated that it reached some 20,000, but as trade was gradually diverted to other points in the Republic, when great facilities were then offered, it gradually dwindled down to the present numbers. The great State of Chihuahua has a population of some 250,000 inhabitants, and its capital, of the same name, is a thriving city of 18,000 inhabitants.

In this State there are about 2,500 foreigners, 2,000 of whom are citizens of the United States, resident here, engaged principally in mining, stock raising, and as employés of the Mexican Central Railroad. The

remaining foreign population are composed of German, English, and French, who are generally engaged in mercantile pursuit.

The natives are generally descendants of peons, and, while they are not remarkable for intellectual culture, they are a hardy race, of lazy, idle habits, without principle. They are satisfied with little, and the masses live in the most primitive style, and in many instances in squalid poverty. In the interior of the country their condition is worse, where as peons they are held in abject surveillance, and with never-ending debt impending over them, from which there is no escape, they labor for their masters, the owners of herds and haciendas. The wages for such labor in the interior will average 2 rials, equal to 25 cents, per day. The settlement of Americans in the country does not appear to make any marked change in these people. They adhere with great tenacity to their ancient customs and habits, both in a business and social way that are obsolete and belonging to an era long since passed.

But so much has been written and is well known in a general way about these people, without any well authenticated history, that I desist for some future communication.

SANITARY CONDITION.

Of the health of this consular district, it may be said that nature has done all that could be asked. At an altitude of 3,700 feet above the sea level, the pure air is a boon to those suffering with pulmonary effections. Too much cannot be said of this truly delightful climate with the mercury rarely below 20 degrees above zero, and then only for a short time, and with snows which never entirely whiten the ground, and with no damp, chilly days, and no sultry nights in midsummer, it is one of the most equable climates to be found on the continent, and the atmosphere is unsurpassed for dryness and purity, full of electricity; it is wonderfully exhilarating and never malarial. It is the very place for consumptives and those affected with throat and lung troubles, and is fast gaining such notoriety for these and other kindred diseases as will at no distant day make it noted as a sanitarium and health resort. The best accommodations can be had at El Paso, Tex., just across the river, for all who may come as invalids or for comfort and pleasure.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

It is impossible to obtain reliable data as to foreign importations, or a detailed statement of the goods, wares, manufactures, &c., introduced at this port, but the board of trade of El Paso, Tex., has, however, had access to information not obtainable at this office, and has compiled a statement which seems to be reliable.

It will be observed, however, that this table shows only goods cleared at the Mexican custom-house at this place and shipped to the interior by the Mexican Central Railroad, without mention of goods introduced for local consumption by city merchants and others. It will also be seen that the table only gives the number of cars arriving, with an estimated value of the goods introduced, which will likely fall under the correct figures.

There are many difficulties and delays in the introduction of foreign goods at this point, owing to the awkward way in which business is conducted at the Mexican custom-house here. This grows out of the system in vogue under the laws now in force and not from any fault of the present officials or any disposition on their part to impede the commerce of the two countries.

The feature of fines and penalties for slight omissions and inaccuracies in consular papers ought, by all means, to be abolished. They will occur in the hurry and press of business, and the commercial world should not be made to suffer thereby.

J. HARVEY BRIGHAM,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Paso del Norte.

Merchandise cleared at the custom-house in Paso del Norte, Mexico, and forwarded by the Mexican Central Railroad Company, excepting coal and railroad material, from the 1st of July, 1885, until the 30th of June, 1886.

Imported by the Mexican Central Railroad	cars..	2,088
Imported by teams, estimated about 10,000 pounds daily, being per year	do...	150
Total	do...	2,238
Or ten trains to a car		23,380

Of which were—

	Cars.
Cotton	273
Machinery and agricultural implements	617
Bluestone	35
Iron	29
Sulphur and soda	13
Wagons and wagon material	22
Powder	12
Beer	33
Wines and liquors	14
Lumber	129
Candles	15
Quicksilver	14
Sugar	25
Cotton seed	7
Salt	75
Oil	273
Live stock	47
Grain and feed	17
Sundries and mixed goods	585
	*2,238

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Paso del Norte, Mexico, to the United States during the quarter ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Carriages	$2,095 00	Precipitate of silver	$32,865 71
Cigars and cigarettes	1,746 42	Saddles	544 00
Cattle	36,360 00	Silk shawls	450 00
Copper	5,000 00	Sheep	112 50
Earthenware	89 00	Silver bullion	345,863 28
Fruit (oranges, bananas, &c.)	3,536 00	Silver ore	803,504 00
Gold bullion	16,332 20	Wool	7,364 11
Gold coin	45,175 00	Wines	232 00
Gold and silver bullion	356,232 36	Wax and rag figures	347 57
Hides and pelts	5,218 68	Woolen hats	250 00
Horses and mules	2,749 00		
Jewelry	692 29	Total	3,340,257 02
Mexican beans	630 32	Total exports for three quarters ending September, 30, 1886	5,364,057 51
Mexican sugar	302 00		
Machinery	436 80		
Miscellaneous	4,805 00		
Mexican silver dollars	1,666,441 00	Total for year ending December 31, 1886	8,704,314 53
Printed books	883 00		

* Representing a value of $6,745,500, on which duties have been paid amounting to $1,539,201.93.

Exports between Paso del Norte, Mexico, and the United States for the fiscal year 1885–'86.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Baggage	$1,290 00	Instruments, surveying	$1,900 00
Beans, Mexican	1,758 00	Jewelry and precious stones	5,300 00
Blankets, Mexican (woolen)	5,194 00	Laces	1,150 00
Bones	160 00	Machinery	2,195 00
Books, printed	1,887 37	Miscellaneous	14,078 82
Botanical specimens	600 00	Oranges	395 20
Bullion, gold	28,226 44	Ore, silver	1,081,116 21
Gold and silver	426,940 12	Paintings, oil	260 00
Silver	1,081,515 80	Perfumery	22 00
Cattle	132,262 30	Printing presses	4,577 00
Cement	60 60	Photographic views	426 00
Cigars and cigarettes	16,065 48	Saffron	2,184 00
Coffee, Mexican	262 94	Sheep	272 50
Coin, gold (Mexican currency)	92,689 00	Shoes, Mexican	721 00
Silver (Mexican currency)	5,588,723 00	Sugar, Mexican	217 50
Cotton goods	3,112 00	Tobacco	416 00
Earthenware, Mexican	337 94	Toys and fancy ware	210 50
Embroidery, gold and silver	560 00	Trimmings	17 00
Fire-arms and ammunition	1,960 00	Underwear, silk	500 00
Goats, Mexican	58 50	Whisky, Mexican	1,603 80
Hats, Mexican	8,397 05	Wool	59,247 98
Hides and pelts	205,112 62	Woolen goods	5,641 50
Horses and mules	39,847 50		
Instruments, musical	1,190 75	Total	8,714,664 42

PIEDRAS NEGRAS.

Report of Consul Linn for the year 1885.

I submit herewith a statement of the trade between this consulate district and the United States for the year 1885 so far as the figures are ascertainable from the records of this office, the Mexican custom-house at Piedras Negras, and the United States custom-house at Eagle Pass, Tex.

The export statement herewith sent is taken from figures furnished by original invoices retained in this consulate, and the import items are given after careful comparison of reports supplied by the two custom-houses specified. Of course, in neither case do the items or figures represent all the trade which has been done between the two countries through this port during the past year, for it would not be far wrong to say that goods, merchandise, and other articles to fully one-half more in value have been "smuggled" across the boundary into both countries during that period. Nor do the items of silver and lead ores and bullion indicate the actual amount of these products of the mines sent from this port during the year 1885, for these ores and bullion are principally sent to England, as is evidenced by manifests passed through this office

GENERAL CONDITION OF TRADE.

It will be safe to say that general trade has not been satisfactory for the year ending with December last, although a large aggregate increase was shown over the business of 1884 in this district. There was a considerable falling off in commerce, owing to the effects of "hard times" that for the past twelve months have been felt in this as well as in other portions of the country. The mining interest of this district began during the past year to show renewed activity and much new capital has sought investment in this field, which promises to increase the shipments of silver and lead ores and bullion through this port. Of this,

however, the United States gets but a small portion, as United States tariff duties on lead ore serve to send it to England for a market.

The cattle and sheep interests were severe sufferers during the year, through the continued decrease in their values, especially in that of sheep. Flocks which three years ago would readily command $3 to $4 per head can be purchased now at 75 cents per head, in a money (Mexican) which has considerably depreciated in purchasing value during that time.

The unjust, and perhaps unconstitutional, "extraction"(exportation) duties levied by the State of Coahuila upon live stock exported into the United States had a depressing effect on the value of horses, cattle, and sheep, and American ranchmen owning herds and flocks on this side of the Rio Grande have been largely among the sufferers from this mistaken policy of taxation. In addition to the excessive amounts exacted as duties the State authorities (Mexican) have taken advantage of every slight pretext to arrest, annoy, and in some cases to imprison, American buyers or shippers of live stock; and so outrageous became their actions in this regard that for a time horse and cattle trading entirely ceased in this vicinity. This wrong has, however, in a measure been remedied by action of the recent State legislature in reducing the "extraction" or exportation duties to a nominal amount, that is, 50 cents each on female and 25 cents on male horses and cattle stock. Since this action trade in this line has again shown some activity.

TARIFF DUTIES.

The high duties laid by the Mexican Government on hardware, stoves, and vehicles of transportation does much to prevent a large commerce in this State in these articles. To give an idea of these duties I will instance one case. A stove sold at retail in Eagle Pass, Tex. (a town opposite this port), for $20 would be required to pay about $28 additional as Mexican duties before it could be passed through the Zona Libra into the Mexican interior. There would also be a very large demand for American manufacture of wagons and buggies were not the duties likewise prohibitory on them. This class of American manufacture is eagerly sought after because of its lightness of construction and cheapness in price, as compared with Mexican work in the same line.

The duties usually approximate the original cost of the vehicle, especially so upon buggies and carriages. This being the case, the vehicle will cost the purchaser in the interior about double what it can be bought for on the Texas side of the river.

The unusually large crop of Indian corn grown throughout this section in 1885 caused this product to sell for a cheaper price than it generally commands, about 25 cents in Mexican money being the ruling figure asked per bushel at this time, when it has been known to be sold so high as $2 per bushel several years ago. The extension of railroads into this country has, however, removed the likelihood of these prices ever again being obtained for this cereal.

E. D. LINN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Piedras Negras, July 8, 1886.

Imports into Piedras Negras from the United States during the year 1885.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Animals, living	$13,101	Lumber	$14,779
Arms and ammunition	1,299	Machinery	4,906
Bread stuffs	1,092	Railroad supplies	22,041
Carriages, &c	832	Sewing machines	10,125
Cotton, raw	5,533	Stationery	1,528
Drugs, paints, and oils	7,601	Tobacco	5,146
Dry goods	25,403	Wines and liquors	765
Furniture	3,896	Miscellaneous	3,016
Groceries	23,647		
Hardware	12,447	Total	157,474
Jewelry	287		

Exports from Piedras Negras to the United States during the year 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cattle ....head..	9,867	$78,185	Sheep ....number..	10,400	$10,082
Coal ....tons..	39,510	162,409	Silver ore	.....	3,834
Goats ....number..	500	250	Wool ....pounds..	813,830	67,458
Hides and skins....pounds..	218,218	33,945	Miscellaneous	.....	5,329
Horses ....number..	3,742	44,650			
Lead ore....pounds..	51,070	287,661	Total	.....	693,808

SAN BENITO.

Report by Consular Agent Lewis R. Brewer.

The year just ended has been a prosperous one in this district, as may be seen by the large amounts of silver coin brought in by each steamer, the result of sales of coffee and other products of the country. The trade of Soconusco, although small for the population and resources of the country, is steadily increasing; it is mostly carried on through the medium of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose coast line of steamers touch at the port of San Benito twice each month, taking out coffee, hides, rubber, &c., and bringing in manufactured articles of every description required by the inhabitants, dry goods and hardware coming mostly from Germany, and other things, principally flour and coal oil, from the United States. Most of the foreign trade is with Germany, and occasionally a schooner lands a load of goods from there for one of the two large German houses in this city (Tapachula).

COFFEE.

The principal article of export is coffee, of which a very superior article is produced in this district, yielding handsome returns to those planters who give proper care to the trees. The production of coffee is rapidly increasing, and there are many new plantations being started.

CACAO.

The cacao or chocolate tree grows wild here. Under the old colonial system of Spain this district had a world-wide reputation for the excellence of its chocolate, and although it is not cultivated now as extensively as formerly, still it is universally conceded to be one of the most, if not the most, profitable of industries, and the business bids fair in the future to exceed its ancient importance.

RUBBER.

The rubber tree is also a native of this district, but the destructive method of cutting the trees down to obtain the sap has resulted in exterminating this valuable tree in large tracts of this district. However, some of the most enterprising and far-seeing of the planters have begun the cultivation of the tree, and although it takes a number of years for the young trees to yield, still when they do commence we may look for a great and permanent increase in the exportation of this much-needed article.

RAMIE.

The few experiments that have been made during the last two years by American colonists have proved the climate and soil of this district to be specially adapted for this fiber plant, and there will probably be a large amount planted this coming year, thus adding a new industry to the many others which promise good and quick returns.

COTTON.

The cultivation of cotton is not carried on as extensively as the climate and soil would warrant one to expect. It does well here, but what little is raised is sent into Guatemala to be manufactured into cloth. This industry, however, will now probably receive new life, as cotton machinery has just arrived and will be put in operation this coming year.

MINES.

There are but few mines as yet discovered in this district, though it is almost wholly unprospected. Those that are known promise very well, and an American company have brought in machinery and are building a mill for working their mine near Escuintla. It will be in operation in about two months, and I hope in my next report to give more information in regard to the mining prospects of Soconusco.

RAILROAD AND PIER.

There is also in process of construction a railroad from the port of San Benito to Tapachula, an American colonization company having obtained a concession from the Mexican Government for its construction, and also the building of an iron pier. The surveying of both has been commenced, and the tools and implements for grading and constructing the railroad arrived on the last steamer.

CLIMATE.

The latitude of Tapachula, the chief town of this district, is about 15° north. The dry season lasts from November to May, and is the coolest part of the year; the wet season lasts from May to November, and although somewhat warmer than the dry season, it is so tempered by the clouds and rain that a wonderful uniformity of temperature is produced throughout the year. At the ocean the temperature ranges from 75° to 100°; at Tapachula (20 miles inland, 500 feet elevation, 70° to 95°; in the mountains back of Tapachula, at 1,500 feet elevation, it is from 65° to 85°; at 5,000 feet, 60° to 75°, and steady at this every day throughout the year. On the low lands near the ocean it is rather unhealthful,

chills and fever prevailing some parts of the year. At Tapachula, and in the mountains back, it is remarkably healthful, and for those who are afflicted with rheumatism, catarrh, weak lungs, and kindred diseases there is probably no better climate in the world than in the mountains 10 to 20 miles back of Tapachula. It is to the pure air and an abundance of pure running water (everywhere to be found) that this wonderful salubrity of climate is due.

LEWIS R. BREWER,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
San Benito, December 31, 1886.

SONORA.

Exports between Sonora, Mexico, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.	Articles.	Amount.	Value.
Barley.....bushels..	683	$395 20	Lumber—Continued.		
Beans.....tons..	43½	1,948 77	Railroad ties.....	28,780	$4,045 00
Blankets.....	100	205 36	Liquors (mescal) .gallons..	47	402 00
Bullion:			Mats (palm).....	24	9 00
Gold.....bars..	45	503,145 79	Mules.....	10	300 00
Silver.....do....	48	65,342 64	Oranges.....	1,390,250	11,122 00
Cattle.....head..	6,447	76,132 22	Ore:		
Cigars.....	10,000	400 00	Gold .....tons..	15¾	1,550 00
Cigarettes.....	9,000	30 00	Silver:.....do....	2,461	159,883 90
Coin:			Pearls.....	.....	1,000 00
Gold.....	.....	2,890 00	Peas.....ton..	1	30 00
Silver.....	.....	237,172 13	Plumbago.....tons..	10	300 00
Copper (in bars) .pounds..	73,860	5,796 80	Salt.....do....	25	187 35
Corn.....tons..	5	220 00	Sheep.....	99	99 00
Hides.....	6,215	13,982 00	Soap.....pounds..	1,200	180 00
Hogs.....	50	250 00	Sugar (unrefined)...tons..	2¾	243 80
Horses.....	199	4,44[illegible] 41	Miscellaneous.....	.....	2,951 00
Lumber:					
Pine.....feet..	3,000	120 00	Total.....	.....	1,124,808 37

Value of imports, $702,452,615.

W. B. GROSECLOSE,
Consular Agent.

VERA CRUZ.

Report of Consul Hoff.

EXPORTS.

The accompanying table shows that there has been a fraction over 20 per cent. more exported this year from Vera Cruz than last, and nearly the same kind of articles.

TRADE.

The conditions of trade are about the same, or worse, than last year. There is starting a large oil refinery for petroleum, to bring it here in a crude state and refine it, as the duties on a case of 10 gallons now is about $3, which they, by refining here, expect to evade, while the crude is only 30 cents, or one-tenth; but that is the only improvement that seems to being going forward.

HARBOR WORKS.

The work on the harbor has been at a standstill for some time, a work the completion of which is much needed, as the northers now when they commence to blow stop all work from shipping.

NAVIGATION.

I have again got the number of vessels, their tonnage, flag, class, where from, and where bound. The whole number of tons, 252,103, and of these the United States have 77,579 tons; while England had 58,196, and Spain 61,291 tons. There were of American vessels that entered this year 69, of which 9 were sailing vessels. The total tonnage to and from the United States for the year to Vera Cruz of all classes was 118,554 tons.

Port charges of a sailing vessel of 200 *tons at this port.*

Pilotage in and out of the harbor	$41 00
Tonnage dues	300 00
Light dues	50 00
Fresh-water dues	30 00
Boarding celador ten days	5 00
Entering at customs	25 00
Bill of health	4 00
Total	455 00

If loaded with coal or in ballast, the tonnage dues are not charged.

JOSEPH D. HOFF,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Vera Cruz, January 13, 1887.

Navigation at the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
United States	New York and New Orleans.	60	75,926	9	1,653	60	75,926	9	1,653
British	Liverpool	41	57,063	4	1,133	41	57,063	4	1,133
Spanish	Spain	24	60,934	1	357	24	60,934	1	357
Mexican	United States and Europe.	3	6,370	1	320	3	6,370	1	320
French	France	12	22,652	1	415	12	22,652	1	415
German	Germany	12	15,833	11	2,834	12	15,833	11	2,834
Italian	Europe	.....	.....	1	277	.....	.....	1	277
Scandinavian	From Europe to United States.	.....	.....	16	6,336	.....	.....	16	6,336
	Total	152	238,778	44	13,325	152	238,778	44	13,325
	Total, 1885	158	248,335	26	6,055	158	248,335	26	6,055

Of 196 vessels of all classes 88 came and went to the United States, making 118,554 tons of the foreign commerce.

Total exports for the year 1886 *to the United States from Vera Cruz, Mexico.*

Articles.	Quarters ending—				
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Total.
Broom-root	$38, 582 30	$28, 989 30	$31, 830 50	$8, 212 95	$107, 615 05
Cigars	1, 319 04	1, 706 62	2, 177 91	4, 173 49	9, 377 06
Coffee	410, 858 74	580, 029 34	250, 600 71	241, 956 49	1, 483, 445 28
Deer-skins	909 00	.....	1, 779 92	2, 299 24	4, 988 16
Fustic	4, 844 00	8, 096 80	2, 310 00	.....	15, 250 80
Goat-skins	342, 671 22	61, 181 68	40, 622 20	113, 243 73	557, 718 83
Hides	65, 301 93	65, 454 87	73, 517 24	72, 449 82	276, 723 86
Indigo	6, 648 05	.....	.....	.....	6, 648 05
Jalap	3, 729 44	2, 035 72	63 45	188 89	6, 017 50
Marble	1, 200 00	5, 235 71	1, 426 50	1, 179 40	9, 041 61
Merchandise	9, 330 83	8, 861 90	3, 166 76	12, 076 10	33, 435 59
Ore, silver	236 83	66, 679 53	37, 255 60	141, 315 38	245, 487 34
Rubber	7, 341 32	27, 413 43	11, 396 50	20, 301 36	66, 452 61
Sugar	10, 673 15	4, 550 00	.....	672 91	15, 896 06
Tobacco	12 94	.....	3, 583 76	7, 195 20	10, 791 90
Vanilla	.....	12, 436 62	24, 765 02	.....	37, 201 64
Total	903, 658 79	872, 671 52	484, 496 07	625, 264 96	2, 886, 091 34
Total, 1885	805, 011 31	602, 370 79	495, 216 27	493. 429 82	2, 396, 028 19
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	490, 063 15

CENTRAL AMERICA.

COSTA RICA.

SAN JOSÉ.

Report of Consul Wingfield.

EXPORTS.

The principal articles exported from Costa Rica are bananas, coffee, hides, and rubber. In round numbers the exports and imports were as follows:

Years.	Value of exports.	Value of imports.
1884	$3,700,000	$3,106,000
1885	2,900,000	3,173,000
1886	2,695,000	3,222,000

The diminished exportation of 1885 and 1886 is explained by the small crops of coffee for those years.

The growing of bananas is a new industry, developed within the last five years along the line of railroad from the interior to the Atlantic coast (Port Limon). Up to this time all the bananas shipped have been to New York and New Orleans.

Bananas exported.

Years.	Bunches.	Value.
1885	401,183	$225,000
1886	599,743	407,362

COFFEE.

The coffee crop exported in 1884 was an unusually large one, more than 30,000,000 pounds. The crops exported in 1885 and 1886 small, about 20,000,000 pounds each.

Amounts and distribution of the coffee exported in 1885 *and* 1886.

Whence exported.	Weight.		Value.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
England	11, 116, 864	10, 370, 573	$1, 134, 300	$1, 134, 251
Germany	3, 098, 368	3, 171, 539	302, 580	346, 790
France	2, 817, 696	1, 922, 825	275, 153	210, 256
United States	4, 584, 832	2, 139, 474	447, 600	234, 004
Other countries	16, 400	468, 370	16, 080	51, 328
Total	22, 134, 160	18, 072, 781	2, 175, 713	1, 976, 629

It is to be noted that the United States took less than one-half as much in 1886 as in 1885. The explanation of this fact seems to be that the second-class coffee only is sent to the United States, and while the crop shipped in 1886 was small, it was very good in quality. It is the universal testimony of coffee exporters here that first-class Costa Rican coffee does not command anything like so good a price in the United States as in Europe, in fact, that the first-class is hardly known in the United States.

The coffee crop now being gathered is a very large one—said to be equal to that of 1883—and will probably reach 30,000,000 pounds. The average price paid here is about 14 cents Costa Rican currency, about 10 cents United States gold, per pound.

IMPORTS.

Comparative statement of values of imports from different countries for the years 1885 *and* 1886.

Countries.	1885.	1886.
England	$1, 476, 958	$1, 423, 659
Germany	529, 389	477, 265
France	387, 890	340, 396
United States	749, 565	749, 815
Other countries	59, 528	230, 527
Total	3, 173, 330	3, 221, 662

England sends alpacas, cassimeres, flannels, iron and ironware, cotton goods of all kinds, leather, malt liquors, &c. Germany sends cassimeres, cigars, fine hardware, drillings, jewelry, wines, &c. France, cassimeres, silks, cognac, wines, &c. The United States sends coal, codfish, flour, hardware, kerosene, machinery, soap grease, wheat, &c.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND ITS TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Costa Rica is a fertile country and not more than one-twentieth of her territory has been brought into cultivation. The climate in the interior is as fine as can be found anywhere in the world, the thermometer averaging for each month during the year about 70° Fahrenheit. There are two ports, one on the Pacific, Punta Arenas, as good as any on the Pacific; one on the Atlantic, Limon, as good as can be found anywhere. Lines of steamers run from Limon to New Orleans and New York, and from Punta Arenas to San Francisco. The railroad from Limon comes to within 28 miles of San José, the capital, and will be completed in about twelve months.

The people of Costa Rica are intelligent, polite, brave, and energetic. They are especially well disposed towards the United States and her citizens. With scarcely an exception citizens of the United States who have settled here are prosperous. Those engaged in growing coffee and bananas clear as an average year by year at least 12 per cent. on the capital invested. There is an opportunity for handsome profits in market gardening, growing horses and cattle, and the dairy business. And as to merchandizing, that much the larger proportion of imports do not come from the United States is due solely to the fact that no effort has been made to secure this trade. The United States has the decided advantage over all other nations. Bananas must of necessity be sent to the United States, and wheat, flour, corn, bacon, and kerosene must come thence. England and Germany send hundreds of thousands of dollars to invest in machinery and *patios* for cleaning coffee, in order to secure that crop; the United States not a dollar; hence first-class Costa Rican coffee, equal to Java and second only to Mocha, is unknown in the United States, and the bulk of this valuable product goes to Europe. The wholesale houses of those countries take the trouble to establish business connections here, send articles adapted to the wants and tastes of these people, pack carefully to stand transportation across the ocean and over a mountain road, and give long credits, which is necessary in a country where the main money crop, coffee, has to be waited for all of a year, and sometimes a partial failure, to be compensated for by an extra good crop the next year.

It is the general complaint that no credit can be obtained in the United States; that no attention is paid to careful packing. And it seems to be the fact that no business connections have been formed and no systematic effort has been made to secure the coffee crop, which is the equivalent of gold and silver and exchange. And it may be added that we have to thank England for the use of steamers by which communication is had between New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco and Costa Rica. It seems to be strictly true that as to the trade of Costa Rica the merchant of the United States is not in the race. It is to be hoped he will soon "*enter*," and if he does he will be sure to win.

J. RICH WINGFIELD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
San José, Costa Rica, January 15, 1887.

Imports to the consular district of San José, Costa Rica, from January 1, 1886, *to December* 31, 1886.

Articles.	Limon.		Punta Arenas.		Whence imported.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		
Alpacas, cassimeres, cotton goods, and flannels	8, 898, 742	$1, 114, 922	1, 435, 692	$308, 737	England.
Flour	3, 737, 705	431, 478	162, 410	45, 787	Germany.
Hardware and jewelry	2, 939, 710	284, 925	277, 240	55, 471	France.
Kerosene and shoes	4, 420, 140	598, 525	964, 210	151, 290	United States.
Wines, wheat, &c	1, 425, 382	160, 665	342, 325	69, 862	Other countries.
Total	21, 421, 679	2, 590, 515	3, 281, 877	631, 147	

Exports from the consular district of San José, Costa Rica, from January 1, 1886, *to December* 31, 1886.

Articles.	Limon.		Punta Arenas.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Bunches.		*Pounds.*	
Bananas	599,742	$407,363		
	Pounds.			
Bullion		24,900		
Coffee	9,395,973	1,028,934	8,676,808	$951,025
Hides	50,162	21,540	62,508	20,400
Money		33,800		157,250
Provisions	74,280	6,500		
Plants	8,417	5,620		
Rubber	48,151	21,050	29,902	12,951
Miscellaneous	4,757	3,335	642	313
Total	10,403,890	1,553,042	8,912,711	1,141,939

NOTE.—The bananas all go to the United States; also most of the hides and rubber. The distribution of the coffee is given in a separate table.

GUATEMALA.

Report of Consul-General Pringle.

In spite of the very gloomy outlook at the beginning of the year, caused by the determination of General Barrios to declare war, the official statistics show an increase in the trade of this Republic. The increase in the value of the exports is due to the good prices for which coffee sold the latter part of the year.

Coffee is the principal article of export, and about one-third of the crop is sold in the United States. That the bulk of the coffee should be sold in the United States is a recognized fact, but the prices paid for the better grades in London and Hamburg are so much better that it naturally seeks the best market.

Sugar is exported almost exclusively to San Francisco, where it comes into competition with the sugar from the Sandwich Islands and has to be sold at figures that barely leave a profit for the producer.

The imports fall below those of 1884, and the United States share in the loss of trade, only, however, to a very small extent.

As long as the bulk of the coffee is sold in Europe, just so long will Guatemala purchase in those markets. This is not the only reason, however, why the European markets are sought. The charges for packing and handling are much less in Europe, and the work done in accordance with the orders given as to weight and size of packages. This may appear to be a very trivial reason for the loss of trade, but it has done much to divert trade which should come naturally to the United States.

The very high rate of duties tends much to depress trade in this country.

The total revenues of the Republic were $8,534,400.85, as against $8,397,488 for expenditures, leaving a balance on January 1, 1886, of $136,912.85.

The number of American vessels touching in the ports of the Republic was about the same as in 1884.

D. LYNCH PRINGLE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Guatemala, July 19, 1886.

Exports from the Republic of Guatemala, 1885.

Articles.	San José.	Champerico.	Isabel.	Total.	Value per unit.	Total value.
Sugar.....quintals..	62,996.24	341.58	92.00	63,429.82	$0 05	$317,149 10
Indigo.....do....	47.87	.....	48.00	95.87	1 25	11,983 75
Antiquities.....do....	185.00	.....	.....	185.00	.....	5,000 00
Bananas.....bunches..	.....	.....	60,416.00	60,416.00	50	30,208 00
Coffee.....quintals..	148,144.40	346,809.20	25,364.55	520,318.15	10½	5,333,261 03
Cacao.....do....	212.90	51.52	4.00	268.42	40	10,736 80
Cocoanuts.....number..	.....	.....	12,750.00	12,750.00	05	637 50
Horns.....quintals..	220.83	.....	.....	220.83	02	441 66
Hides.....do....	5,824.88	1,335.92	813.63	7,974.43	20	159,488 60
Deerskins.....do....	.....	.....	19.65	19.65	40	786 00
Cochineal.....do....	133.50	.....	.....	133.50	50	6,675 00
Cigarettes.....do....	2.44	.....	9.00	11.44	2 00	2,288 00
Specie.....value..	$37,672 00	.....	$100 00	$37,772 00	.....	$37,772 00
Rubber.....quintals..	1,881.02	241.75	175.15	2,297.92	40	91,916 80
Hammocks.....number..	.....	.....	4.00	4.00	50	200 00
Wood.....sup. feet..	.....	.....	188,847.00	188,847.00	04	7,553 88
Mules and horses.....number..	.....	.....	.....	53.00	.....	1,500 00
Plants.....quintals..	101.52	.....	24.43	125.95	.....	1,000 00
Cigars.....do....	.....	.....	6.00	6.00	.....	144 00
Pineapples.....number..	.....	.....	1,709.00	1,709.00	05	85 40
Woolens.....quintals..	184.32	.....	.....	184.32	1 50	27,648 00
Sole-leather.....do....	60.27	.....	.....	60.27	40	2,410 80
Sarsaparilla.....do....	16.52	.....	1,059.43	1,075.95	10	10,759 50
Sundry articles.....do....	137.97	196.57	25.00	359.54	.....	10,000 00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,069,645 82
Exports in 1884.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,937,941 13
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,131,704 69

Value of exports to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Guatemala.	San José.	Champerico.	Livingston.	Total.
Balsam.....	.....	$122 40	.....	.....	$122 40
Beans.....	$5 64	.....	$20 83	.....	26 47
Bird-skins.....	.....	.....	.....	$675 20	675 20
Cigars.....	.....	.....	.....	115 20	115 20
Cochineal.....	1,370 75	612 33	.....	.....	1,983 08
Cocoa.....	1,599 15	.....	40 00	.....	1,639 15
Coffee.....	104,040 44	310,792 98	838,114 43	259,514 98	1,512,462 83
Chocolate.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	8 00
Curiosities.....	77 29	.....	.....	971 98	1,049 27
Deerskins.....	482 28	333 49	279 05	28 40	1,125 22
Fruit.....	6 66	.....	.....	15,321 00	15,327 66
Ginger.....	.....	.....	487 50	77 92	562 42
Hides and skins.....	60,675 97	11,700 95	12,479 03	13,390 73	98,246 68
Indigo.....	487 50	.....	.....	2,310 80	2,798 30
Mahogany.....	.....	.....	.....	2,016 02	2,016 02
Molasses.....	.....	6 01	.....	.....	6 01
Plants.....	.....	48 07	.....	218 78	266 85
Rubber.....	47,815 77	30,358 70	6,144 42	3,793 18	88,112 07
Sarsaparilla.....	.....	302 20	.....	27,942 32	28,244 52
Specie.....	.....	.....	.....	80 00	80 00
Specimens.....	.....	.....	.....	331 60	331 60
Stuffed birds.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	10 00
Sugar.....	20,283 61	202,046 58	1,921 92	288 00	224,540 11
Tea (reshipped).....	206 66	.....	.....	.....	206 66
Woolens.....	.....	.....	125 00	.....	125 00
Total.....	237,051 72	556,322 71	859,612 18	327,094 11	1,980,080 72
Exports, 1884.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,335,855 18
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	645,225 54

Imports, 1885.

	By steamer.	By sailing vessel.	Total.	Gross weight.	Value.	Duties.
	Packages.	*Packages*	*Packages.*	*Quintals.*		
Through northern ports	16, 022	5, 209	21, 231	24, 701 82	$132, 966 93	$110, 236 48
Through southern ports	134, 904	15, 148	150, 052	222, 010 91	2, 970, 310 22	1, 841, 682 23
Total			171, 283	246, 712 73	3, 103, 277 15	1, 951, 918 71

Imported from—	Packages.	Value.	Imported from—	Packages.	Value.
England	32, 127	$1, 278, 659 50	Mexico	186	$15, 278 48
United States	97, 155	391, 837 42	Belize	4, 971	11, 836 18
South America	693	388, 204 00			
France	15, 874	286, 482 75	Total	171, 283	3, 103, 277 15
Germany	13, 360	164, 796 40	Packing, freight, commission, &c		684, 857 75
Central America	249	106, 528 50			
Switzerland	458	94, 473 35			
Spain	3, 173	82, 629 20	Total		3, 788, 134 90
China	231	61, 452 32	Imports in 1884		3, 829, 650, 75
Belgium	1, 795	52, 968 40			
Italy	862	45, 276 65	Decrease		41, 515 85
West Indies	149	22, 854 00			

Specification of imports in 1885.

Articles.	Value.	Duties.	Articles.	Value.	Duties.
Oils (vegetable)	$10, 382 35	$8, 987 44	Chinaware	$22, 587 50	$18, 269 72
Brandy, whisky, rum, gin, &c	30, 426 25	39, 654 90	Wood (building)	19, 262 45	Free.
Cotton (raw and woven)	1, 394, 839 70	1, 186, 498 34	Machinery	68, 482 06	6, 848 20
Fire-arms	4, 585 00	2, 675 75	Haberdashery	17, 794 88	15, 973 56
Boots and shoes	3, 968 46	3, 794 68	Furniture (wooden)	1, 296 75	1, 214 34
Cinnamon	16, 273 50	14, 368 25	Articles for schools and charitable institutions	12, 549 28	Free.
Carriages	3, 780 00	1, 895 00	Paper of all kinds	28, 639 62	21, 894 17
Barley	4, 522 57	452 25	Perfumery	6, 158 37	5, 376 40
Wax (white)	6, 894 36	6, 185 20	Petroleum and naphtha	17, 493 20	12, 654 22
Beer	33, 785 45	31, 974 20	Pianos	8, 250 00	4, 875 00
Canned goods, cheese, &c	39, 166 94	34, 658 72	Hides (tanned)	31, 738 90	19, 198 18
Crystal-ware	9, 852 76	7, 931 40	Jewelry (fine)	14, 675 00	1, 467 50
Specie	604, 583 50	Free.	Fancy goods	18, 927 93	14, 735 28
Sundry articles	9, 239 91	7, 376 52	Watches	4, 284 00	2, 329 70
Drugs and medicines	29, 367 34	27, 955 27	Bags	74, 456 23	Free.
Stearine (in candles and in bulk)	16, 825 18	14, 196 15	Salt (common)	1, 721 47	5, 252 88
Matches	9, 038 80	11, 274 28	Silk (in thread, and woven)	83, 489 50	78, 935 96
Flour (58,070 quintals)	129, 582 50	134, 833 25	Hats (all kinds)	16, 356 84	14, 179 30
Iron (in bars, sheets, tools, nails, &c.)	43, 394 87	37, 172 54	Sheet roofing, wire fencing, engines, &c	24, 921 75	1, 854 12
Instruments (for agriculture and arts, and sciences)	10, 672 94	1, 067 29	Wheat (18,642 quintals)	26, 738 32	14, 120 66
Wool (spun and woven)	102, 905 10	93, 629 63	Articles for railroads	39, 692 80	Free.
Books (printed)	8, 138 00	813 80	Wines and cordials	31, 142 12	37, 357 21
Linen (in thread, and woven)	9, 794 70	7, 987 25	Total	3, 103, 277 15	1, 951, 918 71

DR. *Balance-sheet of the treasury, 1885.* CR.

To balance on hand, January 1, 1885.	$202, 397 75	By expenses of administration:	
		Department of finance	$212, 246 34
To direct contributions		Department of war	2, 103, 727 89
3 per cent. on real estate	111, 258 21	Department of interior	190, 011 45
Road tax	24, 324 90	Department of justice	475, 915 05
Military tax	19, 979 00	Department of public instruction.	239, 448 55
	155, 562 11	Department of foreign affairs	74, 511 24
			3, 295, 860 12
To indirect contributions:			
Duties on imports	1, 987, 823 03	By expenses on direct contributions.	5, 419 99
Duties on exports	126, 766 65	Expenses on indirect contributions.	24, 974 47
Port duties	1, 511 23	Expenses in collecting tax on liquors.	148, 554 29
Stamped paper	111, 926 77	Expenses in collecting tax on powder and saltpeter.	2, 202 08
Revenue stamps	11, 095 12	Expenses in collecting tax on pawnbrokers.	50, 595 18
Tax on cattle slaughtered	118, 952 27	Expenses in collecting tax on furniture.	1, 154 54
Tax on flour	42, 039 45	Expenses in collecting confiscations.	383 24
Tax on salt	32, 668 22	Expenses extraordinary	15, 268 95
Tax on inheritances	4, 549 59	Money refunded	17, 403 96
5 per cent. on sales and transfers of real estate.	27, 927 58	Profit and loss and errors	166 65
	2, 465, 259 91	Purchase of powder and saltpeter.	4, 174 04
To tax on liquor	1, 465, 353 21	Expenses of post-office department.	37, 881 51
Tax on powder and saltpeter	17, 139 59	Expenses of telegraph department.	68, 537 95
	1, 482, 492 80	Expenses of police department.	113, 692 53
To sundry revenues:		Expenses of universities	25, 704 14
Pawnbrokers' licenses	7, 741 01	Expenses of hospitals	99, 606 56
Fines	11, 562 77	Expenses of municipalities	8, 445 03
Tax on carriages	255 00	Judicial funds	1, 587 48
Tax on furniture	2, 858 76		625, 752 59
Sales of public lands	16, 858 19		
Confiscations	2, 468 06	By amortization of bonds of the internal debt.	95, 069 82
Profit and loss and errors	3, 792 92	Amortization of bonds of the Central Railroad.	41, 290 91
Poll-tax	12, 585 06	Amortization of bonds of the Champerico Railroad.	90, 590 90
Special revenues	4, 494 12	Amortization of hospital contracts.	3, 339 18
Timber sales	1, 966 79	Amortization of police contracts.	1, 804 99
Premiums on preferred bonds	3, 156 50	Interest paid on internal debt	37, 925 30
Money returned	11, 191 06	Interest paid and discounts	131, 002 09
	78, 930 24	Advances made on government contracts.	564, 879 68
			965, 902 87
To special revenues:			
Postal revenues	34, 289 53	By negotiations and contracts:	
Telegraph revenues	49, 854 00	Amortization of advances on custom-house duties.	674, 984 08
Police	153, 095 47	Amortization of advances on tax on liquor.	885, 150 95
Universities	13, 917 81	Amortization of various contracts.	603, 016 29
Hospitals	115, 428 68	Amortization of contracts of police.	113, 071 17
Judicial funds	1, 929 35	Amortization of contracts of hospitals.	64, 565 54
Municipalities	5, 731 58	Amortization of contracts of sundry creditors.	147, 129 96
	374, 246 42	Amortization of contracts of sundry debtors.	238, 840 55
To negotiations and contracts:		Amortization of bills payable.	29, 616 44
Advances on custom-house duties (imports).	422, 388 23	Amortization of bills receivable.	114, 824 08
Advances on export duties	1, 160 84	Amortization of bills indorsed	582, 565 30
Advances on tax on liquor	952, 995 05	Deposits	30, 325 91
Amortization of bills receivable.	132, 061 76	Funds for the amortization of the interest on the internal debt.	25, 882 12
Amortization of indorsed notes	736, 689 41		3, 509, 972 39
Amortization of contracts of hospitals.	28, 195 93		
Amortization of contracts of police.	34, 200 00	By balance on hand January 1, 1886.	136, 912 85
Amortization of contracts of sundry creditors.	1, 111 56		
Amortization of contracts of sundry debtors.	5, 060 25		
Amortization of bills payable	4, 850 00		
Various contracts	486, 157 55		
Debtors of import duties	108, 795 85		
Preferred bonds of the internal debt.	724 97		
Devolution of the 15 per cent. duty.	1, 062 45		
Funds of the Northern Railroad.	300, 351 87		
National loan of $300,000	256, 108 42		
National loan of $500,000	279, 008 76		
Deposits	24, 588 09		
	3, 775, 511 59		
Total	8, 534, 400 82	Total	8, 534, 400 82

Arrivals of American vessels during the year 1885.

Port.	Steamships.	Sailing vessels.
San José	83	2
Champerico	62	1
Livingston	48	3
Total	193	6

HONDURAS.

Report of Consul Herring.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The expenses and excitement of the insurrection and rumors of war have retarded the advance of internal improvement, so that nothing worthy of notice has been done in this regard, except that the Government has built a large and commodious penitentiary in this city and a wagon-road from the Pacific coast near Amapala to Tegucigalpa, and from Tegucigalpa to Yuscaran, a distance in all of 160 miles. This is the only road of the country leading into the interior, and has cost the Government $900 per mile, and is now, this soon after its completion, so ruined by the floods of the late rainy season as to be almost if not quite impassable with wheeled vehicles.

LIVE STOCK.

Raising stock may be a slower business and less alluring than mining, but it is sure and safe, and certain of steadily increasing profits. A former lengthy report confined to this subject, during last year, relieves any necessity for a very extensive notice under this important head. The ruling prices for the year have been: For cows, from $7 to $10; steers, average, $9; two years' old, $3 to $4; three years' old, $4 to $6; hogs, $3 to $6; goats, $1 to $2; cargo or pack animals (mules or horses), from $35 to $50; saddle mules, from $60 to $150; saddle horses, from $20 to $ 0; mares, from $6 to $10. Mares are not used except for breeding purposes. Sheep are rarely seen. Besides their greater liability to attack and destruction by dogs and wild animals, the Hondurañeans have about the same prejudice against the sheep for meat as some of our people have against the goat, and as there is no factory or market for wool, the sheep cuts no figure in the live-stock industry. There is no improved stock in the country. The animals are all small. The mule is more valuable than the horse even for the saddle. He is more sure of foot for the mountain trails. He skips over and around the mountains and along the rims or ledges of precipices with the agility and safety of a goat, when often a stumble or misstep would throw him and rider hundreds of feet down steep declivities to certain death. He is seldom shod and as seldom needs it, his hoofs being remarkably tough by nature. His mane is always sheared, but his tail never. He is a tough little animal, of most wonderful endurance, and can live and thrive on an allowance of food that would starve our larger animals. He is capable of the longest journeys under the saddle, going 15 to 20 leagues or 45 to 60 miles a day. He is great and wonderful in his usefulness, for his country could not get along without him.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is in a most unprosperous condition. Notwithstanding there are rich lands, especially in the valleys and along the rivers, and notwithstanding the laws are most favorable, there being no tax on land or its product, still the people seem to know as little of the science of agriculture as was known in the primitive ages before the flood.

You may travel from one end of the Republic to the other without seeing so much as a plow. You will find a wretched substitute in the shape of a straight one-handled piece of timber, with a beam to fasten the team to and at the foot a strip of pointed iron, which turns the soil both ways, and which is about the size and shape of an ordinary hand.

For an ax they have a light, sharp edged iron implement, with a round hole through which the handle is fastened.

They have also a machete, which is a knife varying from 18 to 24 inches in length and about 2 inches in width, with the blade tapering to a point.

If you will imagine the crudest wagon your mind can conceive, with wheels of round bandless wooden blocks, having holes in the center for the axles, you will have the ordinary wagon of Honduras. In some towns, however, they have a few good carts, but they don't know how to use them. They are run without being greased, which is not only a cruelty to the animals drawing them, making their loads heavier, but they go through the streets with a deafening noise that drowns the voice and makes conversation impossible until they pass. It is a terrible rasping, screeching noise that would put some people's teeth on edge and render the more nervous almost frantic, and on any street in any city of the United States would be abated as a nuisance.

Our kind of ox-yoke and bows are not used here. In place of them is used a piece of timber crossing from the forehead of one ox to that of the other and fastened around the horns or forehead with a strip of raw-hide, so that the load is pulled by the head instead of from the shoulders or neck. Logs are hauled dragging on the ground.

Perhaps the first American wagon that was ever here and run in the proper trim and yoked to oxen as it should be was one belonging to an American mining company, and that passed this office some time ago. It was amusing to watch the natives as they would stand on the streets and corners and the storekeepers as they rushed from behind their counters to look at this wagon, as if it was a "real show" and a great curiosity.

The machete is the most prized and the most used of any implement. The native countryman always carries it with him wherever, whenever, and for whatever he goes. It is his weapon of defense against man and beast. It cuts his way through the dense jungles. It cuts the grass and chops up the green corn for his horse. With it he kills and cuts up his hogs and his beef, and with it he cuts his meat and his bread. It is his best and most indispensable farming implement. The so-called plow is only sometimes used, but the machete always. With it he clears the briers, the brush, and the long grass from his corn-patch, and with a sharp stick, or this same machete, he punches holes in the ground at irregular distances, drops in his corn, covers it with his heel, and retires to the shade for kind nature to do the rest, or rather for nature to do the work and himself to *rest*. The corn is not planted in cross-rows at regular distances, or in straight lines, so it can be afterwards worked, because it is not intended to work it.

With this kind of farming only nubbins are generally produced, but the natural conditions are so favorable that large corn is sometimes found.

Corn is the only farm product worth particular mention. It is raised almost, if not quite, to the exclusion of all other cereals, except rice and beans. Beans are very extensively raised, and make what may be called a national dish in Honduras. Beans or "frijoles" are found on everybody's table everywhere, and so are "tortillas," which are made from dampened, pulverized grains of corn. There are a few coffee plantations, but they have proven unprofitable, perhaps for want of proper attention. Enough sugar is made for home consumption, but none for export. Fruits are grown extensively for exportation on the north coast, but not in this district. There is no bureau of agriculture, and there are no statistics to show the amount or value of farm products.

The price of Government land is from $20 to $100 per "caballeria," equal to 33⅓ acres.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

There is no established rate of wages for labor, and, without attempting with present limited information to give a correct representation with comparative cost of living, suffice it to say that the rate of wages is far below the cost of comfortable living. Yet there is no conflict here between capital and labor; no great labor problem to agitate the minds of the people, frighten capitalists, and disturb the dreams of the statesmen. The "irrepressible conflict" is only read of at a distance. Agrarianism and socialism or communism are little thought of, and much less feared. It is not a congenial home for "labor strikes." In fact, "strikers" are not tolerated. A strike was attempted once, under a preceding administration, by the printers in a Government printing house, not for higher wages either, but for contract wages, withheld on account of a depleted treasury. The poor printers were hunted and arrested by soldiers or policemen, under orders from the government authorities, given a sound flogging, and sent back to their work. Rather a summary way to solve the "great problem," yet it worked like a charm in this Republic.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are three newspapers published in this city, as follows: *La Nacion* (semiweekly), *La Republica* (weekly), *La Gaceta* (weekly). These are the only newspapers or periodicals of any kind published in this Republic, except, perhaps, one other small newspaper, said to have recently commenced at Truxillo. Every one of them is of very diminutive size, *i. e.*, cannot contain much reading matter, and this is a reason for the Government proceedings being so slowly published.

OPENINGS FOR NEW ENTERPRISES.

There are no railroads, grist-mills, cotton-gins, water-works, gas-works, electric lights, photograph galleries, factories, banks, or banking-houses, and—no American merchants.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Meal is not used, but corn is converted into "tortillas" as before stated. Flour is shipped from the United States. Nearly all other merchandise comes from England, France, and Germany, because,

briefly, from these countries the freights are cheaper, the goods are manufactured more especially to suit this market, the packing is better for shipment and for mule-back transportation in rainy seasons and across swollen rivers, and these countries allow the merchants here longer credits and on better terms than our countrymen do. These are the hindrances to the development of trade with the United States. If our enterprising merchants and manufacturers, the facts being stated, think it worth their while to remove these hindrances, they know as well how to do so as the consul can tell them. It is useless, at the risk of it being stale, to repeat the advice so often given under this head from other consulates in Central America, though it would apply equally as truthful here.

MINES AND MINING.

Notwithstanding the insurrection and rumors of war, the exciting hunt for gold and silver has continued with a lively interest, and mines and mining are more talked about than any other branch of industry.

Nearly all the mines organized or reorganized, under the improved system of mining, are only in a preparatory stage, and therefore not much bullion has been produced and no dividends declared. The amount and value of bullion produced are not known. The Government derives no revenue from this source and no record is kept.

It is a notable fact that all the mines of Honduras that have attracted considerable public attention have been or are being taken charge of and controlled by Americans or American capital. The only exception showing investment of foreign capital is a mine belonging to a French company near San Pedro, and which is managed by the only French consul accredited to this Government.

Nearly all the mining capital of Honduras being held by citizens of the United States, it would be interesting to know the exact amount, but it has not been ascertained. It rises, however, away up in the millions, and has grown rapidly within the last two years, and still continues to grow.

Following is a list or mention of the principal mines of this consular district, which have been organized or were commenced to be organized during last year:

Hondo Company of Chicago.—Has placer mines in the department of Olancho; no bullion yet produced, but $10,000 has been wasted in opening up tunnels and constructing flumes, which have been washed away by high water.

Hondo and San Miguel.—Placers in Olancho. Belong to James Rector, an American. No company yet organized, but $4,000 has been spent in preparations.

Cambell Reduction Company.—Incorporated under laws of New York. Quartziferous mine of free-milling gold ore, in Olancho; $40,000 has been spent on its account, but not exceeding $500 in actual work on the mine. The mismanagement was so gross that the capitalists refused to advance more money, and the property reverted to its prior owner, Colonel Aguillera, who has just cabled from New York that he has organized a new company.

Burke's Concession.—The largest concession of placer mines ever made in Honduras was that made to Maj. E. A. Burke, of New Orleans, in September last. This concession includes many miles of the Guaype River, with a distance of 500 varas width on each side of the river. A vara is a measure of between 32 and 33 inches long. The number of miles is not specifically stated, but the calls and boundaries indicate as many, perhaps, as 50. There was also conceded to the same party nearly as many miles of the river Jalan, with a distance of 600 varas width on each side of the river. This concession is further noticeable in that, that this Government gets a larger direct consideration for it than it has yet obtained from any mining enterprise ever started in Honduras. And, moreover, after the enterprise has declared a dividend of 10 per cent., it is to pay to this Government 2½ per cent. of the annual net proceeds, and after ten years from said time as much as 5 per cent. of the net product from the river Jalan. This feature is a departure from the custom, as in no other mine is the

Government to participate in the profits. Within the limits of the granted territory, which is all in Olancho, there is undoubtedly an abundance of gold, and Major Burke is resolved to organize a company for mining operations on a large scale.

Minas de Oro.—The placer mines of Paine, Atchison, and Smart, and those of Wermuth (all Americans), near the town of Minas de Oro, have proven to be valuable. A hydraulic machine is now at work on Mr. Smart's placers.

San Marcus.—At Savannah Grande, is owned by Virginia gentlemen, and is about 50 miles from the Pacific coast, at an elevation of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. Machinery for working not yet arrived. Mine contains silver ore (sulphurets free from base metals). The veins are vertical, and average 2 and 3 feet in width. A 2-foot vein, honored with the name "Virginia," is rich in gold, while others carry only a small per cent. Walls are porphyry. In the same mineral district are many other mines not worked at present, but known to be valuable, among which, belonging to Americans, are the "San Bartola" and "El Plomo."

Santa Lucia Mining and Milling Company and the Rio Chiquito Mining Company.—Both incorporated under the laws of New York, and are located at the healthy town of Santa Lucia, 9 miles east from Tegucigalpa, and 4,000 feet above sea-level. The ore is silver, but carries some gold. The veins are true fissures, with quartz gangue and well-defined walls, and average about 3 feet in width, with varying courses and angles of dip, the dip usually being over 45 degrees. A new steam saw-mill has been recently erected, but active work in the mines is suspended for the present on account of some trouble, the nature, cause, and extent of which are not sufficiently known for explanation in this notice.

Los Angeles Mining and Smelting Company of New York.—Owns the Animas silver mine, which is about 5,000 feet above sea-level, 27 miles east from Tegucigalpa, at the town of Los Angeles. The vein is a true fissure, blanket-vein, with an inclination of 10 to 12 degrees to the horizon. Its thickness is from 1 to 4 yards. The ore is galena ore with some pyrites, and has to undergo calcination before smelting. Its average yield is about 70 ounces per ton. The workings of the natives are still open and accessible, and the ore may be seen for a distance of about 2,000 feet of drifts. This company is making preparations to put up a smelting plant with a capacity of 25 to 30 tons per day.

New York and Honduras Rosaria Mining Company.—Incorporated under the laws of New York, and works its mine at San Juancito, 30 miles from Tegucigalpa. Although it is not of one year's growth, yet during last year it added very expensive and very extensive improvements; and this mine is further deserving of special notice on account of its being, at present, the best-established and most extensively operated mine in Honduras. It should be a source of pride to any American, as he beholds the busy and thriving little town of San Juancito, with its 3,000 inhabitants, gaining their livelihood, mediately or immediately, by means of this American enterprise situated in their midst; and it forecasts what Honduras may be when her rich minerals are properly developed and put under prosperous headway.

The veins of the mine are true fissures, running east and west and dipping to the north. Walls solid; mine dry and well ventilated; tunnels and winzes deep. Output, 2,000 tons of ore per month. Ore of brittle quality, very much decomposed, carrying considerable gold and native silver. Preparing to introduce steam drills. At present twenty-stamp mill and eight pans, and preparing to increase to forty stamps and fourteen pans within six months. Employs sixty foreigners (mostly Americans) and four hundred natives. The ore is transported by inclined gravity road from upper works of the mine to the lower levels, and thence to the mill by wire-rope tramway, a distance of 1¼ miles. The mill is run by a 6-foot hurdy-gurdy Pelton wheel of 450 horse-power capacity. Water is carried to said wheel through a wooden-box flume 3,500 feet long, and thence by a 300-foot fall through a 24-inch iron tube 728 feet long. Native labor ranges from 75 cents to $1.25 per day. Foreigners, on contract-work in mine, earn from $4 to $10 per day, Honduras money. Present production, 3,000 pounds gold and silver bullion monthly, which is shipped to and sold in New York. Funds for working are obtained by means of drafts on company in New York, which drafts command a higher rate here than those of any other company.

There are other rich mines of well-known value in Honduras, and especially at Yuscaran, and nearer there than here; but being outside of this consular district, an enumeration of them does not properly belong to this report.

There is, however, one other mine in this district which must be mentioned on account of the wisdom of its owners. It is the Zelaya mine, about 5 miles from San Juancito, and belongs to the Zelaya Mining Company, incorporated under the laws of New York. It appears that this company has put up $50,000, with which (if this much is needed)

to thoroughly develop and practically prove the value of this mine, before incurring any greater liability for expensive machinery, &c. The wisdom of this course is deserving of the highest commendation. There is no doubt that many, if not most, of the mining failures are attributable to overconfidence in the quantity or quality of the ore to be worked, and of consequent extravagant investments in the purchase, transportation and erection of heavy and expensive machinery or plants, before the value of the mines, and what is required to work them economically and successfully, is sufficiently proven. With the wisdom and forethought of the Zelaya Company, and with the proper men to manage the preliminary work, mining *then* looks like business.

Capitalists in the States who desire to work these mines by agents sent out here cannot be too careful or particular about the kind of men they send. They should remember that a man's standard of morality, faithfulness, or business rectitude may not be so creditable here as when at home, surrounded by the restraints of his family and friends, higher associations, &c.; and that in the absence of these wholesome restraints, and in new countries where the laws are less rigid, and where immoralities are invariably more common and less detested, men are more apt to prove faithless, worthless, or yield to low temptations, the mere thought of which would, perhaps, shock their finer sensibilities at home. Hence, not the cheapest, but the very best men should be selected, or rather, say, sought after, for these important positions; men who are thoroughly honest, sober, industrious, and wide-awake, and who are of tried ability and well-known experience in the business. And even then there will be plenty of need for allowances, on account of a want of knowledge of the character of the country, of the character of its labor, the habits and customs of the people, and last, but not least, a want of a speaking knowledge of the language of the people, this language being Spanish, not spoken exactly as in Spain, but yet as different from ours.

During last year there was an unwarranted excitement in some portions of the United States about the gold fields of Olancho, caused by flattering descriptions in newspapers, private letters, and oral statements of interested parties. This has brought a number of men here, without capital, who, both for themselves and for the country, had better have remained away. They lose their little all in a vain search, and are plunged from the high hopes with which they came into the depths of despair, and leave the country, naturally scattering against it most gloomy and unjust reports, thus committing the double damage of ruining themselves and disparaging the country. Therefore it cannot be too emphatically nor too often said that this is not "a poor man's mining country." The gold is here, but it cannot be picked up or panned out on the wayside. It requires hard work, patience, privations, and money to obtain it. True, this country is prolific in its spontaneous productions of the necessities of life, but only the absolute necessities, and the traditional "'lasses pond with its bordering fritter trees" is not to be found in Honduras.

The gold deposits average about 30 feet in depth, with the richest portions nearest the bed-rock. This requires heavy machinery, which is very expensive to get into this roadless country. No man or set of men should come here to grow rich in mining who cannot control a capital of at least $20,000. To those who can, the government stands ready to extend a warm welcome, and all concessions, courtesies, and protection necessary. The mining laws in themselves are as liberal as could be reasonably desired, extending as many advantages to for-

eigners as to natives, exempting from duties the exports of bullion and the imports of all mining supplies, conceding to each mining claim a distance of 250 varas in length to from 100 to 200 varas in width, according to dip of vein, with all necessary wood and water rights without tax or government charge for anything, and allowing exclusive right to each mine "denounced" for an indefinite time, on condition that four men are kept employed in working it, which condition is to insure good faith in "denouncements." while it gives ample time to organize the necessary capital.

D. W. HERRING,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tegucigalpa, January 24, 1887.

SALVADOR.

Report of Consul Du Pré.

Salvador is supplied with much the greater share of foreign goods sold here by England, Germany, France, and Italy. Cheapness, without reference to real value, effects sales among the natives, untraveled, untaught, and very poor. In payment for these goods and wares the crops of the country, coffee, sugar, rice, tobacco, gum, tolu, cocoa (chocolate), and other tropical products are shipped to Europe. These pay no duty at English ports, and thus England, as a competitor of the United States, proffers a premium of about 30 or 40 per cent. for the trade of Salvador.

It results from these and other facts hereinafter recited that European states are rapidly gaining in this Republic supreme commercial power. If enormous public debts were discharged and grievous burdens of taxation lessened, the common people, widely separated from the governing class by race features as well as by broader and deeper lines of demarcation drawn between poverty and riches, toiling as they do most industriously, would be speedily blest with abundance. The native whites, of pure Spanish blood, constituting perhaps 8 per cent. of the whole population, are the exclusive office-holding and law-making class. These, too, are the land proprietors, and land and houses and lots are untaxed, while the natives, as the masses of these Indians and Aztecs and Meztizos are denominated, must pay a duty, including mole and wharfage rates, of 120 per cent., besides freight charges, on their cotton shirts and machetes. If trade with San Francisco, even burdened with these obstructions, were conducted under terms of a liberal reciprocity treaty, there would be discovered here an invaluable market, especially for cotton goods, hardware, and agricultural implements and machinery. Steel plows are slowly substituted, by progressive native intelligence, for single-handle wooden beams drawn by oxen and described in the pages of Virgil, even as the goad, in universal use in Salvador, is alleged to have been an original and wicked device of Esau. Moreover, in thatch-covered adobe huts evereywhere in Salvador I find cheap sewing machines, and these tawny, black-haired perfectly shaped native women use them most deftly. Native mechanical skill is even wonderful, developing itself wholly in imitativeness. They invent nothing. My English friend broke his gun stock; it was costly, beautifully carved and inlaid with silver. A native mechanic in-

sisted that he could make another. Discrediting his assertions we gave him the fowling piece, as worthless as that of Rip Van Winkle described in the legend of Sleepy Hollow. After ten days the native returned, and as we believed, with the same stock, its broken parts skillfully glued together. We were not convinced of error till the adroit mechanican brought the broken gun-stock, from which he had transferred to the new not only the delicate carving of the original, but its exact shape and every metallic decoration.

However great the advantage given to the Salvadorean debtor by English commercial codes, enabling him to pay in untaxed products of Salvador, American is worth 3 per cent. more than English gold and rates of exchange favor San Francisco and New York. Therefore the diversion of a larger share of the present than of any former c ffee crop to American markets. A German manufacturer tells that the American tariff makes American products of American cotton mills so costly, despite the low cost of food and land in the United States, that we cannot compete with Germany in a market demanding the lowest grades of the cheapest goods. The infinite superiority of American domestics, and especially of goods woven of cotton never compressed for foreign or interstate shipment, was confessed; but the masses of the people of Salvador are very poor and heavily taxed. They wear cotton garments, men and women, buying the fewest possible number of yards at the lowest possible price. Therefore do I find here bales of domestics bearing the brands of the best American mills, and yet the local tradesman tells me that these worthless goods are products of European mills drawing their supplies of raw cotton mainly from India and Egypt.

As the natives have learned the difference in value between the foreign iron and American steel machetes having the same shape and brand, and are learning to distinguish the perfect American sewing-machine from the cheap and rudely-made German imitation, even so will they discover the superior durability of American cotton goods. Therefore do I find in each merchant's ware-rooms a few bales of American domestics sold at 30 per cent. higher prices than European goods of the same nominal grade.

Through the active intervention of agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company a very large share of the coffee crop of Salvador and Costa Rica now finds its market in San Francisco.

The Central American coffee crop, of which, perhaps, half has been shipped, England and Germany supplying the sacks, it is estimated, will be as follows:

[1 quintal = 100 pounds.]

Country.	Quantity.	Increase over last year.
	Quintals.	*Per cent.*
Salvador	225,000	20
Costa Rica	250,000	25
Nicaragua	70,000	20
Guatemala	430,000	10

Through the press of San Francisco, I sought some months ago to induce mercantile bodies of that city to proffer liberal premiums for the best agricultural products of Central America, and especially for the best coffee, sugar, tobacco, indigo, cocoa (chocolate), and other peculiar products of Salvador and Costa Rica, these two republics

trading most generously with the commercial metropolis of the Pacific coast. Special prizes were to be awarded for tobacco and cigars, for the production of which the districts of Copan in Honduras and Coputepaque in Salvador are especially noted. I was not aware that this wise action had been taken by San Francisco till the fact was published in several newspapers of these Central American States. This press has much to say in commendation of the conduct of California merchants, promising to San Francisco a monopoly of trade with these Republics.

I have adverted to the capacity for imitating and copying in mechanical art betrayed by these natives. They may have acquired this tact from Europeans. Sewing machines and machetes, the long heavy knives used in clearing and cultivating fields and in pruning coffee trees, one borne about everywhere by each man and boy in Central America (the whites carry the stilettos and repeaters), and the cotton goods sold here, all, alike, often bear false brands and are counterfeits.

Peruvian and Chilian pesos (dollars) are the currency of the country, and the natives, as instructed by foreign counterfeiters of foreign commodities, become adepts in making and uttering counterfeit money. Dealing with a native you must pay in silver, and to each coin is at once applied a crucial test of value. It must ring clearly as cathedral bells.

Though the International Bank of Salvador be potent and rich, its notes circulate only in this and adjacent cities. The natives accept nothing but silver. Gold, unknown as money, commands a premium of 30 to 35 per cent. for shipment.

I am led to believe that the United States can have no absolute monopoly of Central American trade until our own revenue codes have been materially modified. The purpose of concentrating the trade of these republics in ports of the United States can hardly be attained, or have its proper value, until this grievous public debt of Salvador, left a legacy to President Menendez by the late President Zaldivar, be paid by custom-houses exacting 125 per cent. upon imports. Meanwhile the people must buy the least possible, smugglers do their worst, and legitimate trades-people hardly subsist.

A blacker shadow than this overhangs the skies of Salvador. Zaldivar, to whose wasteful government President Menendez ascribes all the griefs of the Republic, who is said to have corrupted the governing and degraded the industrial class, many of the former praying, it is stated, for his restoration to power—Zaldivar remains the *bête noire* of Salvador. He constantly threatens the invasion of the country, compelling the maintenance of a costly standing army, for which President Menendez, relying upon the devotion of the natives, proposes the substitution of a well organized militia.

The abstraction of these two thousand soldiers from industrial pursuits and vicious habits of idleness acquired and absolute expenditures in their behalf make them cost the impoverished country quite one million dollars annually.

The trade of the Pacific States of Central America must be confined mainly, until a railway may be built across these republics, to San Francisco. Recently C. P. Huntington bought the railway from San José, a village without a harbor, on the Pacific coast of Guatemala, 75 miles in length, to Guatemala city. Owning, as he does, with others, railway lines extending from Oregon and California to Newport News on the Chesapeake, he must purchase this Central American highway that he may own, as well, a short interoceanic route. It is hardly more than 180 miles from Guatemala city to the Bay of Honduras, hard by New

Orleans and Mobile. But there is no harbor at San José, and to create one would cost more than that at Cherbourg, France—an almost incalculable sum. On the contrary, though the country be rough, as rent by earthquakes through past ages, the construction of a railway from a perfectly land-locked harbor on the Bay of Honduras to another, La Union, in Salvador, on the Pacific, is the most desirable of all possible commercial and political consummations that could be achieved by American wealth and energy in Central America.

L. J. DUPRÉ,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
San Salvador, March 17, 1887.

SONSONATE.

Report of Consul Mathé.

TRADE.

You will perceive that the American market gets about 40 per cent. of the total amount exported, and also that the American flag gets the bulk of the cargo; immediately follows Germany, and then other nations.

The German competition still continues, and a Hamburg house has in contemplation a line to compete with the Kosmos Company. In consequence of this the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are trying to improve their services by placing more tonnage on the line, which may and ought to be a benefit to the trade in general.

AGUARDIENTE OR STRONG LIQUORS.

The old monopoly has been canceled since October 1 last and a new law and system of management has been established which allows any one to make liquors subject to certain rules and regulations. In each department Government has on its account a depot in which each manufacturer has to deliver his product, paying to the Government 31 cents per bottle and selling to the public retailers at their own prices. This new system seems to yield more than that just closed as the aguardiente is cheaper, but as far as regards the moral part of the affair there is of course more consumption and consequently more disorders.

RAILWAYS.

The contract mentioned to you some time ago has been rejected by the assembly, taking into consideration that the terms were rather onerous for the actual situation of Government resources, and as a matter of course the continuation of the line towards Santa Anna has been suspended at a place called Amate Marin. Before this suspension the company has delivered a section of 4 miles in direction of the capital, thus making a total of 20½ miles from this place, and from here to Acaputla there are 12½ miles, making a total of 33 miles.

From this terminus (Amate Marin) to Santa Secla the journey can easily be made on horseback in four hours, and thence to San Salvador in 1½ hours by tramway.

The contract referred to in my previous report proposed by an English firm to work mines towards Santa Anna and connect them with railroads has also been rejected by assembly.

Another railroad contract has been made between the port of La Leuertad and San Salvador, which is now under survey of English engineers who came out on purpose. The probable cost of the enterprise will be too much for the returns that it would give, as the road is very broken.

Cart-roads are under the special inspection of a *junta itinerario* (or board of road inspectors) in each department, which is showing a good result.

BOARD OF COMMERCE.

A junta de comercio, or board of commerce, has been established in San Salvador by the principal merchants appointing branch boards in the different departments, which once organized will be a general benefit to business, and so far has under its consideration a plan for a new tariff of import duties to be presented to the Government for its approval.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The financial situation of the Government or country still continues on a bad footing, but if peace is maintained there is little doubt that confidence will return, and have hopes that everything will go on peacefully.

J. MATHÉ,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sonsonate, December 12, 1886.

Imports at Acajutla for the year ending September 30, 1886.

[From United States (including California), Europe, and other republics of Central and South America.]

Articles.	Value entered.	Articles.	Value entered.
Cotton thread	$6,519 00	Machinery	$4,242 00
Cotton cloth	206,476 48	Boots and shoes	10,385 00
Linen thread	12,293 00	Provisions	7,232 00
Linen cloth	2,069 00	Haberdashery	19,747 00
Silk goods	13,100 00	Sundries	167,587 00
Flour	48,581 60	Furniture	1,559 00
Strong liquors	15,717 00	Paper and stationery	4,935 00
Wine and ale	35,169 00	Woolen cloths	16,5.6 00
Earthenware	13,596 00		
Drugs, medicines, and perfumery	24,107 00	Total	*619,431 38
Ironware	9,520 00		

*Amount of duties, 70 per cent.

Imports at Acajutla from the United States for the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	San Francisco, Cal.			North America.			Total.		
	Packages.	Weight.	Value.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Lbs.			*Lbs.*			*Lbs.*	
Cotton thread	1	24	$4 80	....	.....	.....	1	24	$4 80
Cotton cloths	22	5,418	888 64	488	45,731	$6,816 15	510	51,149	7,704 79
Silk cloths	16	3,433	10,014 96	....	.....	.....	16	3,433	10,014 96
Linen drills	16	10,570	471 00	....	.....	.....	16	10,570	471 00
Lint in string	.....	.....	.....	57	6,236	270 40	57	6,236	270 40
Flour	12,393	1,529,912	48,226 09	....	.....	.....	12,393	1,529,912	48,226 09
Strong and sweet liquors	164	17,045	2,291 34	....	.....	.....	164	17,045	2,291 34
Wines	890	106,252	6,004 48	115	13,500	915 00	1,005	119,772	6,919 48
Beer	377	49,024	3,248 95	38	7,700	292 50	415	56,724	3,541 45
Crockery or earthenware	108	15,936	984 08	....	.....	.....	108	15,936	984 08
Drugs and medicines	386	37,139	2,196 68	855	87,305	12,028 99	1,241	124,444	14,225 67
Perfumery	.....	.....	.....	143	13,833	938 11	143	13,833	938 11
Ironware	29	5,377	343 58	386	36,213	3,335 45	415	41,590	3,679 03
Machinery	13	2,717	230 09	56	12,041	2,637 73	69	14,758	2,867 82
Papers and other stationery	6	621	255 22	36	3,369	139 00	42	3,990	394 22
Furniture	69	11,133	1,022 10	4	1,969	170 00	73	13,102	1,192 10
Marble	.....	.....	.....	1	625	5 50	1	625	5 50
Boots and shoes	24	2,074	332 20	6	660	66 50	30	2,734	398 70
Provisions	2,098	75,532	5,923 18	....	.....	.....	1,098	75,532	5,923 18
Sundries	3,023	321,918	19,421 46	932	101,093	10,979 45	3,955	423,011	30,400 91
Hawker's ware	1	393	50 00	....	.....	.....	1	393	50 00
Total	18,636	2,194,518	101,908 85	3,117	329,275	38,594 68	21,753	2,524,813	140,503 63

Exports of coffee crop from Acajutla.

Lines.	Weight.	Destination.
	Pounds.	
Pacific Mail Steamship Company	263,850	New York.
Do	6,351,600	San Francisco.
Royal Mail	3,442,200	London.
Hamburg-American	2,495,000	London and other European ports.
General Transatlantic	1,568,250	
Atlas	177,950	
Kosmos	1,714,500	
Pacific Mail Steamship Company coasting steamers	253,200	Panama.
Total	16,966,650	

Of the above quantity the American market obtains about 40 per cent.

Exports from Acajutla for the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
	Pounds.		
Coffee	20,679,139	$2,067,913	United States, Europe, South and Central America.
Hides	374,430	49,612	
India-rubber	3,153	1,054	
Deer-skins	15,622	3,040	
Balsam	75,054	75,054	
Indigo	69,300	69,300	
Mascabado	816,000	32,640	
Sugar	51,960	4,752	
Mats	845	4,349	
Tobacco	24,566	2,456	
Sundries	.....	3,377	
Total	.....	2,313,547	

Exports from Acajutla to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1886.

Articles.	San Francisco, Cal.		North America.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	
Coffee	6,791,378	$1,017,121 70	1,680,600	$238,205 00	8,471,978	$1,255,326 70
Balsam	139	139 00	4,433	4,433 00	4,572	4,572 00
Ox-hides	.....	.....	16,579	1,568 10	16,579	1,568 10
India-rubber	.....	.....	3,513	1,053 90	3,513	1,053 90
Deer-skins	.....	.....	5,832	1,635 98	5,832	1,635 98
Mascabado	319,950	39,028 00	.....	.....	319,950	39,028 00
Sugar	1,200	144 00	.....	.....	1,200	144 00
Bullion	25	400 00	.....	.....	25	400 00
Indigo	.....	.....	3,000	3,000 00	3,000	3,000 00
India-rubber	.....	.....	983	294 00	983	294 00
Mats	40	24 00	.....	.....	40	24 00
Total	7,112,732	1,056,856 70	1,714,940	250,189 98	8,827,672	1,307,046 68

Exports from the port of Acajutla during the year 1886.

To—	Coffee.		Sugar.		Indigo.	Loose hides.	Deer skins.
	Sacks.	*Pounds.*	*Sacks.*	*Pounds.*	*Scroons.**	*No.*	*Bales.*
United States of America	45,097	6,651,450	1,556	198,550	62	602	39
Germany	24,674	3,701,100	.....	.....	175	8,173	12
England	24,548	3,682,200	3,637	545,550	293	.....	.....
France	12,455	1,868,250	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Italy	5,893	879,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	1,688	253,200	338	50,500	1	.....	.....
Total	114,355	17,036,150	5,531	794,600	541	8,775	51

To—	Rubber.	Tobacco.	Cocoa.	Balsam.	Merchandise.	Rice.	Indigo seeds.
	Packages.	*Scroons.*	*Bags.*	*Cases.*	*Packages.*	*Bags.*	*Sacks.*
United States of America	52	.....	.....	52	1	.....	.....
Germany	.....	.....	.....	413	9	.....	43
England	.....	.....	.....	150	1	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Italy	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	.....	164	4	.....	203	46	41
Total	52	164	4	644	214	46	84

* Of 150 pounds.

Shipping movement at Acajutla from October 1, 1885, to September 30, 1886.

Nationalities.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Remarks.
American:			
Steamers	117	214,748	Between Panama and San Francisco.
Sailing vessels	3	1,110	From New York and San Francisco.
German:			
Steamers	11	16,534	From and to Hamburg.
Sailing vessels	7	3,033	From Havre and Hamburg.
Danish sailing vessels	1	326	From Hamburg.
English sailing vessels	1	164	From San Francisco.
Salvadorean	2	142	From and to San Francisco.
Total	142	236,057	

WEST INDIES.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

ANTIGUA.

Report of Consul Jackson on the commerce of Antigua, 1885.

One year with another there is little change to note in Antigua.

About the same quantity of sugar—the chief product—is now produced as was produced twenty-five years ago. The manner of tillage remains about the same, and but few improvements are noticed in the manufacture.

The muscovado process is still preferred to crystals, more from a matter of necessity than otherwise, owing to lack of capital, lack of water, and lack of enterprise.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The year 1885 was considered an off year in exports, owing to depreciated values and climatic influences. The value was less than the year preceding, as the following statement shows:

EXPORTS.

1884	$853,476
1885	763,106
Decrease	90,370

While the quantities of imports were little lessened the invoice values were considerably lowered, in sympathy with the depreciation of the world's goods in general. Comparing the year in question, the decrease stands as follows:

IMPORTS.

1884	$813,602
1885	693,331
Decrease	120,271

NAVIGATION.

A slight falling off only is noticed in the arrivals of steam-vessels. The wants of the island in respect to steam service are amply supplied. Ten years ago the arrivals amounted to about 24, and were confined to one line; now there are as many as six lines with arrivals amounting to 160 annually.

CHESTER E. JACKSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antigua, April 28, 1886.

Imports at Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Ale and beer.....tons..	6	$561 60	$129 60	United Kingdom, Barbadoes.
Do .....doz..	2,339½	4,389 42	468 13½	United Kindom, United States.
Aerated waters.....	.....	2,371 90	161 86½	United Kindom, British West Indies, French colonies.
Articles for government...	.....	3,863 30	Free.	United Kingdom, United States, Demerara, French colonies.
Articles for governor.....	.....	1,276 34	Free.	United Kingdom, United States.
Articles for navy.....	.....	864 80	Free.	United Kingdom.
Bread and biscuit.pounds..	652,494	22,462 76	3,387 65½	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies.
Beef.....do....	31,374	2,167 52	360 83	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, British North America, Dutch colonies.
Butter .....do....	70,891	15,008 40	1,512 53	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, Dutch and French colonies.
Bricks and tiles .....M..	212,100	3,036 54	238 61	United Kingdom, Dutch colonies.
Boots and shoes	.....	13,323 56	899 32	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies.
Books	.....	3,373 80	Free.	United Kingdom, United States.
Cattle	76	1,269 60	9 00	United States, British West Indies.
Candles:				
Tallow .....pounds..	24,980	2,747 80	655 21	United States.
Other ... .do....	4,840	639 40	325 15½	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies.
Corn.....bushels..	42,009	26,097 68	2,706 37½	United States, West Indies, Dutch colonies.
Coffee and cocoa..pounds..	40,184	3,944 32	745 76	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, Dutch and French colonies.
Cheese.....do....	30,195	3,203 50	647 20	United Kingdom, United States, British North America, Dutch colonies.
Coals.....tons..	346 8/12	1,278 74	194 85	United Kingdom.
Cigars .....pounds..	173½	308 76	50 36½	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, Dutch and French colonies.
Carriages and carts.....	.....	1,346 96	66 60½	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies.
Cottons, woolens, and linens	.....	82,356 02	5,473 00½	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, Danish colonies.
Cocoanuts	.....	273 60	Free.	Trinadad.
Drugs and chemicals	.....	4,875 30	325 24½	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, Demerara, Danish and French colonies.
Estates' stores.....	.....	5,796 24	373 02	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies.
Empty packages	.....	3,951 72	272 65½	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, French colonies,
Earthern and glass ware...	.....	3,664 30	265 96	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, Demerara, French and Dutch colonies.
Fish:				
Dried.....quintals..	13,666⅔	38,973 80	2,727 94½	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, British North America, Madeira, French and Danish colonies.
Pickled.....barrels..	3,490½	11,406 50	1,658 68	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, British North America, French and Dutch colonies.
Flour .....do....	19,778½	90,407 58	24,374 92	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies, British North America, Dutch colonies.
Fruit, dried and preserved, pounds.	12,020½	1,272 70	540 92½	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, British North America.
Fancy goods, toys, &c.....	.....	3,403 22	230 50	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, Bermuda, Madeira, French and Dutch colonies.
Furniture	.....	3,202 36	203 19	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, Dutch and French colonies.
Groceries, &c.....	.....	19,752 14	672 23	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, British North America, Bermuda, Madeira, Demerara, Danish and French colonies.
Ham, tongues, and bacon, pounds.	30,810	4,422 54	676 17½	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies.
Horses ..... number..	9	1,732 08	48 60	West Indies.
Hardware	.....	20,290 82	1,400 51½	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, Demerara, French and Danish colonies.

Imports at Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Haberdashery and millinery.	.....	$40,077 70	$2,586 18½	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies, Danish colonies.
Jewelry, silver, and plate..	.....	879 34	43 15½	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies, Danish colonies.
Lard .....pounds..	5,868,800	3,577 44	1,144 35	United Kingdom, United States.
Leather and saddlery.....	.....	5,316 14	366 67½	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies.
Meal .....barrels..	11,193	39,279 97	5,751 39½	United Kingdom, United States, Barbadoes, and Dutch colonies.
Mules .....number..	32	3,200 00	172 80	Barbadoes.
Matches.....	.....	2,102 80	127 86½	United Kingdom, United States.
Mats, hats, brooms, baskets, &c.	.....	855 14	38 63	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies, Dutch, French, and Danish colonies.
Musical instruments	.....	2,329 50	157 22	United Kingdom, United States.
Machinery.....	.....	27,616 38	Free.	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies.
Manures.....	.....	4,741 94	Free.	United Kingdom, Barbadoes.
Naval stores, cordage, &c..	.....	6,302 78	406 86½	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies, British North America, Dutch colonies.
Oil-meal.....pounds..	327,538	5,745 74	758 75	United Kingdom, United States, Barbadoes.
Oils .....gallons..	3,871⅞	3,155 54	526 21½	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies, French colonies.
Oil, kerosene .....do...	32,280	4,277 10	2,178 90	United Kingdom, United States, Barbadoes.
Oats .....bushels..	584	223 38	39 08½	United States.
Onions	.....	460 00	Free.	Demerara, Madeira.
Peas and beans ..bushels..	1,442	2,329 70	89 97½	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies, Madeira, Dutch colonies.
Pork .....pounds..	541,225	32,473 50	5,209 02	United States, West Indies, British North America, Dutch colonies.
Potatoes..... ...barrels..	1,413¼	2,345 82	505 03	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies, British North America, Bermuda, Madeira, French and Dutch colonies.
Paints and varnish, &c....	.....	1,943 36	131 14	United Kingdom, United States.
Perfumery	.....	2,619 70	186 21	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies, French, and Danish colonies.
Rice .....pounds..	532,691	13,967 42	3,254 32	United Kingdom, Barbadoes.
Spirits:				
Rum..... gallons..	22,893 5/16	6,104 02	13,737 78	British West Indies, Demerara, Danish colonies.
Brandy .....do...	965½	1,785 86	1,414 86	United Kingdom, French colonies.
Whisky.....do...	4,828½	7,072 10	3,021 02	United Kingdom, Barbadoes.
Gin .....do...	3,529¾	2,720 22	3,216 92	United Kingdom, British West Indies, Dutch colonies.
Sugar.....pounds..	25,915½	1,232 72	575 71	United Kingdom, United States, Barbadoes.
Soap .....do...	175,377	7,993 64	1,690 08½	United Kingdom, United States, Barbadoes, Dutch colonies.
Sheep, goats, and swine....	.....	1,549 94	Free.	United States, British West Indies.
Stationery and wrapping paper.	.....	4,891 62	329 88½	United Kingdom, United States, Barbadoes.
Tallow.....pounds..	11,215	925 24	252 33½	United Kingdom.
Tea .....do...	6,785	2,171 20	610 38	United Kingdom, United States.
Tobacco:				
Manufactured....do...	525⅜	263 40	59 09	United Kingdom, United States, Barbadoes, Danish colonies.
Leaf .....do...	91,684	9,165 40	8,360 44½	United States.
Wood:				
White and spruce pine, feet.	856,687	12,691 24	1,445 66½	United States, British North America.
Pitch pine	218,641	3,279 60	491 93	United States, Barbadoes.
Cypress and Wallala shingles.	489,400	1,717 60	518 18½	United States, Demerara.
Cedar and pine shingles, M.	592,950	1,623 26	366 14	British West Indies, British North America, French and Dutch colonies.
Hoops.....M..	456,440	6,905 52	616 19	United Kingdom, United States, Barbadoes.
Staves..... M..	24,500	904 00	41 34	United States, Barbadoes.
Shooks (no heads).M..	19,932	10,563 96	2,690 82	United States, Barbadoes.
Wines.....	.....	3,278 58	967 13	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies, French colonies, Madeira.
Total.....	.....	693,331 44	116,053 90	

Principal exports from Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Asses.....head..	56	$447, 68	British West Indies.
Bread and biscuit pounds..	22, 750	546 00	British West Indies, British North America, and French and Danish colonies.
Beef.....pounds..	2, 500	220 00	United Kingdom, British North America, British West Indies.
Butter.....pounds..	5, 080	812 80	British West Indies.
Corn .....bushels..	1, 438	1, 035 36	British West Indies, French and Dutch colonies.
Cheese .....pounds..	1, 595	239 35	British West Indies.
Cattle.....head..	15	403 20	British West Indies.
Fish:			
Dried ..... pounds..	3, 394	13, 576 00	British West Indies, French colonies.
Pickled.....barrels..	481	1, 924 00	British West Indies, Portuguese and French colonies, and British North America.
Flour, wheat.....do....	1, 374	6, 924 96	
Horses .....number..	33	1, 663 20	British West Indies.
Matches	.....	203 35	British West Indies.
Meal.....barrels..	378	1, 360 80	British West Indies, French and Dutch colonies.
Molasses.....puncheons .	6, 059	87, 249 60	United States, British America, Bermuda, West Indies, French and Dutch colonies.
Non-ennumerated articles .	.....	14, 114 72	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies, British North America, Bermuda, Dutch, Danish, and Portuguese, and French colonies.
Pork .....pounds..	10, 600	848 00	British West Indies, British North America, Dutch and French colonies.
Pine-apples.....barrels..	346½	746 52	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies, French colonies.
Rum.....puncheons..	20½	796 95	United Kingdom, British North America.
Soap .....pounds..	7, 650	344 25	British West Indies, Dutch colonies.
Sugar and concrete..hhds..	12, 559	562, 643 20	United Kingdom, United States, British North America.
Sugar:			
In tierces.....	1, 385	41, 383 80	United Kingdom, United States, British North America.
In barrels	3, 377½	18, 914 00	United Kingdom, United States, British North America, British West Indies, Bermuda, Dutch and Danish colonies.
In bags.....	497	2, 226 56	United Kingdom, United States.
Shingles:			
Cypress and Wallala, M.	76, 350	549 72	British West Indies.
Cedar and pine....M..	153, 250	306 50	Do.
Skins and hides.....	.....	1, 133 76	British West Indies, United States, British North America.
Wood:			
White and spruce pine, M.	17, 975	558, 84	British West Indies, Dutch and French colonies.
Pitch pine.....M..	22, 923	412 64	British West Indies, French colonies.
Wines .....dozens..	.....	212 88	British West Indies.
Total	.....	763, 106 10	

Imports and exports between Antigua and the United States for the year 1885 (*calendar*).

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Beer, bottled.....dozen..	6	$11 76	.....	.....
Beef.....pounds..	28, 405	1, 849 68	.....	.....
Boots and shoes	.....	150 00	.....	.....
Bread and biscuits .....pounds..	645, 922	21, 637 04	.....	.....
Butter .....do....	26, 399	5, 279 80	.....	.....
Candles:				
Tallow .....do....	24, 980	2, 747 80	.....	.....
Other kinds..... .....do....	340	54 40	.....	.....
Cattle .....number..	1	124 80	.....	.....
Coffee and cocoa .....pounds..	12, 069	1, 086 20	.....	.....
Cheese .....do....	29, 287	3, 075 14	.....	.....
Cigars .....do....	53	189 96	.....	.....
Cottons and woolens	.....	1, 058 96	.....	.....
Corn.....bushels..	40, 654	25, 205 48	.....	.....
Fish:				
Dried .....quintals..	323½	1, 383 48	.....	.....
Pickled.....barrels..	1, 141½	5, 055 20	.....	.....

Imports and exports between Antigua and the United States—Continued.

Articles.		Imports.		Exports.	
		Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Flour	barrels	19,496½	$89,293 96		
Fruits, dried and preserved	pounds	479	86 22		
Fancy goods			550 86		
Furniture			958 70		
Groceries			1,600 52		
Hams, tongues, bacon	pounds	17,528	2,629 20		
Hardware			879 76		
Hides					$578 28
Machinery			4,577 92		
Matches			2,065 80		
Meal (corn)	barrels	9,496	33,046 08		
Metal (old)					661 70
Oil meal	pounds	277,314	4,852 98		
Oils	gallons	51	15 30		
Oil, kerosene	do	32,000	4,240 00		
Oats	bushels	584	223 38		
Perfumery			904 06		
Peas	bushels	1,062½	1,700 00		
Pork	pounds	537,825	32,269 50		
Potatoes	barrels	194	419 04		
Sugar:					
Refined	pounds	12,315	554 16		
Unrefined	tons			$10,917	510,613 15
Skins					365 80
Soap	pounds	3,804	137 88		
Stationery and wrapping paper			739 54		
Tobacco:					
Manufactured	pounds	490	230 30		
Leaf	do	91,684	9,168 40		
Wood:					
Pitch pine	feet	218,437	3,276 54		
Shingles and white pine lumber			6,941 50		
Staves		11,500	345 00		
Shooks		18,932	10,033 96		
Non-enumerated articles			8,774 96		1,295 03
Total			289,485 22		513,514 00

Navigation at the port of Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	British North America			12	1,192			22	2,827
	British West Indies	130	140,906	287	10,283	139	147,549	267	5,627
	Danish West Indies	1	787					8	2,124
	French West Indies	14	15,678	30	1,057	14	16,386	21	1,067
	Great Britain	13	10,635	2	551	2	1,878	7	1,699
	United States			6	1,388	2	1,964	13	3,108
	Various ports			1	227	1	229	10	1,403
American	United States			15	4,000			15	4,000
	British West Indies			16	4,774			16	4,774
Dutch	West India Islands			15	611			15	611
French	do			9	81			9	81
Other	Various ports			3	852			3	852
	Total	158	168,006	393	25,916	158	168,006	406	28,171

1886.

imports have fallen off to a considerable extent. The values for 1885 and 1886 were as follows:

Years.	All countries.	United States.
1885	$693, 331 74	$289, 485 22
1886	631, 841 66	226, 768 48
Decrease	61, 517 08	62, 716 74

This has been occasioned solely by reduction in the amount paid for labor necessitated by the fall in the price obtained for sugar; the black population having been compelled to substitute ground provisions cultivated by themselves for corn-meal, the falling off in the importation of which is about 3,000 barrels from 7,000 in 1885.

EXPORTS.

Besides sugar and molasses there is little export of other articles produced in this district.

PINEAPPLES.

The pineapple interest was stimulated by the Colonial Exhibition in London, but the great distance from large markets checks an extended cultivation of this product, the Western Islands supplying the British markets, and the Bahamas and Florida the markets of the United States.

SUGAR.

The energies of the planting interests are still concentrated on the culture of the cane. Although the average prices obtained for sugar were reduced from $2 per 100 pounds in 1885 to $1.70 in 1886, there was still a marginal profit to the careful planter. This economy is, however, very straining to the laboring population, who are obliged to avail of the services of children above eight years of age to earn sufficient to eke out a livelihood.

Men field-laborers earn, when employed, 20 cents for nine hours' work, women 12 cents, and children 6 cents.

DECENNIAL EXPORTS.

I herewith submit a statement of sugar exports to the United States for the decennial ended 1886:

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Average per 100 pounds, inclusive of packages, as per declared value.
	Pounds.		
1877	3, 308, 666	$155, 235 07	$4 70
1886	24, 567, 266	546, 491 08	2 20
Increase	21, 258, 600	391, 256 01	.....

Exhibiting the gradual but great increase of exports of sugar to the United States, and the steady but serious fall in the price of the article. It may be noted that, in 1883, 16,695,916 pounds gave $631,854.18; in 1886, 24,567,266 pounds gave $546,491.08, causing the change which has taken place in the interests of commerce generally.

CHESTER E. JACKSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antigua, January 28, 1887.

Amounts and values of sugar exported from the consular district of Antigua during the decennial ended 1886.

Years.	To all countries.		To the United States.		
	Quantity.	Official value.	Quantity.	Official value.	Declared value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		
1877	20,015,666	$816,006 80	3,308,666	$132,384 00	$155,225 07
1878	21,489,582	776,664 00	5,769,916	208,737 60	297,066 87
1879	29,459,166	1,064,616 00	8,562,000	309,532 80	267,309 18
1880	29,648,750	1,070,500 80	13,930,250	502,468 80	587,739 66
1881	20,385,833	735,260 00	11,793,250	425,188 80	462,368 22
1882	30,135,083	1,047,830 00	18,047,583	628,053 90	*643,957 76
1883	24,804,250	894,763 20	16,665,916	601,267 20	631,854 18
1884	32,368,666	698,907 24	23,064,483	498,192 84	557,069 06
1885	27,868,441	625,167 56	21,838,566	489,084 72	510,618 15
1886	28,571,716	620,870 40	24,567,266	525,904 20	546,491 08

Imports at Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Articles, first class, specific duties.				
Ale and beer .....tuns..	15¼	$1,264 80	$118 80	United Kingdom and British West Indies.
Do .....dozs..	2,910	6,003 72	479 88	United Kingdom, British and Dutch West Indies.
Bread and biscuits..pounds..	498,427	15,028 16	2,732 77	United Kingdom, United States, British and Dutch West Indies.
Beef.....do....	45,078	2,402 66	458 75½	United States, British and Dutch West Indies.
Butter..... do....	66,593	11,720 46	1,407 82½	United Kingdom, United States, British North America, and Dutch West Indies.
Bricks and tiles ..thousand..	200,360	1,994 60	225 40½	United Kingdom, Dutch West Indies.
Cattle..... head..	67	1,381 00	75 37½	British, French, and Dutch West Indies.
Candles:				
Tallow .....pounds..	28,580	2,695 96	570 15	United States, Dutch West Indies.
Other.....do....	3,121	386 30	214 03½	United Kingdom, United States.
Corn .....bushels..	40,969	22,827 48	2,776 10½	United States, British North America, British and Dutch West Indies.
Coffee and cocoa....pounds..	15,771	21,712 16	444 90	United Kingdom, United States, British and Dutch West Indies.
Cheese .....do....	23,225	2,864 70	524 34	United Kingdom, United States, British North America.
Coal.....tons..	720 7/20	3,168 24	405 18½	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies.
Cigars.....pounds..	351	335 40	69 24	United Kingdom, United States, French and Dutch West Indies.
Fish:				
Dried..quintals, 112 lbs..	12,390½	30,845 96	3,205 58½	United Kingdom, United States, British North America, and British West Indies.
Pickled.....barrels..	3,566	10,822 38	1,727 52½	United States, British North America, British Dutch and French West Indies.

Imports at Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1886—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Articles, first class, specific duties—Continued.				
Flour:				
Wheat .....barrels..	16,957½	$71,337 14	$21,511 92	United States, British, Dutch, and French West Indies.
Rye .....do....	15	50 00	16 87½	United States.
Fruits, dried and preserved, pounds.	12,321¼	1,193 00	554 44½	United Kingdom, United States, Madeira, British and Danish West Indies.
Hams, tongues, and bacon pounds.	24,159½	2,742 30	538 07½	United Kingdom, United States, and British West Indies.
Horses.....head..	4	764 40	32 40	United States, British West Indies.
Meal (corn).....barrels..	7,197	21,177 94	3,950 84½	United Kingdom, United States, British and Dutch West Indies.
Lard..... pounds..	40,310	2,369 46	932 82	United Kingdom, United States, Dutch West Indies.
Mules .....head..	28	3,360 00	151 20	British West Indies.
Oil-meal .....pounds..	401,745	6,727 66	858 24	United Kingdom, United States, and British West Indies.
Oils:				
Paint, &c .....gallons..	5,156	2,969 94	587 42	United Kingdom, United States, British and French West Indies.
Kerosene.....do....	42,324	4,366 30	2,380 72	United Kingdom, United States, Dutch West Indies.
Oats..... bushels..	742	297 52	48 73½	United Kingdom, United States, British North America, British West Indies.
Peas and beans.....do....	869	1,147 66	55 55	United Kingdom, United States, Madeira, British and Dutch West Indies.
Pork..... pounds..	400,092	25,144 92	4,973 92½	United Kingdom, United States, British and Dutch West Indies.
Potatoes..... barrels..	747½	1,667 42	320 76	United Kingdom, United States, Madeira, British North America, French and Dutch West Indies.
Rice.....pounds..	606,605	11,539 52	3,052 52½	United Kingdom, British and Dutch West Indies.
Spirits:				
Rum .....gallons..	65,053¾	11,262 42	20,541 06	United Kingdom, British and French West Indies.
Brandy.....do....	1,128¼	2,443 96	964 13	United Kingdom, British and French West Indies.
Gin..... do....	5,236¾	2,790 96	3,323 22	United Kingdom, French and Dutch West Indies.
Whisky .....do....	5,218	7,806 42	3,172 77	United Kingdom, British West Indies.
Sweetened liquors.do....	10⅝	24 00	14 06½	British and Dutch West Indies.
Sugar, refined .....pounds..	33,457½	1,422 44	772 08	United Kingdom, United States, British and Dutch West Indies.
Soap .....do....	153,581	7,362 62	1,680 66½	United Kingdom, United States, British and Dutch West Indies.
Tallow .....do....	9,893	707 58	222 59	United Kingdom.
Tea .....do....	5,381	1,462 60	516 69	United Kingdom, United States, British and Danish West Indies.
Tobacco:	67,106	6,458 32	6,855 07½	United States.
Leaf .....do....	735½	401 64	82 74	United Kingdom, United States.
Manufactured ....do....	1,009,923	16,288 74	1,764 24	United States, British North America, British West Indies.
Wood:				
White pine and spruce, feet,	271,713	5,193 20	611 34	United States.
Pitch pine.....feet..	201,100	1,124 00	226 24	United States, British West Indies.
Cypress and Wallaba shingles, number.				
Cedar and pine shingles, number.	584,500	1,317 36	328 77	United States, British North America, British West Indies.
Hoops..... number..	279,800	4,172 56	377 73½	United Kingdom, British West Indies.
Staves..... do....	8,000	392 00	13 49½	British North America and British West Indies.
Shooks.....bundles..	11,364	5,044 80	1,534 14	United States and British West Indies.
Second class, duty ad valorem.				
Aerated waters.....	.....	2,330 32	152 81	United Kingdom, British and French West Indies.
Boots and shoes.....	.....	16,724 88	1,128 92½	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies.
Carriages and carts.....	.....	1,388 94	93 75½	United Kingdom, British and Dutch West Indies.

Imports at Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1886—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Second class, duty ad valorem—Continued.				
Cottons, woolens, &c	.....	$87,115 44	$5,961 92	United Kingdom, United States, British and Dutch West Indies.
Drugs and chemicals	.....	4,748 68	320 54	United Kingdom, United States, British and French West Indies.
Estates stores	.....	5,069 32	342 79	United Kingdom, United States, British, and Dutch West Indies.
Empty and other packages	.....	4,748 02	320 50	United Kingdom, United States, British, and French West Indies.
Earthenware and glassware	.....	5,334 82	362 37½	United Kingdom, United States, British, French, and Danish West Indies.
Fancy goods and toys	.....	3,874 30	261 53	United Kingdom, United States, Madeira, British, French, and Danish West Indies.
Furniture	.....	3,655 48	246 73	United Kingdom, United States, Madeira, British, and Dutch West Indies.
Groceries and confections	.....	10,534 10	665 37	United Kingdom, United States, Madeira, British North America, and West Indies.
Hardware	.....	16,917 48	1,180 99½	United Kingdom, United States, and British West Indies.
Haberdashery and millinery	.....	44,825 74	3,025 73½	United Kingdom, United States, British, French, and Dutch West Indies.
Jewelry, silver, and plate	.....	1,225 48	82 71	United Kingdom, United States, and Dutch West Indies.
Leather and saddlery	.....	4,446 54	300 14	United Kingdom, United States, and British West Indies.
Matches	.....	1,679 50	111 62½	United Kingdom and United States.
Mats, hats, brooms, and baskets.	.....	611 48	41 31½	United Kingdom, United States, and West Indies.
Musical instruments	.....	1,154 46	74 03	United Kingdom, United States, Madeira, and West Indies.
Naval stores	.....	4,338 24	296 17½	United Kingdom, United States, British North America, and British West Indies.
Paint and varnish	.....	2,167 88	145 49½	United Kingdom, United States, and British West Indies.
Perfumery	.....	2,058 64	130 71	United Kingdom, United States, and West Indies.
Stationery and wrapping paper.	.....	4,452 02	300 81½	United Kingdom, United States, and British West Indies.
Tombstones	.....	216 36	14 60½	United Kingdom.
Wine	.....	3,279 12	873 91	United Kingdom, United States, Madeira, and West Indies.
Third class, duty free.				
Books	.....	5,576 92	.....	United Kingdom, United States, and British West Indies.
Imports by public	.....	7,937 84	.....	Do.
Imports by the governor	.....	1,178 42	.....	United Kingdom.
Imports for the navy	.....	960 64	.....	Do.
Manures	.....	5,470 36	.....	United Kingdom, United States, and British West Indies.
Machinery for sugar making	.....	19,837 96	.....	Do.
Onions	.....	1,082 00	.....	British West Indies, and Madeira.
Sundries	.....	8,888 50	.....	United Kingdom and West Indies.
Total	.....	631,814 66	114,778 79	

Exports from Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Asses ..... head..	7	$50 40	British West Indies.
Hides and skins	.....	1,113 24	United States, United Kingdom, British North America.
Horses ..... head..	24	1,935 60	West Indies.
Molasses ..... puncheons..	7,301½	105,141 60	United States, British North America, West Indies.
Pineapples ..... barrels..	958	2,351 04	United States, United Kingdom, West Indies.
Sugar ..... hogsheads..	12,361	519,162 00	United States, United Kingdom.
Do ..... tierces..	1,334	37,618 80	Do.
Do ..... barrels..	2,493½	11,968 80	United States, United Kingdom, British North America, West Indies.
Do ..... bags..	7,239	52,120 80	United States, United Kingdom, British North America.
Sundries, produce of colony..	.....	5,419 92	United States, United Kingdom, British North America, West Indies.
Sundries from bond	.....	29,611 94	United States, United Kingdom, British North America, West Indies.
Total	.....	766,494 14	

Navigation at the port of Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	United Kingdom ..	9	7,340	2	552	.....	.....	5	1,193
	British West Indies.	138	149,708	249	11,338	142	152,278	212	4,802
	French West Indies.	8	8,622	28	1,656	11	11,818	20	867
	Madeira	1	960	1	134	1	960	.....	.....
	United States	.....	.....	5	1,026	1	987	16	4,274
	Danish West Indies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	587	2	453
	British North America.	.....	.....	12	1,238	.....	.....	28	3,463
	Other ports	.....	.....	2	14	.....	.....	10	721
American....	United States and West Indies.	.....	.....	22	5,856	.....	.....	22	5,856
Norwegian...	United States	1	445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Indies.....	.....	.....	1	480	1	445	1	480
Other.....	West Indies and other ports.	.....	.....	21	1,044	.....	.....	21	1,044
		157	167,075	343	23,338	157	167,075	337	23,153

Imports and exports between Antigua and the United States for 1886.

Articles.	Imports.		Value exports.
	Amount.	Value.	
First class, duties specific.			
Bread and biscuits ..... pounds..	487,252	$14,256 52	.....
Beef ..... do....	41,706	2,238 58	.....
Butter ..... do....	24,794	3,208 74	.....
Candles:			
Tallow ..... do....	28,560	2,693 08	.....
Other ..... do....	40	4 00	.....
Corn ..... bushels..	39,504	21,943 28	.....
Coffee and cocoa ..... pounds..	5,040	476 78	.....
Cheese ..... do....	19,890	2,439 72	.....
Coals ..... tons..	140	420 00	.....
Cigars ..... pounds..	2	6 00	.....
Fish:			
Dried ..... 112-pound quintals..	28¾	124 94	.....
Pickled ..... barrels..	1,158¼	4,475 60	.....

Imports and exports between Antigua and the United States for 1886—Continued.

Articles		Imports.		Value exports.
		Amount.	Value.	
***First class, duties specific*—Continued.**				
Flour:				
Wheat	barrels	16,524½	$69,180 80	
Rye	do	15	50 00	
Fruit, dried and preserved	pounds	792½	100 56	
Hams, tongues, and bacon	do	13,987	1,354 68	
Horses	head	2	450 00	
Hides and skins				$1,289 22
Kerosene (American)	gallons	42,248	4,399 58	
Lard	pounds	19,978	2,313 80	
Lime juice				23 00
Meal	barrels	6,702½	19,473 32	
Molasses				3,182 08
Oil meal	pounds	381,425	6,283 78	
Oils	gallons	202½	258 90	
Oats	bushels	570	239 28	
Peas and beans	do	543	674 28	
Pork	pounds	399,217	25,074 12	
Potatoes	do	249	569 40	
Sugar:				
Refined	do	23,831	1,051 22	
Muscovado and other	do			546,491 08
Soap	do	1,129	45 00	
Tea	do	166	37 74	
Tobacco:				
Leaf	do	67,106	6,458 32	
Manufactured	do	713	380 70	
Wood:				
White pine and spruce	feet	493,066	9,399 54	
Pitch pine	do	271,713	5,193 20	
Shingles, cypress	number	119,100	888 00	
Shingles, cedar and pine	do	100,000	174 98	
Shooks	bundles	10,264	4,556 80	
Second class, ad valorem duty.				
Boots and shoes			1,622 94	
Carriages and carts			954 82	
Cottons and woolens			647 38	
Drugs and chemicals			904 52	
Estates stores			322 28	
Empty and other packages			715 32	
Earthen and glass ware			249 62	
Fancy goods and toys			355 42	
Furniture			465 64	
Groceries and confections			1,686 58	
Hardware			668 68	
Haberdashery and millinery			134 70	
Jewelry, silver, and plate			20 60	
Leather and saddlery			59 40	
Matches			1,669 00	
Mats, hats, brooms, and baskets			33 76	
Musical instruments			54 50	
Naval stores			471 76	
Paint and varnish			67 90	
Perfumery			964 60	
Stationery and wrapping paper			1,072 66	
Wine			906 88	*136 00
Third class, duty free.				
Books			87 00	
Imports by Pubar			548 14	
Machinery for sugar making			59 62	
Manures			847 76	
Sundries			43 88	
Total			226,530 60	551,122 68

* Returned.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Antigua to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Hides and skins	$237 80	$243 81	$618 19	$189 42	$1,289 22
Lime juice	23 60				23 60
Molasses		3,182 68			3,182 68
Sugar	31,054 68	232,636 44	241,983 10	40,816 86	546,491 08
Wine (returned)		136 05			136 05
Total	31,316 08	236,198 98	242,601 29	41,006 28	551,122 63
Total for preceding year	79,826 61	247,419 04	182,650 29	3,618 06	513,514 00
Decrease	48,510 53	11,220 06			59,730 59
Increase			59,951 00	37,388 22	97,339 22

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Portsmouth (Dominica) to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Lime juice, concentrated			$90 15		$90 15
Oranges and other fruits				$151 77	151 77
Sugar, muscovado		$588 31			588 31
Total		588 31	90 15	151 77	830 33
Total for preceding year		127 74	61 20	513 21	
Decrease				361 44	361 44
Increase		460 57	28 95		489 52

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Nevis to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Cashew nuts		$8 25			$8 25
Hides	$113 85	88 88			202 73
Limes				$21 60	21 60
Potatoes				2 00	2 00
Sugar	3,007 99	58,253 56	$49,583 93	22,300 86	133,146 34
Tamarinds		21 13			21 13
Total	3,121 84	58,371 82	49,583 93	22,324 46	133,402 05
Total for preceding year	15,256 10	33,988 87	29,111 08	9,370 42	87,726 47
Increase		24,382 95	20,472 85	12,954 04	57,809 84
Decrease	12,134 26				12,134 26

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Montserrat to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Fruit, green			$196 06		$196 06
Lime juice	$2,468 30		28 80	$5,261 24	7,758 34
Molasses		$726 38	87 00		813 38
Oil of lemons, wild	563 96				563 96
Phosphate rock	3,002 50	3,602 50	6,905 00		13,510 00
Sugar, muscovado	1,671 34	15,589 34	23,839 93	3,598 78	44,699 39
Sundries	22 84		24 82	40 28	87 94
Total	7,728 94	19,918 22	31,081 61	8,900 30	67,629 67
Total 1885	10,485 44	19,258 21	25,182 56	402 12	55,328 33
Decrease	2,756 50				2,756 50
Increase		660 01	5,899 05	8,498 18	14,057 24

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Dominica (Roseau) to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Bay leaves	$2,868 80	$1,375 64	$232 66	$451 25	$4,928 35
Cocoa	773 08	1,701 67			2,474 75
Coffee		49 00			49 00
Cassia		75 92			75 92
Essential oil of limes		72 00			72 00
Fruit:					
Oranges	1,439 84		2,970 29	3,680 35	8,090 48
Other			95 16	65 97	161 13
Lime juice, concentrated	610 00	560 55	6,613 79	6,583 92	14,368 26
Lime juice, raw	49 50		108 88		158 38
Orange juice				3 00	3 00
Sugar, muscovado	9,053 43	70,370 04	49,387 49	975 77	129,786 73
Sperm oil		9,206 88			9,206 88
Tamarinds		15 75			15 75
Total	14,794 65	83,427 45	59,408 27	11,760 26	169,390 63
Total for preceding year	12,790 46	91,284 83	60,195 77	11,611 91	175,882 97
Decrease		7,857 38	787 50		6,492 34
Increase	2,004 19			148 35	

There were no exports from the consular agency of Anguilla to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1886.

BAHAMAS.

Report of Consul McLain on the trade and commerce of the Bahama Islands for 1886.

GENERAL COMMERCE.

There was a decrease in the general trade of the Bahamas during 1886, as compared with 1885, as will be apparent from the subjoined statement:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1885	$1,139,934	$831,718
1886	919,178	740,604
Decrease	220,756	91,114

It is but just, however, to say that 1885, with which the comparison is naturally made, was an exceptionally prosperous year, the volume of trade during that period being larger than during any previous year since 1877. The trade during the year just ended was quite above the average, the exports being $740,000, as against $595,000 in 1884, and the imports $919,000, as against $882,000.

GENERAL IMPORTS.

The foregoing decrease of $220,000 in the imports of the colony is to be found in the following articles mainly, viz, ale, beer and spirits, coffee, lumber, kerosene, provisions, rice, shingles, specie, sugar, tea, tobacco, and wines. There was a small increase in certain articles, as cattle, coal, hay, ice, fertilizers, woolen goods, linens, cottons, hardware, &c.; but the net decrease was as above stated. It is well to note the fact, however, that one-half the loss was in the single item of "specie," the amount imported in 1885 being $151,000, made necessary by the failure of the colonial bank in that year, as explained in my last report, whilst the importation in 1886 was only $35,000.

GENERAL EXPORTS.

The decrease in exports, viz, $91,000, was made up largely of fruit, salt, and a few other other articles, the falling off in pine-apples alone reaching $88,000. There was at the same time an increase in oranges, sponges, specie, and woods.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The trade with the United States is presented in the following statement:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1885	$645,842	$624,806
1886	568,093	605,511
Decrease	77,449	19,295

IMPORTS

The decrease in imports from the United States during the year was about as follows, viz, cattle, $900; corn meal and hominy, $6,000; flour, $20,000; lumber, $8,000; salt meat, $4,000; sundry provisions, $6,000; rice, $3,000; shingles, $4,500; specie, $47,000; tobacco, $4,500; wines, $1,500. At the same time there was an increase as follows: Ale and porter, $1,300; coal, $1,100; hay, $800; fertilizers, $1,400; spirits, $2,000; sugar, $4,000; tea, $700; woolens, cottons, linens, hardware, &c., $18,000; net loss, $77,000.

The specie imported from the United States in 1885 was $82,000, as against $35,000 in 1886, the former large sum being needed to help tide over the failure of the public bank. The decrease in the importation of provisions, amounting to about $40,000, was owing to the fact that the local crops were better than usual, whilst in 1885 they were nearly a failure. The increase of $18,000 in woolen and other goods shows an increasing demand for American manufactures which is very gratifying. The consumption of American ale, beer, and whisky is likewise increasing.

EXPORTS.

An examination of the statistics of 1885 and 1886 jointly shows that whilst in some articles of export there was a large falling off in 1886, yet in others there was a decided increase. Pineapples decreased by $58,000; preserved fruits, $16,000; and sponges, $33,000. On the other hand, oranges increased by $11,000; turtle-shell, $7,000; woods, $5,000; specie, $12,000; also a large increase in cotton and in sundry articles. The net loss in exports was $19,295, which was less than might have been expected during a season of marked general depression in the colony.

PINEAPPLES AND ORANGES.

These are the two principal fruits exported from the colony, the shipment of cocoanuts and bananas being only nominal. The pineapple crop of 1886 was a large one, but it did not realize the growers and shippers as much as usual.

Prices ruled low in the United States, whither nearly all the fruit is sent. There was an unusual tendency in the fruit to decay quickly, and quantities remained unsold in the smaller settlements, the cultivators not being able to inform foreign purchasers of the quantity available for the market. To obviate this latter difficulty hereafter, the governor has directed the officials on the outlying pine-growing islands to report to him, early in the season, the probable amount available for market in their respective localities, so that intending purchasers may have proper information on this subject.

The orange crop was the largest one since the destruction of many orchards a few years ago by the scale insect, which fact shows that this industry is recovering its former degree of prosperity. The shipment of oranges in 1886 exceeded by 80 per cent. that of either 1884 or 1885. The average price obtained was about $5 per thousand on shipboard.

SPONGES.

There was an increase of about $10,000 over 1885 in the total value of sponges shipped, although there has been a marked decrease in the better varieties, such as wool, velvet, and reef. The industry is receiv-

ing serious injury at the hands of the sponge divers, who are gathering many immature sponges, which, if left to grow for another year, would become much more valuable. There is need of legislation to prevent this spoliation of the beds, and there is a probability that the colonial legislature will look after the matter.

SALT.

There was a decrease in the exportation of salt of at least 20 per cent. in value, and still greater in the amount shipped, the shipment in 1886 being only 184,000 bushels as against 238,000 in 1885. Prices here have ruled low, being about 6½ cents per bushel on shipboard. There can be no substantial increase in the trade so long as our tariff of 6 cents per bushel continues to deprive the colonists of the market of the United States. A moderate quantity will continue to be shipped from time to time in vessels going north, otherwise in ballast, for the sole purpose of making freight.

The prices realized here are simply enough to induce makers to continue to rake the salt, because they have no other means of earning even a meager livelihood.

WOODS.

The trade in dye and cabinet woods, such as braziletto, logwood, cedar, lignum-vitæ, mahogany, &c., revived somewhat during the year, the value of those exported reaching $28,000 as against less than $10,000 in 1885. After deducting some that came into the colony in vessels in distress and in wrecks, there was still an increase of over 100 per cent. in the woods shipped. Nearly all this export of woods is now going to the United States, whereas it formerly went to England.

With industry and a little capital this trade might be much increased.

AGRICULTURE.

The general food crop of the colony was good during 1886, the corn crop being much above the average. This caused a marked decrease in the amount of provisions imported from the United States. The agricultural condition of the colony is undoubtedly slowly improving, although the people do not take kindly to the cultivation of the soil, much preferring to search the sea for its wealth of sponges, turtles, shells, and wrecks. The decreasing value of their marine industries, however, is gradually leading the colonists into agriculture, and many are beginning to enlarge the cultivation of crops less perishable than fruits. Some attention is being given to the growth of cotton and of sundry fiber plants, the latter, it is believed, promising profitable results. A more hopeful spirit of late seems to be pervading the agricultural portion of the community.

FINANCIAL.

The opening of 1885 found the colony in an encouraging condition financially, its public debt being less than $300,000 and the annual revenue sufficing to meet current expenditures and to make an annual reduction of the debt. The failure of the colonial bank in March, 1885, and the assumption of its obligations by the colony, added nearly 50 per cent. to the public debt, and increased financial burdens generally.

The debt is now about $430,000, or, say, $10 per capita of the population. The revenue, derived mainly from import duties and licenses, was about $210,000 in 1886, which, by the exercise of strict economy, was made to meet the current expenses, although it left nothing to apply toward the liquidation of the debt.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

Regular steam communication was had during the year between New York and Nassau, the service being performed by the New York and Cuba Steamship Line, James E. Ward & Co., agents at New York, sailing under the American flag. The ships made eighteen trips during the year, carrying mails under a contract from the Bahamas with R. W. Parsons, esq., of New York, receiving about $18,000 for the service rendered. The ships are first-class in every respect, and the service is performed with great promptness and regularity. A large proportion of the trade with the United States, export and import, goes over this line.

An effort is being made to establish a new line of steamers to ply between Tampa and Key West, Florida, and Nassau, the first trip being made in October by the steamship Lizzie Henderson, owned by Messrs. Miller & Henderson, of Tampa. She continues to run, making trimonthly trips, with a fair prospect of building up a paying freight and passenger business. She carries a mail. The service, if continued, will be of great convenience to the Bahamas, bringing them into close and speedy communication with Southern Florida, which has much in common with this colony. This line receives no subsidy, and will not in the least interfere with the steamship line from New York.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

Marine disasters to American vessels have occurred in about the usual number in these dangerous waters. Nine vessels put into this port during 1886, forced to seek shelter and assistance by reason of stress of weather causing accidents at sea. Of these, two were condemned as being unseaworthy and not worth repairing; the other seven made repairs and proceeded on their voyage.

Five American vessels were wrecked and became total losses in the Bahamas during 1886. They were as follows, viz: The bark Cyclone, of New York, 800 tons, from New Orleans to New York, with a cargo of 2,900 bales of cotton; the schooner Horace R. Sturgis, of Augusta, Me., 592 tons, from Baltimore to Sagua la Grande, with cargo of coal and cooperage; the schooner Sylvanus G. Haskell, of Deer Isle, Me., 330 tons, from New York to Galveston, cargo of railroad iron; the schooner Florence L. Genovar, of New York, 426 tons, from Philadelphia to Key West, cargo of coal; the bark Nicolai, of Philadelphia, of 750 tons, from Port au Prince to New York, cargo of logwood. No lives were lost in any of these disasters. All the cargoes were substantially salved, except that of the Florence L. Genovar, over $50,000 being paid in salvages thereon to Bahamian wreckers. Fifty-eight destitute seamen were cared for at this consulate. The number of seamen arriving at Nassau in American vessels in 1886 was 2,756.

AMERICAN VISITORS.

The number of strangers who sought Nassau for a winter sojourn during January, February, March, April, November, and December, of 1886, was somewhat smaller than usual. As long as infrequent com-

munication with the United States exists, and there is no cable line to connect Nassau with the outside world, there will be comparatively few winter visitors to Nassau, notwithstanding its mild and equable climate. The dread of a sea voyage may deter some from coming hither, but far more will be influenced by the fact that we are so isolated from the rest of the world. I do not see the slightest chance of getting telegraphic communication in the near future. Quick steam communication with Florida, would help, no doubt, but it would not obviate the difficulty.

NAVIGATION.

The United States have a large portion of the carrying trade of this colony. During 1886 there were 34 arrivals of American steamships from the ports of the United States, and 29 departures for the same, representing a tonnage of 65,460 tons. There were also, during the same period, 30 arrivals and departures of American steamships to and from West Indian ports, with a total tonnage of 50,437 tons. Our flag was also well represented in Bahamian waters by sailing vessels, there being 184 arrivals and departures of such vessels in 1886, with a tonnage of 23,453 tons, from American ports. Thirty-seven also arrived and cleared for other West Indian ports. The British steamers arriving and departing numbered 45, with a tonnage of 27,000 tons, while the sailing vessels numbered 440, with 33,000 tonnage.

Our tonnage engaged in the colonial trade is more than double that of Great Britain, as seen below, viz:

Tonnage of United States, 1886	139,350
Tonnage of British flag, 1886	61,000

This is a most gratifying condition, especially when it is remembered that this is a British colony.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The Bahamas are slowly recovering from the depression and inconvenience caused by the failure of the Colonial Bank in March, 1885. The wreck of this institution was a severe blow to many of the material interests of the colony, causing, as it did, a great stringency in monetary circles, a widespread impairment of confidence, and a general stagnation in business. Although much inconvenience is still felt by the want of banking facilities, the people are accommodating themselves to the new order of things and are more hopeful for the future.

The depression will soon pass entirely away and better times will succeed. Much economy is being practiced, made necessary by past events, and this will hasten the desired result. In any increased prosperity of the Bahamas the United States will largely share, and we will continue in the future, as in the past, to monopolize the greater portion of the trade of the colony.

THOS. J. McLAIN, Jr.,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nassau, N. P., March 24, 1887.

Imports at Bahama Islands for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Ale and porter.....dozen quarts..	642	$1,328 55	$170 32	Great Britain; United States.
In wood .....gallons..	10,650	4,593 95	1,299 62	Do.
Apples .....barrels..	184	467 18	107 06	United States.
Beans and peas .....bushels..	961	1,445 10	58 40	Do.
Biscuit and bread:				
Fancy .....pounds..	41,740	2,734 95	403 90	Do.
Common.....barrels..	689	1,660 00	335 80	Do.
Brandy .....gallons..	729	1,854 20	1,109 30	Great Britain, United States.
Butter.....pounds..	97,475	19,417 05	3,931 00	United States.
Candles .....do....	20,769	2,238 10	505 00	Great Britain, United States.
Cattle.....number..	144	4,292 05	350 40	United States, West Indies.
Cheese .....pounds..	24,341	2,549 80	598 10	United States.
Cigars .....number..	33,080	2,748 00	175 20	United States, West Indies.
Coffee .....pounds..	81,500	5,916 10	2,121 05	Do.
Coal .....tons..	522	2,340 00	Free....	United States.
Copper and yellow metal.....pounds..	20,029	2,033 05	326 00	Great Britain, United States.
Corn .....bushels..	4,732	2,666 00	292 00	United States.
Corn meal and hominy.....barrels..	9,828	31,030 10	4,755 05	Do.
Currants, figs, and raisins....pounds..	8,786	900 00	170 10	Do.
Cotton.....bales..	2,886	112,143 00	Free....	Wrecked vessels.
Fish:				
Dried.....pounds..	42,192	1,275 05	224 00	United States.
Salted .....barrels..	99	720 00	107 00	Do.
Flour, wheat .....do....	25,283	100,765 10	25,441 00	Do.
Gin, whisky, and other spirits.gallons..	8,870	8,151 00	6,827 05	Great Britain, United States, Holland.
Hay .....pounds..	159,456	1,590 92	389 00	United States.
Hulks and materials of vessels.value..	.....	3,702 00	690 10	Various.
Ice .....tons..	1,091	1,703 00	free	United States.
Lard .....pounds..	149,637	10,137 05	1,576 00	Do.
Lumber .....feet..	1,081,700	17,350 10	2,618 00	United States, vessels in distress.
Manures .....value..	.....	1,620 00	Free....	United States, West Indies.
Meat:				
Fresh .....pounds..	28,561	5,923 06	418 10	United States.
Salted .....do....	551,560	35,261 00	8,060 00	United States, wrecks.
Miscellaneous.....value..	.....	6,088 00	938 00	Various.
Molasses .....gallons..	30,852	9,206 00	122 05	West Indies, vessels in distress.
Nails, iron .....pounds..	75,360	2,486 05	554 00	United States.
Oats and bran.....bushels..	3,775	1,747,00	228 10	Do.
Oils:				
Kerosene .....gallons..	40,619	4,380 05	2,968 10	Do.
Other.....do....	4,767	2,824 10	970 06	United States, Great Britain.
Potatoes and other vegetables.barrels..	1,740	4,103,05	423 08	United States.
Printed books .....value..	.....	3,153 00	Free ...	Great Britain, United States.
Rails, iron .....tons..	960	23,943 00	... do ...	Vessels in distress and wrecks.
Rice.....pounds..	1,255,881	24,430 10	6,034 00	Great Britain, United States.
Rum.....gallons..	14,570	9,021 00	15,198 00	Great Britain, West Indies, United States.
Shingles .....number..	654,000	3,914 00	389 00	United States.
Soap, common .....pounds..	147,130	6,040 10	1,765 00	Great Britain, United States.
Specie.....value..	.....	35,486 50	Free....	United States.
Sugar:				
Refined.....pounds..	165,531	7,250 00	2,142 00	Do.
Not refined.....do ...	533,220	23,847 46	11,508 00	United States, West Indies.
Clayed .....do....	154,000	8,224 10	2,362 06	Do.
Tea.....do....	6,687	2,453 00	1,510 04	United States, Great Britain.
Tobacco:				
Manufactured .....do....	78,348	16,049 00	5,746 10	United States.
Unmanufactured .....do ...	20,910	3,522 10	607 04	Do.
Turtle shell .....value..	.....	997 00	Free....	West Indies.
Wines .....gallons..	1,830	2,935 00	1,328 10	Great Britain, United States.
Woods, dye, &c .....tons..	195	3,607 00	2,481 90	Wrecks, West Indies.
Woolen goods, cottons, linen, silks, hardware, earthenware, &c., paying an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. value..	.....	324,916 10	49,978 40	Great Britain, United States, West Indies, France, vessels in distress, and wrecks.
Total	.....	919,178 17	170,210 68	

Exports from Bahama Islands for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Bark.....pounds..	176,656	$5,771 51	Great Britain, United States.
Cotton.....do....	1,152,094	129,205 04	Great Britain, United States, Germany.
Dry goods.....value..	.....	4,185 10	West Indies.
Fruit, fresh:			
Bananas.....do....	.....	2,111 05	Great Britain, United States.
Cocoanuts.....number..	30,533	559 10	Do.
Oranges.....do....	3,200,896	19,621 05	United States.
Pineapples.....dozen..	407,665	180,036 10	Great Britain, United States.
Sundry.....value..	.....	2,316 05	Do.
Fruit, preserved:			
Pineapples.....cases..	23,761	26,979 10	Do.
Sundry.....value..	.....	1,119 20	Do.
Marine curiosities.....do....	.....	6,025 04	Do.
Miscellaneous.....do....	.....	15,105 00	Great Britain, United States, West Indies.
Molasses.....gallons..	27,850	8,914 00	United States.
Salt.....bushels..	184,864	11,995 05	United States, Canada, West Indies.
Railroad iron.....tons..	2,394	23,943 10	United States.
Specie.....value..	.....	41,852 00	Great Britain, United States.
Sponges.....pounds..	757,038	216,778 10	Great Britain, United States, Holland.
Turtle, live.....number..	361	753 00	United States.
Turtle shell.....pounds..	8,645	13,631 00	United States, Great Britain.
Tomatoes.....crates..	8,329	1,835 10	United States.
Woods.....value..	.....	27,870 05	Great Britain, United States, France.
Total.....	.....	740,604 74	

Imports and exports between the Bahama Islands and the United States for the year 1886.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Ale and porter:				
In bottles.....dozen quarts..	526	$1,075 20	4	$9 73
In wood.....gallons..	6,096	2,496 00	.....	.....
Apples.....barrels..	184	467 18	.....	.....
Beans and peas.....bushels..	961	1,465 00	.....	.....
Biscuit and bread:				
Common.....barrels..	689	1,660 10	.....	.....
Fancy.....pounds..	41,081	2,598 05	.....	.....
Brandy.....gallons..	232	704 10	26	97 33
Butter.....pounds..	97,475	19,418 00	.....	.....
Candles.....do....	4,100	1,523 06	.....	.....
Cattle.....number..	27	1,343 00	.....	.....
Cheese.....pounds..	24,341	2,549 00	.....	.....
Cigars.....number..	13,605	214 12	.....	.....
Coal.....tons..	522	2,340 00	.....	.....
Coffee.....pounds..	32,319	2,813 10	.....	.....
Copper and yellow metal.....do....	18,759	1,825 00	.....	.....
Corn.....bushels..	4,732	2,666 00	.....	.....
Corn-meal and hominy.....barrels..	9,828	31,029 06	.....	.....
Currants, figs, and raisins.....pounds..	8,786	899 00	.....	.....
Fish:				
Dried.....do....	42,192	1,274 00	.....	.....
Pickled.....barrels..	99	720 04	.....	.....
Flour, wheat.....do....	25,283	100,767 00	.....	.....
Gin, whisky, and other spirits.....gallons..	4,000	4,355 00	2,904	1,381 00
Hay.....pounds..	159,456	1,590 00	.....	.....
Horses.....number..	2	400 00	26	617 00
Ice.....tons..	1,091	1,703 00	.....	.....
Lard.....pounds..	149,409	10,136 10	.....	.....
Lumber.....feet..	836,440	13,952 06	.....	.....
Manures.....barrels..	278	1,620 04	.....	.....
Meat:				
Fresh.....pounds..	28,561	5,921 05	.....	.....
Salted.....do....	549,674	35,101 10	2,500	146 00
Nails, of iron.....do....	75,360	2,487 04	.....	.....
Oakum.....bales..	157	457 00	.....	.....
Oats and bran.....bushels..	3,775	1,750 06	.....	.....
Oil:				
Kerosene.....gallons..	38,939	4,185 04	.....	.....
Others.....do....	2,887	1,815 00	.....	.....
Pitch, rosin, and tar.....barrels..	174	428 05	.....	.....
Potatoes, onions, and other vegetables.....do....	1,549	3,712 06	.....	.....
Printed books.....value..	.....	389 30	.....	.....
Rice.....pounds..	627,609	12,419 20	.....	.....
Rum.....gallons..	2,155	1,487 10	.....	.....

Imports and exports between the Bahama Islands and the United States—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Shingles ..... number	552,950	$2,880 00		
Soap, common ..... pounds	136,362	5,552 10		
Spars ..... number	153	375 00		
Specie ..... value		35,485 50		$40,100 00
Sugar:				
Refined ..... pounds	165,531	7,251 10		
Not refined ..... do	409,815	18,955 06		
Clayed ..... do	154,389	8,224 00		
Tea ..... do	4,659	1,718 04		
Tobacco:				
Manufactured ..... pounds	78,348	16,049 05		
Unmanufactured ..... do	20,910	3,522 10		
Wines ..... gallons	785	1,153 00		
Woolen goods, cottons, linens, silks, hardware, earthenware, &c., paying an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent ..... value		181,758 10		
Sundries ..... do		1,416 10		
Bark, medicinal ..... pounds			78,375	3,037 00
Cotton ..... do			1,012,981	113,062 10
Fruit:				
Fresh:				
Bananas ..... bunches			10,930	2,111 00
Cocoanuts ..... number			30,533	559 00
Oranges ..... do			3,200,896	19,622 10
Pineapples ..... dozen			388,800	166,360 05
Sundry kinds ..... value				2,024 10
Preserved:				
Pineapples ..... cases			23,686	26,981 04
Sundry kinds ..... value				696 00
Goat-skins ..... number			5,507	836 06
Hides ..... do			462	894 00
Marine curios and shells ..... value				3,250 04
Miscellaneous ..... do				6,452 10
Molasses ..... gallons			27,850	8,915 04
Railroad iron (wrecked) ..... tons			2,394	16,643 11
Salt ..... bushels			108,267	5,542 04
Sponges ..... pounds			576,376	162,788 06
Tomatoes ..... crates			*8,329	1,466 00
Turtle, live ..... number			361	753 00
Turtle, shell ..... pounds			4,199	6,069 04
Woods, dye and cabinet ..... value				14,558 06
Total		568,093 36		605,511 90

Declared value of exports from the consular district of the Bahamas to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Bark	$234 52	$736 00	$71 00		$1,041 52
Cotton	865 00	1,384 10			2,249 10
Fruit, sundry	1,852 00	2,000 00	1,035 00	$16,407 00	21,294 00
Hides	760 00	380 00	475 00	677 00	2,292 00
Old metal, &c	150 00	650 00	323 00	527 00	1,650 00
Pineapples:					
Fresh		61,100 00	26,100 00		87,200 00
Canned			34,460 00		34,460 00
Sponges	38,605 10	32,852 05	23,777 00	29,680 00	124,914 15
Sundries	3,867 05	3,504 05	1,594 00	1,768 00	10,733 10
Vegetables	250 00	572 00	150 00	250 00	1,222 00
Whisky		1,850 00			1,850 00
Woods	356 00	1,631 00	1,341 10	2,250 20	5,578 30
Total	46,939 67	109,659 20	89,326 10	51,559 20	297,484 17
Total for 1885	44,410 00	137,348 05	90,915 10	56,790 00	329,463 15
Difference	2,529 67	27,688 85	1,589 00	5,230 80	1,978 98

Navigation at the port of the Bahamas for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	United States	34	34,161	95	12,148	29	31,298	89	11,308
	British Guiana			1	391				
	British West Indies			1	98	2	322	3	309
	Danish West Indies			3	724				
	French West Indies			6	1,052				
	Spanish West Indies	13	21,907	2	497	17	28,530	16	2,954
	United States of Colombia.			1	95				
	Mexico							1	213
	Hayti			2	267			1	32
British	United States	4	469	120	11,698	6	2,140	119	11,402
	United Kingdom	6	5,211	2	384	7	6,087	4	824
	Canada							13	1,332
	British Guiana			1	108				
	Honduras	5	4,356			7	6,084		
	British West Indies	5	1,716	52	2,695	4	441	54	2,378
	Germany	1	889						
	Senegambia			1	186				
	French Guiana			1	148				
	French West Indies			1	163				
	Spanish West Indies			11	835			8	224
	Hayti			26	536			27	801
Haytian	Hayti			26	538			25	450
Various	Various			5	1,033			4	612
Total		68	68,709	357	33,596	72	74,902	364	32,839

BARBADOES.

Report of Consul Reed.

Although amongst the smallest, Barbadoes is one of the most important of the British possessions in the West Indies. On March 17, 1885, by royal letters patent, Barbadoes was separated from the other Windward Islands, and made a distinct government. The island possesses representative institutions, but not responsible government. The Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the home Government retains the appointment and control of public affairs.

With a superficial area of 166.3 square miles it has a population of 171,860 (by census of 1881), about 10 per cent. of which are white, an average of 1,021 to the square mile, making it the most densely populated part of the globe.

It is the headquarters of Her Majesty's forces in the West Indies, belongs to the International Postal Union, and is a station of the West Indies and Panama Telegraph Company.

AGRICULTURE.

Numerous attempts have been made in previous years to direct the attention of the people to the cultivation of tobacco, indigo, aloes, arrowroot, &c., but as it did not immediately make a remunerative return it has to a great extent been given up. The fruit which was formerly abundant has also almost disappeared, and the people are dependent upon neighboring islands for their supply. In fact every industry has been made subordinate to that of sugar, and with an area of 106,470 acres there are 100,000 of them devoted to its culture. There are 508 estates, employing directly about 50,000 people.

SUGAR CROP, 1885.

The crop for this year was unprecedented, and the largest shipment of produce on record was made, viz, 67,765 hogsheads of sugar, and 38,958 puncheons of molasses (exclusive of the quantities locally consumed), a return which is regarded as astonishing, when compared with the area under cultivation. The prevailing depression in prices throughout the season was, in a measure, counteracted by this overplus in production.

The following is a return of produce shipped during the year, viz:

Countries.	Sugar.	Molasses.
	Hhds.	*Puns.*
United States	32,723	12,167
United Kingdom	30,967	1,799
British provinces	4,064	24,894
Other places	10	107
Total	67,765	38,958

As above shown, the United States took about half of the sugar crop, and the Canadian provinces the bulk of the molasses.

The erection of a central sugar factory in the island, to be worked by English capital, is proposed. An establishment of this kind with all the modern and approved appliances for the manufacture of sugar seems to offer many advantages, and undoubtedly would be a great saving to owners of a large number of smaller estates worked by wind power.

MANUFACTURES.

Thirty-seven rum distilleries, which manufactured 303,445 gallons, valued $182,067; one sulphur-match factory, 14,170 gross, valued at $10,007.50. This return is much less than previous years, the factory having been closed part of the year on account of the market being flooded with cheap German-made matches. Two "manure works," together 1,600 tons fertilizers, valued at $96,000. Several small earthenware potteries. Numerous lime-kilns, that besides all home consumption, exported lime to the value of $12,688.08.

PETROLEUM WELLS.

There are some petroleum-oil wells in the northeastern part of the island, which yielded 8,310 gallons of oil, valued at $3,988.80.

FISHERIES AND FORESTS.

Fish is abundantly supplied at certain seasons for the table, but there are no fisheries. A company was started to put up flying fish in the same manner as mackerel, but after a short time was abandoned.

There are no forests remaining in this island, all having given place to the cane cultivation.

COMMERCE.

There were 2,232 vessels of all classes arrived at this port during the year, viz:

Ships of war	30
Yachts	3
Steamers (tonnage, 401,534)	317
Sailing vessels (tonnage, 493,161)	1,882

Of the above the following entered and cleared:

	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Entered	253	310,959	1,018	142,494	1,271	453,453
Cleared	251	307,682	1,030	153,552	1,281	461,234

The American flag was represented as follows:

	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Entered	1	1,902	103	30,241	104	32,143
Cleared	1	1,902	106	31,078	107	32,980

There are about 65 small schooners, ranging from 30 to 75 tons each, constantly engage, in the intercolonial trade.

AMERICAN CAPITAL.

There are three American shipping firms, employing a large number of sailing vessels, regularly engaged in business between New York and this island.

Imports and exports, 1884 *and* 1885:

	1884.	1885.	Decrease.
Imports	$5,928,399 66	$4,638,483 34	$1,289,916 32
Exports	6,330,617 40	4,818,688 62	1,511,928 78

The long-continued drought during the year, making dealers fearful of a shortage of crop for 1886, caused them to exercise great economy in their expenditure, and accounts for the decrease in imports.

The decrease (in value only) in exports was caused by the low prices obtained for the staple products throughout the year.

Trade with United States.

	1884.	1885.	Decrease.
Imports	$2,098,672 62	$1,651,731 74	$446,940 88
Exports	1,799,925 14	1,799,190 52	734 62

MAIL AND STEAM COMMUNICATION.

On July 7, 1885, Barbadoes became headquarters of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and the center of the mail and passenger communication of that company between Europe, West Indies, and South America. Mails are received by this line every alternate Wednesday from and forwarded every other Monday to the United Kingdom. The company is subsidized by the Government and has numerous steamers engaged in the service.

In addition to this, there are four other steamship lines employing a large fleet of steamers, which bring mail and cargo from London, Liver-

pool, &c., making five or six mails from England every month, exclusive of royal mail. Of these the London direct line return here for a mail twice every month on their homeward voyage; the others do not stop here on their return trip.

To and from New York there are three steamship lines (two of which are British) running nine steamers, giving almost an average weekly mail service with the United States.

BARBADOES AS A PORT OF CALL.

From its geographical position, being the most windward of the West India group and easy of access, Barbadoes offers every inducement to shipping. Being in direct cable communication with all parts of the world, light port charges, and faciilities for watering, provisioning, &c., at cheap rates, render it unequaled. Vessels calling off the port to try the market or seek a freight only pay $1 to the boarding officer, and if they anchor, an extra fee of $2. There is no pilotage or wharfage dues. Bill of health, if required, 96 cents.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

While nearly all the breadstuffs and food products used here come from the United States, it is a fact that, with the exception of carriages, clocks, and fancy hardware, American manufactures are not popular with the people. This can be accounted for in several ways.

(1) The poverty of the people and their peculiar tastes require a careful study on the part of the manufacturers to produce articles not only attractive but at prices to suit their means. English manufacturers having a knowledge of this fact send goods calculated to fill these requirements.

(2) More extended credits than are given by American houses.

(3) Unreliability of American manufactures. Merchants say that on ordering goods from American dealers they find after a shipment or so that the goods are not up to the standard, while the English manufacturers can be depended on to furnish the same quality at all times. Under these circumstances merchants are afraid to handle American goods.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Looking to the large quantity of produce sent to the United States, and the amount of imports therefrom, there is a general desire among the people here for closer trade relations, and to that end efforts have been made with the home Government to effect a reciprocity treaty between the British West Indies and the United States.

POPULATION.

Population 171,860 by census of 1881. Of this number 2,643 were British subjects not born in the colony, and 382 foreigners. Since then there has been no visible increase or decrease.

Civil condition.

Description.	Males.		Females.	
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
Married	13,372	14,701	13,996	15,639
Single	58,909	61,249	69,118	73,053
Widowed	1,171	1,303	5,476	5,915

Race.

Description.	1871.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
White	16,560	16,054	.....	506
Colored	39,578	42,504	2,926	.....
Black	105,904	113,302	7,398	.....

Religion.

Denomination.	No.	Denomination.	No.
Church of England	151,048	Jews	23
Wesleyans	13,146	Other denominations	541
Moravians	5,742	Not stated	836
Catholics	524		

EMPLOYMENT.

Persons employed in agriculture:	
Proprietors and employers	2,016
Laborers:	
Male	18,426
Female	23,804
Total	44,246
Persons employed in manufactures:	
Engineers, artificers, and mechanics (partly employed on estates)	5,842
Artisans	1,470
Total	7,312
Persons employed in commerce:	
Merchants and their clerks	1,230
Shopkeepers	1,256
Hucksters, hawkers, and peddlers	3,647
Total	6,133

Revenue and expenditures for 1885.

RECEIPTS.*

Customs receipts	$410,368 34
From other sources	289,271 24
Total	699,639 58
Excess over 1884	2,213 08

EXPENDITURE.

Amount expended	$701,445 56
Excess over 1884	10,738 66

EDUCATION.

One college, Codrington, founded 1745; affiliated to Durham University, England, 1875. There are several theological scholarships in connection with it which are paid from its funds. It also receives $768 from the Government for four scholarships; two first grade schools receiving from Government $7,200, six second grade schools receiving from Government $5,280.

* On July 7 the ad valorem duty was raised from 4 to 8 per cent.

Elementary schools.

Denomination.	No. of schools.	Average attendance.
Church of England	153	8,591
Moravian	20	1,375
Wesleyan	22	1,220
Total	195	11,186

Total amount expended by Government for educational purposes for year, $72,781.38.

Marriages	769
Deaths	4,866
Baptisms	7,887
Committed to prison:	
Men	1,480
Women	1,400
Juveniles	107
Total	2,987

Of these 2,375 were for three months or less.

Admitted to hospital:	
Males	1,274
Females	910
Total	2,184
Number of paupers	3,261

WAGES OF LABOR.

Owing to the redundant population unskilled labor is very cheap—20 cents per day. Domestic servants are hired by the month, their wages varying from 96 cents to $4.80. Trades, 60 cents per day. Masons and carpenters, 48 to 60 cents per day.

EMIGRATION.

The Panama Canal Company have an agency here which during the year sent 2,375 laborers to Colon. The company agree to pay their passage there and pay them $1.50 per day. British Guiana has also an agency which during the year sent 676 emigrants to Demerara, just about half the number sent in 1884.

BANKS.

The Colonial Bank is the only one on the island, and it is supposed that there is about $240,000 of their paper currency in circulation here. The amount of English coin in use is estimated to be $240,000. There is a savings bank under the control of the government, with 6,838 depositors; amount deposited for year, $204,462.

PRESS.

There are ten papers published—one tri-weekly, five semi-weekly, two weekly, one fortnightly, and one monthly.

SANITARY.

The health of the island for the year was good.

L. G. REED,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barbadoes, December 31, 1885.

Average prices of various articles of use and consumption.

Articles.	Prices.	Articles.	Prices.
Wheaten flour, per barrel of 196 pounds	$7 00	Veal ... per pound	20
Wheaten bread ... per pound	06	Pork ... do	12
Horned cattle	72 00	Rice ... do	06
Horses	192 00	Coffee ... do	20
Sheep	8 00	Tea, black ... do	72
Goats	6 00	Sugar, refined ... do	08
Swine ... per 100 pounds	10 00	Salt ... do	01
Milk, per gallon	32	Codfish, salt, ... do	06
Butter, fresh ... per pound	24	Wine, ... per dozen	8 00
salt ... do	40	Brandy, ... per gallon	4 00
Cheese ... do	36	Ale ... per dozen quarts	2'52
Beef ... do	20	Tobacco ... per pound	84
Mutton ... do	20	Ice ... do	02

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Mean air temperature	degrees	78
Mean pressure	do	29.97
Relative humidity	do	82
Rainfall	inches	46.26
Wind from NE	days	358
Wind from SE	do	7
Clear sky	do	303

SUGAR CROP.

Barbadoes will long remember the year 1886 as one of unusual depression in the staple product of the island, with its consequent bearings on the general prospects of the country; the crop was the smallest for eight years, as per returns:

Year.	Product.	Year.	Product.
	Hhds.		*Hhds.*
1879	57,146	1883	52,851
1880	54,217	1884	62,085
1881	52,032	1885	67,461
1882	54,934	1886	45,637

The consequences of this small crop and the low prices obtained were the cause of a great commercial depression, resulting in numerous business failures and a number of sugar estates being placed in the court of chancery. The outlook being so bad, the government was called upon to devise some measure to relieve the planters and to enable estates to be cultivated. For this purpose a bill was passed to guarantee a loan for the cultivation of sugar estates, but, being defective, the measure proved abortive. Public attention therefore has been directed to the necessity of trying to provide other industries than the sugar, and the Barbadoes Agricultural Society published a number of practical papers on the subject; but there has been no sufficient time to arrive at any satisfactory result yet.

In addition to the general distress, the island, from the first day of the year until the month of June, was subjected to the severest drought known for twenty-five years. Ruin seemed inevitable. Since July, however, and up to the last of the year, there was an unprecedented rainfall, some districts recording 120 inches, a higher result than for the past forty years. This had the effect of restoring confidence in the pros-

pects of a good cane crop, and the crop for 1887 promises to reach a high figure. an

There was the eclipse of the sun during the year, which at the south-east part of island was total.

The following is a return of produce shipped during this year and that of 1885:

To—	Sugar.		Molasses.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
	Hhds.	*Hhds.*	*Puncs.*	*Puncs.*
United States	32,723	26,787	12,167	6,163
United Kingdom	30,967	17,542	1,790	529
British North American provinces	4,064	1,308	24,894	26,829
Other places	10		107	
Total	67,764	45,637	38,958	33,519

As shown by this, the United States took about three-fifths of the sugar crop.

MANUFACTURES.

Twenty-four rum distilleries, which manufactured 265,198 gallons, valued $15,911,880; one sulphur-match factory, 14,000 gross, valued $8,050; two manure works, together 1,450 tons fertilizer, valued $87,000; several small earthenware potteries; numerous lime-kilns that, besides home consumption, export lime to the value of $10,745.04; petroleum-oil wells, which yield 9,210 gallons oil, valued $4,420.80.

COMMERCE.

Despite the general dullness of trade Barbadoes shows an increase in the number of vessels that arrived during the year over that of 1885

Arrived.

Year.	Ships of war.	Yachts.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1885	30	3	317	401,534	1,882	493,161	2,232	894,695
1886	52	4	388	459,675	1,855	491,329	2,249	951,004

Entered and cleared at custom-house.

Year.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1885	253	301,959	1,018	142,494	1,271	452,453	251	307,682	1,030	153,552	1,281	461,234
1886	259	330,848	964	128,709	1,223	459,557	259	330,709	961	125,995	1,220	456,704

Number of American sailing vessels.

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1885	103	30,241	106	31,078
1886	83	25,476	83	25,378

Imports and exports.

	1885.	1886.	Decrease.
Imports	$4,638,483 34	$4,144,759 30	$493,724 04
Exports	4,818,688 62	3,551,601 44	1,267,087 18

No change has been effected in the tariff this year.

The large decrease in exports was caused by the small crop.

Trade with the United States.

	1885.	1886.
Imports	$1,651,731 74	$1,545,573 26
Exports	1,851,391 31	1,325,321 91

Revenue and expenditures for 1886.

Years.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	Customs.	From other sources.	Total.	
1885	$410,368 34	$289,271 24	$699,639 58	$701,445 56
1886	397,710 92	256,463 13	654,174 05	655,818 26
Decrease for 1886			45,465 53	45,627 30

WAGES OF LABOR.

Unskilled labor is paid by the day, averaging about 20 cents; artisans from 48 cents to 60 cents per day.

EMIGRATION.

The government does not keep any record of emigration and it is therefore difficult to get exact details. Emigrants have been sent during the year to Honduras, Trinidad, and Santa Cruz, and from information received from the different agents the total will reach 1,300.

BANKS.

The Colonial Bank is the only one here, with branches throughout the West Indies.

The Savings Bank is under the control of the government, and last year there were 6,838 depositors, who deposited $204,462. American gold is at a discount here of 1.6 per cent., and greenbacks 5 per cent.

Colonial Bank notes and British gold and silver are the circulating mediums.

SANITARY.

The health of the island for the year has been good.

Average prices of principal articles of use and consumption.

Article.	Price.	Article.	Price.
Wheaten flour ....per barrel, 196 pounds..	$7 00	Pork.....per pound..	$ 10
Wheaten bread .....per pound..	06	Rice:	
Horned cattle:		Table .....do....	4
First quality.....	55 00	Brown .....per bag, 160 pounds..	3 00
Second quality.....	30 00	Coffee.....per pound..	20
Horses.....	192 00	Tea, black.....do....	60
Sheep.....	5 00	Sugar:	
Goats.....	4 00	Refined .....do ...	8
Swine.....per 100 pounds..	4 00	Crystals .....do....	6
Milk.... .....per gallon..	32	Muscovado.....do....	4
Butter, fresh.....per pound..	24	Molasses.....per gallon..	12
Salt:		Sirup .....do....	15
First quality .....do....	40	Salt .....per pound....	01
Second quality..... do....	28	Codfish .....do....	04
Cheese:		Wine, per dozen, from $2.40 to $12	
English ..... do....	35	Ale .....per dozen quarts..	2 40
American .....do....	24	Stout.....do....	2 40
Beef:		Brandy, per dozen quarts, from $9 to $14.	
Fresh.....do....	16	Tobacco:	
Salt.....do....	10	First qualities.....per pound..	80
Mutton.....do....	18	Common.....do....	65
Veal.....do....	20	Ice .....do....	02

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The station where this report is from is situated longitude 59° 37′ 30′ W.; latitude 13° 5′ 30″ N. It is 430 feet above mean sea-level, and the thermometer 4 feet above the ground.

Mean air temperature	degree..	77.04
Mean air pressure	do...	29.95
Rainfall	inches..	88.29
Winds from NE	days..	341
Winds from SE	do...	17
Clear sky	do...	291

L. G. REED,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barbadoes, March 29, 1887.

Total value of the imports and exports of the island of Barbadoes, W. I., from and to each country for the year 1886.

Countries.	Total imports.	Exports.		
		Produce and manufactures of the island.	British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.
United Kingdom	$1,453,264 68	$906,233 56	$6,920 60	$913,154 16
British colonies:				
British North American provinces	435,890 08	428,280 00	176 34	428,456 34
British West Indies	157,172 56	9,514 58	539,949 50	549,464 08
British Guiana	99,726 54	14,655 76	141,358 52	156,014 28
Bermuda	236 18	18,622 22	290 40	18,912 62
Channel Islands	3,216 96	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	161,756 20	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	103,003 94	.....	.....	.....
Total	961,002 46	471,072 56	681,774 76	1,152,847 32

Total value of the imports and exports of the island of Barbadoes, W. I., &c.—Continued.

Countries.	Total imports.	Exports.		
		Produce and manufactures of the island.	British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.
Foreign countries:				
United States	$1,545,573 26	$1,398,291 14	$18,635 40	$1,416,926 54
France	20,843 24			
Foreign West Indies	61,882 36	2,053 12	32,831 84	34,884 96
Venezuela	342 00			
Montevideo	7,492 98			
Brazil	2,479 74			
Peru	52,564 80			
Dutch Guiana	3,797 98	85 00	25,592 30	25,677 30
Copenhagen	10,673 28			
Helsenborg	1,210 08			
Whaling	17,413 20			
Naples		8,040 00		8,040 00
Other places	219 24		71 16	71 16
Total	1,730,492 16	1,408,469 26	77,130 70	1,485,599 96

RECAPITULATION.

United Kingdom	1,453,264 68	906,233 56	6,920 60	913,154 16
British colonies	961,002 46	471,072 56	681,774 76	1,152,847 32
Foreign countries	1,730,492 16	1,408,469 26	77,130 70	1,485,599 96
Grand total	4,144,759 30	2,785,775 38	765,826 06	3,551,601 44

Imports at Barbadoes, West Indies, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties on home consumption.	Whence imported.
Arrow-root ..... pounds..	637,774	$25,510 96	$1,468 54	Great Britain, United States, British West Indies.
Books, printed		21,698 92		Do.
Bran and pollard ... .pounds..	611,763	7,341 14	917 52	British North America, United States, and Great Britain.
Bread, pilot, navy, &c....do....	4,450,998	96,141 54	5,341 52	United States and Great Britain.
Butter.....do....	893,083	160,754 94	12,380 66	United States, Great Britain, and France.
Candles, all kinds..... do....	69,552	10,819 90	1,107 34	United States and Great Britain.
Carriages		6,610 78	528 76	Do.
Charcoal		33,297 66		British Guiana.
Cheese .....pounds..	71,903	8,628 36	1,151 28	United States and Great Britain.
Coal, &c .....tons..	8,445 4/10	40,536 96	5,064 78	Great Britain and Brazil.
Cocoa..... .....pounds..	95,362	11,443 44	458 12	British West Indies and United States.
Coffee .....do...	222,212	26,665 44	1,509 04	Brazil, British West Indies, United States, and Great Britain.
Cordage, except twines...do...	130,229	9,999 18	446 66	Great Britain, United States, and British West Indies.
Corn and grain, unground.do...	7,748,181	111,573 80	9,298 26	United States, British and foreign West Indies, Great Britain, and Buenos Ayres.
Corn-meal .....barrels..	42,717	153,781 20	12,228 50	United States and Great Britain.
Drugs		28,657 00	2,073 66	United States, Great Britain, and British North America.

Imports at Barbadoes, West Indies, for the year ending December 31, 1886—Continued.

Amount.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties on home consumption.	Whence imported.
Earthenware, pipes, &c		$10,108 52	$802 64	United States, Great Britain, and British West Indies.
Fish:				
Dried, salted, and smoked	211,108,969	312,831 22	5,445 66	United States, Great Britain, and British North America.
Pickled ..... barrels	6,238	14,971 92	623 96	Do.
Flour ..... do	74,081	444,487 46	43,362 28	United States and British West Indies.
Fruit and vegetables		31,963 08		British and foreign West Indies, United States, and Great Britain.
Furniture and cabinet-ware		15,578 12	1,167 72	Great Britain, United States, and British West Indies.
Glass and porcelain		10,126 32	793 26	Do.
Groceries		51,139 50	4,063 62	Great Britain, United States and British West Indies.
Guano ..... tons	2,399	115,152 00		Great Britain and foreign West Indies.
Hardware		52,667 90	3,902 60	Great Britain, United States, and British West Indies.
Horses	216	13,608 00	1,062 40	United States, British and foreign West Indies, and British North America.
Ice ..... tons	3,322	11,959 20		United States.
Jewelry and plated ware		11,231 10	894 68	Great Britain and United States.
Lard ..... pounds	546,879	43,750 32	4,864 58	United States, Great Britain, and British West Indies.
Leather		25,850 18	2,061 94	Great Britain, United States, and British West Indies.
Linens, cottons, &c		577,833 36	38,124 16	Do.
Liquors:				
Malt, in wood and bottles		40,939 20	9,802 52	Great Britain, United States, British West Indies, and foreign West Indies.
Spirits, brandy, whisky, &c., gallons.	14,468 $\frac{4}{32}$	35,343 56	39,490 14	Great Britain, British and foreign West Indies, and British Guiana.
Wine, all kinds ..... do	26,241 $\frac{11}{32}$	22,901 66	5,662 82	Do.
Machinery		21,068 20	1,686 64	Great Britain, United States, British and foreign West Indies.
Manures, all kinds ..... tons	2,928	101,576 00		Great Britain, British West Indies, and Monte Video.
Meat, salted and cured, pounds.	2,404,972	144,298 32	22,399 40	United States, Great Britain, British North America, and British West Indies.
Metals, new, all kinds, pounds.	962,073	28,385 50	1,659 62	Do.
Miscellaneous		156,294 80	7,693 22	United States, Great Britain, British North America, and British and foreign West Indies.
Mules	317	26,112 00	2,006 40	United States, Monte Video, and British and foreign West Indies.
Nitrate of soda ..... tons	886	53,160 00		Great Britain and Peru.
Oats ..... pounds	5,409,667	97,374 00	7,152 00	United States, British North America, and Copenhagen.
Oil:				
Kerosene and other kinds, gallons.	290,830	51,338 12	13,569 70	United States, Great Britain, and British West Indies.
Whale ..... bbls	601	17,413 20		Whaling.
Oil-meal ..... pounds	3,827,926	76,558 52	3,828 20	United States, Great Britain and British West Indies.
Oilmen's wares		8,470 74	677 86	Great Britain, United States, and British West Indies.
Perfumery		10,443 66	706 48	Do.
Rice ..... pounds	17,084,898	341,697 96	12,708 60	Calcutta, Chittagong, Great Britain, and British Guiana.
Salt		11,739 48		Great Britain, British and foreign West Indies.
Soap ..... pounds	1,464,678	43,940 34	4,398 88	Great Britain and United States.
Stationery		18,192 88	1,440 52	Do.
Tea ..... pounds	29,022	10,447 92	1,741 32	Great Britain, United States, and British Guiana.

Imports at Barbadoes, West Indies, for the year ending December 31, 1886—Continued.

Amount.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties on home consumption.	Whence imported.
Tobacco:				
Manufactured....pounds..	85, 389	$17, 077 80	$37, 255 32	United States, Great Britain, British Guiana, and British and foreign West Indies.
All other kinds.....	127, 172	19, 340 42	6, 934 52	Do.
Wood:				
Hoops, coiled and straight, pieces.	2, 000, 178	48, 004 28	2, 400 26	France, Great Britain, British North America, British Guiana, &c.
Staves and shooks. pieces..	3, 105, 490	134, 157 18	3, 726 60	United States, British North America, British Guiana, and British West Indies.
White and pitch pine. feet..	5, 354, 980	77, 111 70	6, 425 98	British North America, United States, British Guiana, and British West Indies.
All other kinds.....	.....	33, 373 30	278 60	Do.
Total.....	.....	4, 144, 759 30	357, 289 58	

Exports from Barbadoes, West Indies, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Bread, pilot, navy, &c....pounds..	146, 665	$3, 167 96	British and foreign West Indies and British Guiana.
Butter.....do....	232, 824	41, 908 32	Do.
Coffee.....do....	32, 880	3, 945 60	British and foreign West Indies, Great Britain, and Dutch Guiana.
Corn and grain, unground...do....	402, 862	5, 806 02	British and foreign West Indies and British Guiana.
Corn meal, &c.....barrels..	1, 697	6, 109 20	Do.
Fish:			
Dried, salted, and smoked, quintals.	53, 687	154, 618 56	British and foreign West Indies, and British and Dutch Guiana.
Pickled.....barrels..	1, 671	4, 010 40	Do.
Flour, wheat, and rye.....do....	26, 579	159, 474 00	Do.
Fruit and vegetables.....	.....	11, 863 28	British and foreign West Indies, Great Britain, and United States.
Hides and skins.....	.....	4, 409 72	United States, Great Britain, and British West Indies.
Horses.....	33	3, 595 20	British West Indies.
Lard.....pounds..	150, 270	12, 021 60	British and foreign West Indies.
Lime, building.....	.....	10, 745 04	Do.
Liquors:			
Malt, cider, and perry:			
In wood.....hogsheads..	167	2, 404 80	Do.
In bottles.....dozens..	1, 306	1, 880 64	Do.
Brandy, gin, and rum. gallons..	3, 955 1/16	4, 499 80	Do.
Wines, all kinds.....do....	3, 044 1/16	1, 835 68	Do.
Matches.....gross..	2, 652	2, 545 92	Do.
Meat, salted and cured....pounds..	842, 847	50, 570 82	British and foreign West Indies and British Guiana.
Metal, old.....do....	60, 534	3, 651 04	Great Britain.
Miscellaneous.....	.....	107, 571 10	United States, Great Britain, British and foreign West Indies, British North America.
Molasses.....tuns..	33, 218¾	498, 281 24	United States, British North American Provinces.
Mules.....	169	14, 736 00	British West Indies.
Oats.....pounds..	826, 684	14, 880 32	British and foreign West Indies, and British and Dutch Guiana.
Oil:			
Kerosine.....gallons..	26, 760	4, 014 00	British and foreign West Indies and British Guiana.
Whale.....barrels..	759	18, 270 00	United States and Great Britain.
Oil-meal.....pounds..	283, 750	4, 655 00	British West Indies.
Petroleum.....barrels..	307	4, 420 80	Great Britain, British West Indies, and United States.

Exports from Barbadoes, West Indies, for the year ending December 31, 1886—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Rice.....pounds..	4, 956, 759	$99, 135 18	British and foreign West Indies.
Soap.....do....	243, 514	7, 303 02	Do.
Sugar:			
Muscovado.....hogsheads..	45, 769½	2, 246, 427 00	United States and Great Britain.
Other kinds .....pounds..	54, 595	2, 726 74	British West Indies.
Tamarinds.....	.....	6, 745 20	Great Britain and United States.
Tobacco, all descriptions.pounds..	85, 547½	8, 214 76	British and foreign West Indies, Great Britain, British North America, and Brazil.
Wood:			
Hoops, coiled and straight, pieces.	101, 611	2, 448 24	British West Indies.
Shingles.....pieces..	744, 500	1, 489 00	Do.
Shooks and staves.....	166, 010	7, 171 62	Do.
White pine, pitch pine, &c., feet.	689, 872	9, 934 16	British and foreign West Indies.
Total	.....	1, 485, 599 96	

Navigation at the port of Barbadoes, West Indies, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	England	119	163, 004	22	7, 980	26	37, 515	28	8, 839
	United States, Atlantic coast.	28	25, 617	21	4, 744	26	25, 104	32	12, 768
	Windward Islands	101	118, 561	482	28, 109	179	208, 937	491	29, 407
	Leeward Islands	.....	.....	107	5, 641	1	1, 200	146	14, 385
	Jamaica.....	11	23, 666	.....	.....	26	57, 116	2	550
	South American ports..	.....	.....	47	18, 909	1	837	.....	.....
	British North American ports.	.....	.....	108	18, 423	.....	.....	94	18, 904
	Hayti	.....	.....	1	281	.....	.....	3	754
	Porto Rico	.....	.....	11	605	.....	.....	6	1, 200
	Calcutta and Chittagong.	.....	.....	6	5, 050	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West coast of Africa...	.....	.....	4	1, 290	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mexico and Naples.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	696
	Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1, 686
United States..	United States, Atlantic coast.	.....	.....	75	22, 678	.....	.....	36	10, 486
	Windward Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2, 374
	Leeward Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	5, 380
	South American ports..	.....	.....	5	2, 490	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2, 976
	Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1, 725
	Hayti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1, 173
	Mexico and Navassa ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	956
	Whaling	.....	.....	3	308	.....	.....	3	308
Dutch	Windward and Leeward Islands.	.....	.....	42	2, 762	.....	.....	41	2, 714
Norwegian	England, United States, (Atlantic coast), South America, Windward Islands, and Hayti.	.....	.....	12	3, 608	.....	.....	11	3, 178
French	France, Windward Islands, and St. Thomas.	.....	.....	4	982	.....	.....	4	982
Austrian	France, South America, to United States (Atlantic coast), and Jamaica.	.....	.....	2	918	.....	.....	2	918
Swedish	England, South American ports, to United States (Atlantic coast), and British North American provinces.	.....	.....	6	2, 098	.....	.....	5	1, 786
German.....	England to Hayti, Cuba, and Honduras.	.....	.....	4	1, 575	.....	.....	4	1, 575
Venezuelan....	Windward and Leeward Islands.	.....	.....	2	253	.....	.....	2	253

RECAPITULATION.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British		259	330,848	809	91,042	259	330,709	809	89,211
United States				83	25,476			83	25,378
Dutch				42	2,762			41	2,714
Norwegian				12	3,603			11	3,178
French				4	982			4	982
Austrian				2	918			2	918
Swedish				6	2,096			5	1,786
German				4	1,575			4	1,575
Venesuelan				2	253			2	253
	Total	259	330,848	964	128,709	259	330,709	961	125,995

Imports and exports between Barbadoes, West Indies, and the United States for the year 1886.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Arrowroot and other starches ....pounds..	6,917	$276 68	25,000	$1,000 00
Bread, pilot, navy, and crackers .... do....	4,384,120	94,697 00		
Butter ....do....	652,179	117,392 22		
Candles, tallow ....do....	30,600	3,060 00		
Carriages		4,979 52		
Cheese ....pounds..	57,528	6,903 36		
Corn and grain, unground ....do....	6,497,702	93,566 90		
Corn-meal ....barrels..	41,054	147,794 40		
Drugs and chemicals		8,061 74		
Fish:				
Dried, salted, and smoked ....quintals..	12,221	35,197 40		
Pickled ....barrels..	1,261	3,028 20		
Flour, wheat or rye ....do....	69,948	419,688 30		
Fruit and vegetables		3,075 08		
Furniture and cabinet ware		2,882 04		
Groceries, confectionery, spices, &c		9,234 58		
Hardware		5,358 70		
Hay and straw		4,915 20		
Hides and skins				8,840 80
Horses	50	6,000 00		
Ice ....tons..	3,322	11,959 20		
Lard ....pounds..	542,339	43,387 12		
Meat, salted and cured ....do....	2,226,901	133,614 06		
Miscellaneous		44,450 05		17,849 90
Mules valued over $60	227	21,792 00		
Molasses ....puncheons..			6,346¾	95,198 74
Oats ....pounds..	1,864,814	38,566 66		
Oil, kerosene ....gallons..	290,830	43,624 50		
Oil-meal ....pounds..	3,752,999	75,059 98		
Sheep	1,031	4,948 80		
Sugar, all descriptions ....pounds..	133,590	6,679 50	*27,063¾	1,299,042 00
Tobacco, all descriptions ....do....	200,857	28,089 84		
Wood:				
All except staves and shooks		11,573 76		
Staves and shooks ....pieces..	2,785,153	120,318 63		
Total value		1,545,573 26		1,416,226 54

* Hogsheads.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Barbadoes, West Indies, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Arrowroot	$1,241 52	.....	.....	$828 00	$2,069 52
Guano	.....	.....	.....	470 34	470 34
Hides and skins	3,466 94	$1,893 65	$1,438 64	2,590 28	9,389 51
Molasses	6,582 19	70,837 13	20,148 86	1,921 39	99,489 57
Returned packages	.....	44 45	12 00	77 00	133 45
Sugar	3,574 05	446,962 49	600,458 23	162,146 88	1,213,141 65
Tamarinds	.....	13 00	19 50	.....	32 50
Tar	.....	.....	128 70	.....	128 70
Vanilla beans	.....	466 67	.....	.....	466 67
Total	14,864 70	520,217 39	622,205 93	168,033 89	1,325,321 91
Total for preceding year	63,348 10	911,377 03	720,461 65	156,204 46	1,851,391 24
Decrease	48,483 40	391,159 64	98,255 72	.....	526,069 33
Increase	.....	.....	.....	11,829 43	.....

BERMUDA.

Report of Consul Allen.

LIQUORS.

The item of liquors in the following table, amounting to over $200,000, is mostly American whisky, exported here to avoid the immediate payment of internal-revenue tax. It has been in bond here and returned to the United States. The value of the whole amount returned during the year does not appear in the table, as the invoices are not usually presented at this consulate for certification, unless it is for immediate transportation in bond beyond the port of arrival in the United States.

Deducting the value of liquors, tobacco, and cotton returned to the United States, from whence they came, the declared exports would, for the year 1886, amount to $374,426.46, and deducting the same class of goods for the preceding year, the declared exports would amount to $385,807.50.

AGRICULTURE.

The exports from Bermuda are nearly all the products of the soil, during the winter and spring months the dependence of the planters being mostly upon the crop of onions. In the year 1881 there were shipped 321,202 boxes of onions, netting to the planters $244,363. The following year there were shipped 220,379 boxes, netting $297,256, or, in other words, the crop of 1881, being 100,000 boxes larger than that of 1882, brought $53,000 less. The season of 1881 was ruinous to the planters, and they found themselves at the close of the season unable to pay their indebtedness.

Exports of the staple productions of Bermuda for three years ending December 31, 1886.

Years.	Arrowroot.		Beets.		Onions.		Potatoes.		Tomatoes.		Total.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Lbs.		*Pkgs.*		*Boxes.**		*Bbls.*		*Boxes.*†		
1884	27,032	$6,803	5,667	$4,570	290,270	$244,899	29,888	$107,812	122,160	$39,657	$403,741
1885	18,600	4,648	3,695	5,003	156,245	274,665	13,390	73,441	80,600	24,595	382,352
1886	33,000	13,025	7,467	4,263	181,496	258,060	15,945	72,818	43,295	23,261	371,436

*A box of onions contains about 50 pounds. †A box of tomatoes contains about 6 quarts.

Average prices in Bermuda.

Articles.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Beets	$0 77	$1 37	$0 57
Onions	85	1 75	1 35
Potatoes	4 00	5 50	5 25
Tomatoes	54	30	30

As almost the entire productions of Bermuda find a market in the United States, there is a danger of overproduction, particularly of onions, which, when crowded upon the market, reduce the price so as to leave but little for the planter.

In the year 1884, when the production of onions amounted to over 290,000 boxes, only $244,899 was returned to the colony. The next year only 156,000 boxes were produced and $275,665 were returned to the colony. When the onion crop finds a ready market and good prices, the profit to the planters is large; hence an inducement to plant all they can.

In 1885 and 1886 a disease attacked the onions when they were about one-half grown, or soon after they began to fill, in the month of February. The leaves became yellow and dry, and the bulb did not fill, and in some instances the whole field was ruined. It is generally believed to be a minute fungus that causes the trouble; but no remedy has, as yet, been found. I think the disease is the same as known in the Canary Islands as *la escarcha* or *la cienza*. Rotation of crops makes no difference, and the crop on new land appears as liable to the attack as that on old ground. The fields late planted seem to suffer the least, but unless the product can be early sent to market, it rarely brings a remunerative price.

No onion seed is used here except that grown in the Canary Islands. It is sown in beds in the months of September and October, and transplanted in December and early January; the plants are set about 7 inches apart, and an expert planter will set 16,000 plants in a day. Before the bulbs are ready to harvest the weeds should be removed and the ground loosened around the plants twice at least. This work, as well as transplanting, is done largely by women and children. In March, April, and May, when the bulbs are filled, they are pulled and laid on the ground for a day or two, when the tops and roots are cut off; they are then packed in crates, branded with the grower's initials or name, and are ready for shipment.

The onion crop for this year is all planted. I think more ground has been planted with onions this season than ever before, and should not blight or disease destroy a large portion, the market value will be likely to be so low that it will be disastrous to the growers. Could the disease be equally distributed among the planters in proportion to their crop, it would undoubtedly be a blessing to the colony, but as it has happened, some of them lose their entire crop, while others, whose fields are not touched by the blight get a much larger price, and thus profit by the misfortune of their neighbors.

An amount of money has recently been appropriated by the colonial legislature sufficient to employ an expert to study the nature and cause of the onion disease, and to see if some remedy cannot be found.

CHAS. M. ALLEN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bermuda, January 24, 1887.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Hamilton, Bermuda, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Arrowroot		$1,031 99	$149 12	$629 86	$1,810 97
Amber goods		827 17			827 17
Boats		275 27			275 00
Butter		375 00			375 00
Cotton		42,703 81			42,703 81
Casks, old		23 00		155 76	178 76
Flour			429 52		425 52
Hides			835 91	834 00	1,669 91
Household effects				271 43	271 43
Liquors	$31,813 59	45,381 93	31,940 58	90,926 88	200,062 98
Lily bulbs			2,489 51	178 06	2,667 57
Molasses		161 00			161 00
Milk, condensed	17 12				17 12
Sundries			41 14		41 14
Tobacco		5,974 28	15,774 15		21,748 43
Vegetables	10,589 29	354,068 05		1,045 82	365,701 16
Total	42,418 00	450,521 50	51,659 93	94,041 81	638,941 24
Total for preceding year	62,592 64	378,063 87	8,311 77	5,821 09	454,787 37
Increase and decrease	20,174 64	72,757 63	43,348 16	89,220 72	184,151 87

TRINIDAD.

Report of Consul Sawyer.

EARLY HISTORY.

Trinidad, British West Indies, lies near the coast of Venezuela, between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ north latitude, and between 60° 54′ and 61° 56′ west longitude from Greenwich. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus on his third voyage, July 31, 1498, but it was not taken possession of by the Spaniards until 1558, when the usual extermination of the natives by that power took place. Its population at that time was probably greater than it is now.

Sir Walter Raleigh visited the island in 1595. It was taken by the English in 1797, and ceded to them by the peace of Amiens in 1802.*

SITUATION.

Lying partly across the mouth of the Oronoco, the geographical position of Trinidad is important. Separated from Venezuela by only seven miles at the northern point, it was no doubt at one time a part of the continent. The passages connecting the Gulf of Paria with the Caribbean Sea are called the "Bocas del Dragon." Although the currents here are strong, they are not dangerous to vessels. A channel thirteen miles wide separates the south part of the island from the continent, and connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Gulf of Paria. The name of the channel is "Bocas de la Sierpe." This gulf makes a large and safe harbor, capable of containing all the ships of the world.

The water, however, is shallow near the Trinidad shore, necessitating ships of large draught of water to anchor one and a half miles from the shore.

The government has under consideration the building a jetty at Port of Spain to avoid lighterage on the cargoes.

* History of the World by Maunder, Vol. II, page 446.

TERRITORY.

The area of the island is 1,754 square miles, and the acreage is about 1,123,000 acres, 150,000 of which are suitable for sugar, 240,000 for rice and ground provisions, 2,767 for cocoanuts, and 6,242 for pasture. This estimation leaves more than 50,000 acres unaccounted for. There is probably not over one-thirtieth of the island uncultivable or valueless.

MOUNTAINS.

The geological structure is diversified. The mountains and hills in the north are chiefly composed of rock of the paleogic period, and the central ranges include a series of the tertiary rocks. The mineralogical composition of strata is still more varied and includes almost every kind. There are sixteen mountains or hills, four of the highest of which are:

	Feet.
Tucutche	3,012
Blanchisseuse	2,271
Cerro de Aripo	2,740
Saint d'Eau Hill	2,246

The northern range is the most elevated. "The purity of the air," says Messrs. Wall and Sawkins, surveyors, "and the coolness of the nights make this the most agreeable portion of the island." There are three very conspicuous peaks in the southeastern part of the island that attracted the attention of Columbus, who in consequence christened the island Trinidad.

CLIMATE.

In Captain Tullock's "Statistical Reports" are thermometrical observations made at Port of Spain for five years at the royal gaol:

Months.	Average Fahrenheit.		
	Maximum.	Medium.	Minimum.
	°	°	°
January	86.00	81.80	74.40
February	86.60	82.40	73.00
March	89.00	83.00	77.60
April	91.00	84.40	79.60
May	93.20	85.60	79.20
June	90.00	84.60	79.00
July	89.60	84.60	80.00
August	91.60	84.60	80.00
September	92.00	85.00	80.40
October	90.60	85.00	79.60
November	89.40	84.00	79.00
December	87.80	83.00	76.40

Mean average at the botanical garden in the country, 80°.07.

RAINS.

The average in rainfall for the last nineteen years was 66.39 inches. Such humidity combined with heat has an enervating influence upon man, especially those of the Caucasian race.

There are nine principal rivers in Trinidad, the longest of which is the Caroni, of 28 miles in length. A part of them fall into the Atlantic and others into the Gulf of Paria.

POPULATION.

In 1797 the population of Trinidad was 17,718. In 1838 it had increased to 39,328, and by the census of 1881 it was 153,128, of whom 83,716 were males and 69,412 were females. The number of inhabitants to the square mile is 85. Immigration of coolies is under the control of the government. They are under a cheap contract, after the expiration of which the government returns them to the East Indies. During the past three years the annual average was 2,578.

THE CAPITAL.

Port of Spain is the chief port of entry, and is beautifully situated on a gently inclined plane in the northeastern part of the Gulf of Paria.

San Fernando is a town of importance, with a population of 6,335, and lies about thirty miles south of Port of Spain, also near the coast. A railroad and a line of steamers connect San Fernando with Port of Spain. There is a sub-collector of customs, but the masters of all vessels (excepting English) come to Port of Spain to clear at their respective consulates.

The lake of Asphaltum is in the ward of La Brea, about 12 miles farther down the coast. This celebrated lake of inexhaustible asphaltum is about 90 acres in area, and it is situated within 2 miles of the gulf. There are other small lakes in the vicinity. This valuable property is owned by the Trinidad government and certain merchants of Port of Spain.

St. Joseph, a town of 2,000 people, is 6 miles east of Port of Spain, and connected with it by a railroad. St. Joseph was originally the capital of the island.

Arima is a town 16 miles east of Port of Spain, and Princetown is 7 miles east of San Fernando.

Mayoro is a small town in a cocoanut district on the east side of the island. It has no harbor, but vessels are protected by the contour of the land, excepting from east and southeast winds. It, therefore, insures but little safety for a vessel, still small ships sometimes go there to load cocoanuts, when they report to a magistrate there, who is the agent of the collector of customs at Port of Spain; but they must first come to Port of Spain and enter.

The island is elsewhere thinly settled, and although there are 52 miles of railroad, and wagon roads in many parts, yet many kinds of provisions perish in the interior for want of transportation.

THE GOVERNMENT.

Trinidad is a Crown colony. She has not a people's government. The government consists of two councils, the legislative and the executive.

Executive council.—His excellency the governor president, the colonial secretary, the attorney-general, the officer commanding the troops.

Legislative council.—His excellency the governor president, the chief justice, the colonial secretary, the attorney-general, the receiver-general, the solicitor-general, the protector of immigrants, and eight unofficial councilmen.

The executive council is of the Crown.

The legislative councilmen are appointed by the executive council and approved by the Crown.

The people elect mayors of towns who execute the laws of the towns. Legislative enactments must be sent to the home Government for approval.

RELIGION.

The people of Trinidad being largely French and Spanish, the prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. They have an elegant cathedral and numerous churches and chapels. There is also a fine Episcopalian cathedral, and there are Protestant churches of all the denominations. The Indian coolie worships many gods, and all go their several ways, as Trinidad maintains religious liberty.

Taking these islanders all in all I have never seen a better-meaning or more law-abiding people. There is no theater, the people's amusements being chiefly in parties, concerts, dances, and the horse race. They are passionately fond of music and dancing.

LITERATURE.

There is a college for young men at Port of Spain, and a branch of the same for young ladies at St. Joseph. There are 9,086 pupils attending the primary schools, and 753 attending private schools. There are also government schools at San Fernando, Aurora, Princetown, and at other places on the island.

There are eight newspapers and there is ocean telegraphic communication with Europe and the United States.

PRODUCTIONS, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Sugar ..... hogsheads	75,433	Asphaltum ..... tons	34,874
Molasses ..... puncheons	21,909	Bitters ..... gallons	32,240
Cocoa ..... pounds	13,723,150	Rum ..... puncheons	692
Cocoanuts ..... number	7,891,596		

Coffee, rice, corn, &c., are used for home consumption.

A soap factory makes 5,000 boxes of soap per month; an ice factory makes 5 tons per diem; there is a small chocolate factory, and some pitch works turn out 24 tons per diem.

FOREST TIMBER.

Trinidad abounds in valuable woods, particularly on the mountains, that are green with stately trees from base to summit.

The bullet wood is useful and grows to a diameter of 5 or 6 feet. Poni is the hardest timber. Acoma is a tree of large size and valuable.

Among the many kinds of trees are the yoke, bois-legard, yellow-sanders, guateguen, red mangrove, fustic, angelino, tapana, roble, carapa, copaiba, locust, purple-heart cyp, laurier, oliver, galba, incense-tree, aguatapana, gasparil, yoke-savanne, sand box tree, genipa, manchoneel, moripa, caroceli, pois-clouk, carapa, wild-plum timite, tamarind, bay-berry, java-plum, nutmeg, cannon-ball, brazil-nut, cinnamon, mahogany, cedar, &c. The bois-immortel is very valuable as affording shade and protection to the cocoa, on which account it has been called by the Spaniards "*Madre del Cacao*," "Mother of the Cocoa."

The plants, trees, spices, flowers, and fruits in the botanical garden near the governor's mansion are too numerous to attempt to describe.

Here are the orange, pacererak, belle-apple, pine-apple, balata, star-apple, maurnee-apple, mamesapote, manga, cashew, shaddock, sappadilla, guava, sugar-apple, soursop, hog-plum, governor-plum, &c.

Here are many kinds of medicinal plants and flowers; here are the beautiful orchid and the flor de baile, the most fragrant flower in the world.

TONNAGE.

There were seventeen steamers calling monthly for the mails.

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared at Trinidad during 1885:

	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Entered	1,955	150,219	337	385,950
Cleared	1,952	144,695	340	388,257

AMERICAN VESSELS.

The number of American vessels that deposited their registers at the United States consulate during 1885 was 119; amount of their tonnage, 36,062.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF TRINIDAD.

	£	s.	d.
Revenue in 1885	429,307	9	7
Expenditure in 1885	443,920	19	1½
Revenue in 1875	291,469	0	0
Net increase in 10 years	137,838	9	7

MONEY.

Accounts are kept at Trinidad by the merchants and the Colonial Bank in dollars and cents; by the public departments in sterling.

Weights and measures as are in Great Britain.

EXCHANGE.

The par of exchange is fixed by order of the council at $480 per £100, which applies to all moneys recovered by process of law.

CHEAP PORT EXPENSES AT TRINIDAD.

The lighterage on cargoes at Port of Spain is half a dollar per ton. Vessels have neither tonnage or light dues or any pilotage or steam-hire; and as labor is not high, Port of Spain is one of the cheapest ports for a vessel to enter. There are 3 feet rise of the tide ordinarily, but 4 feet rise during the spring tides.

NO SUBTERRANEAN OR METEOROLOGICAL DANGERS.

Notwithstanding Dr. Deverteuil mentions a slight earthquake that is said to have shaken a church steeple in Port of Spain in October, 1761, still it is known that for nearly four hundred years this terrible phenomenon has never seriously disturbed the repose of Trinidad.

Nor has any tidal wave or disastrous storm ever done serious damage to this island. The cyclones that have done so much damage to most of the other West India Islands always have passed to the northward of Trinidad. To be sure the swell of the ocean must have beaten against the island, and the weather become squally, which was due to the disturbed elements caused by a passing cyclone, yet such has never passed to the southward of 12° north latitude. History nowhere mentions the visitation of Trinidad by a tidal wave or a cyclone.

Meteorological observations during 1885, by barometer, at Port of Spain, mercurial, were:

Mean maximum	29.939
Mean minimum	29.804
Mean average	29.892

WISE RULING OF STATESMEN.

Although moderate import and export duties have through actual necessity been resorted to in paying the government expenses, yet a "protective tariff" has been studiously avoided as being injurious to commerce and paralyzing to manufacturing.

Trinidad statesmen are now making an effort to abolish the duties of transferring the taxes to land-stamps, luxuries, &c., in order to encourage an exchange of commodities with nations, and particularly with the United States. By such wisdom, and the large resources of this fertile island, it is not surprising that Trinidad has won the proud appellation of "Pearl of the Antilles."

MOSES H. SAWYER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Trinidad, British West Indies, September 19, 1886.

Total value in sterling of the imports and exports of the colony of Trinidad, British West Indies, from and to each country in the year 1885.

Countries.	Total imports.	Exports.		
		Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.
United Kingdom:				
British colonies	£654,705	£530,310	£636,110	£1,186,420
British East Indies	53,968	.....	260	260
North British America	53,234	14,009	190	14,199
British Guiana	37,846	837	3,392	4,229
British West Indies	92,459	2,167	32,431	34,598
All other British colonies	16	.....	.....	.....
Total	240,523	17,013	36,273	53,286
Foreign countries:				
France	85,288	131,812	53,260	185,072
Germany	19,972	17,691	9,811	27,502
Spain, including colonies not in West Indies	9,593	195	4,332	4,527
Portugal, including all Portuguese colonies	4,907	736	.....	736
Denmark	374	.....	.....	.....
Holland	2,656	2,698	614	3,312
United States of America	394,496	544,171	20,287	564,458
All other countries of North America	.....	1,255	635	1,890
Danish West Indies	10,496	1,180	80	1,260
French West Indies	9,548	30,086	1,365	39,451
Spanish West Indies	10,792	20	18	38
Dutch West Indies	340	1,065	1,345	2,410
South America except Venezuela	9,335	490	.....	490
Venezuela	788,454	141	175,671	175,812
Total	1,346,251	739,540	267,418	1,006,958
United Kingdom	654,704	530,310	6 6,110	1,186,4.0
British colonies	240,523	17,013	36,273	53,286
Foreign countries	1,346,251	739,540	267,418	1,006,958
Grand total	2,241,478	1,306,863	839,801	2,246,664
Total in U. S. currency (at $4.80)	$10,659,094 40	$6,272,842 40	$4,511,044 80	$10,783,987 20

TRINIDAD.

Second report of Consul Sawyer.

Merchandise is generally bought and sold on three months' credit, but where the transaction is for cash payments the discount is 2½ per cent.

Consignment sales are at 5 per cent. Brokerage commissions for buying or selling are 2½ per cent.

Auctioneers' commissions are 5 per cent., with exceptional cases of 2½ or 7½ per cent., according to the quality, quantity, or value of the goods.

DRAWBACK ON GOODS.

		s.	d.
Bread	per barrel	1	6
Flour	do	3	4
Rice	per 100 pounds	2	2
Malt liquors:			
In wood	per gallon	0	6
In bottles	per dozen	1	0
Spirits:			
In bottles, rum	per gallon	6	6
All others	do	9	0
Refined sugar	the 100 pounds	10	0
Meal or other flour	per barrel	2	0
Corn, oats	per bushel	0	5
Butter	per 100 pounds	0	1
Glue	per pound	0	1
Lard	per 100 pounds	3	0
Matches	per gross	2	6
Gunpowder in original packages	per pound	0	6
Petroleum oil	per gallon	0	11
Timber, sawn or hewn	1,000 superficial feet	8	3
Shingles	per 1,000	1	6
Shooks	per bundle	0	7
Staves	per 1,000	12	0
Wood hoops	do	3	0

Upon timber or lumber in not less quantity than 2,000 feet; shooks not less than 40 bundles, shingles or wood hoops not less than 2,000, the full duty.

The customary charge for purchasing and shipping goods is 2½ per cent.

OTHER EXPENSES.

Price of a sugar hogshead		$5 00
Price of a molasses puncheon		5 00
Price of a sugar-bag		30
Price of a cocoa-bag		40
Gauging molasses	per puncheon	15
Lighterage on sugar	per hogshead	66
Lighterage on molasses	per puncheon	30
Lighterage on cocoa	per bag	06
Asphaltum, carting	per ton	1 00
Lightering		82
Consular invoice		2 50

The above paid by the buyer.

EXCHANGE.

New York selling 60 days, par; London, 60 days, $4.85½; 90 days, $4.83; Paris, 90 days, $5.22; Calcutta, 3 days, 40 cents the rupee; New York buying 2¼ per cent. discount; London, 90 days, $4.77; Paris, 90 days, $5.34.

MOSES H. SAWYER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Trinidad, B. W. I., January 29, 1887.

SPANISH WEST INDIES.

CUBA.

SAGUA LA GRANDE.

Report of Commercial Agent Mullen.

EXPORTS.

In American vessels	$3,085,219 68
In British vessels	1,998,937 27
In Spanish vessels	993,566 49
Total	6,077,723 44

No exports have been made to any other place than the United States, and the above shows the total value. It will be seen also that nearly one-half of the exports have been carried in British and Spanish bottoms.

This is to be accounted for by the fact that with very few exceptions the British and Spanish vessels are steamers which carry for the same price as, or cheaper than, the American sailing vessels. They are chartered for the year round on speculation and proceed from port to port as occasion may demand.

IMPORTS.

Coal and cooperage	$110,191 04
General cargo	143,436 13
Lumber	28,636 00
Machinery	18,948 00
Total	301,211 17

The above shows the imports in American bottoms only. I have endeavored to procure the imports in Spanish and British bottoms, but without success, as the custom-house officials refuse to give the figures. But if this could be obtained it would fail to give a correct idea of the actual trade between this port and the United States. Another item of importance to be considered regarding the imports is the fact that business at this port is done entirely on a credit basis, generally six months. The wholesale dealer purchases on this basis and in turn sells to the planter in the same manner.

For this reason the dealer prefers to purchase in Havana rather than in New York, the difference in price being more than balanced by the six months' credit.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The principal product of the Island of Cuba being sugar, its future prosperity depends on the market value of this product and cost of production. Under the present system of crushing the cane between rollers it has been proved beyond a doubt that 30 per cent. of the juice is lost, and it would seem logical that the first step toward improvement would be in this direction.

On the other hand it is claimed by the planters that a certain amount of the juice must be lost, as it is impossible to crush sugar cane like beets, and the expense of changing machinery, &c., would not be compensated by the extra amount of juice obtained. The labor question is also a serious one for the planter. There is no regular tariff for labor and this causes great trouble. Wages run all the way from $8 to $13 a month with board, and $17 to $22 without board. I inclose herewith the cost of one hogshead of sugar on an estate making 1,000 hogsheads. This calculation is based under the most favorable circumstances, and considering 1⅞ cents per pound for the sugar shows a loss of 87 cents on each hogshead. No allowance has been made for accidents of any kind, such as fire, breakage in machinery or trains, death of cattle, &c.

If the prices in sugar do not improve, or the United States, the principal consumer of Cuban products, does not hold out a helping hand to the Cuban planter, the existence of the smaller sugar estates is merely a question of two or three years. They have been able to hold out up to the present time owing to the fact that cane once planted continues producing for a number of years and does not require to be planted every year.

Formerly the merchants were willing to advance certain sums on the coming crop. This also has ceased, and all that remains for them is ruin. They will continue grinding the cane as long as it produces, but when an outlay will be required for replanting, &c., they will not be able to bear it.

The proposed abolition of duties on sugar and tobacco by the United States is looked forward to with intense interest by the Cubans. Their hope, or rather salvation, is that an agreement will be reached by the two Governments which will favor the entry of Cuba and Porto Rico sugars into the United States. It is claimed that eight-tenths of the sugar consumed in the United States is produced in Cuba and Porto Rico, and on this their hopes are based.

Exports of sugar.

Years.	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Bags.
1884	92,738	142	2,539
1885	90,343	273	83,193
1886	87,522	6	173,038

D. M. MULLEN,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Sagua la Grande, Cuba, January 11, 1887.

Cost of one hogshead of sugar on an estate making one thousand hogsheads.

1 administrator per month	$102
1 major-domo	34
1 overseer	50
1 bull-driver	25
1 carpenter	34
1 watchman	20
1 messenger	15
1 cook	20
1 board for these operatives	50
Total	350

Amounting during the 7 months of dead season, from June to December		$2,450 00	
An estate producing 1,000 hogsheads of moscabado sugar requires at least sixty men for planting cane, &c., at $16 per month without board	960		
Making for 7 months dead season		6,720 00	
Necessary expenses, such as hoes, plows, knives, grindstone, &c		300 00	
Total for dead season			$9,470 00
On the 1st of January the estate should be ready to grind, and will consequently require utensils for the boiling-house, such as lime, buckets, shovels, and dippers, and other articles absolutely necessary		$200 00	
Permanent operatives during the 5 months of dead season			1,750 00
Batey:			
10 men to attend to the bajazo, at $20 per month without board	200		
2 cartmen for bajazo, at $15 without board	.30		
2 boys to attend oxen, at $12 without board	24		
		254 00	
Engine:			
1 engineer per month without board	102		
1 helper per month without board	26		
1 brakeman per month without board	22		
2 men at mill, per month without board, $18	36		
1 man to attend strainer	12		
2 fireman, $24 per month without board	48		
1 man to pump or carry water, per month without board	15		
5 cord of wood at $3 per cord per month	450		
		731 00	
Boiling-house:			
1 sugar master and second without board, at 60 cents per hogshead	120		
9 men to attend the train, at $22 per month	198		
4 firemen to attend the train, at $24 per month	96		
3 men in warehouse to pump molasses, per hogshead	60		
		474 00	
Field:			
20 cane cutters, at $20 without board	400		
20 cane gathers, $18 without board	360		
20 cartmen at $20 without board	400		
1 water carrier at $17 without board	17		
2 cattlemen at $17 without board	34		
		1,211 00	
Extras:			
3 men variously employed, at $15 per month		45 00	
Total for one month		2,915 00	
Total for the 5 months of the crop, from January to May			14,575 00
Transportation to depot of 1,000 hogsheads, at $1.25 per hogshead		1,250 00	
330 hogsheads of molasses, which should be obtained from 1,000 hogsheads of sugar, at $1.25 per hogshead		412 50	
			1,662 50
Railroad:			
Freight of 1,000 hogsheads, at $3 per hogshead		3,000 00	
Freight of 330 hogsheads molasses, $2 per hogshead		660 00	
Freight, 1,000 empty hogsheads for sugar, at 20 cents		200 00	
Freight, 330 empty molasses hogsheads, at 2 cents per hogshead		60 00	
			3,926 00
Storage:			
For 1,000 hogsheads of sugar, at $1 per hogshead			1,000 00
Taxes:			
Per year, including all charges			600 00
Expenses for the year			32,983 50

Against these expenses we have 1,000 hogsheads of sugar, less 6 per cent. tare, which leave 940 hogsheads, at 1,550 pounds net, make 1,457,000 pounds, at 1¼ per pound	$27,318 75
330 hogsheads of molasses, at $10 per hogshead	3,300 00
Profit on sugar-hogsheads if bought second-hand	1,500 00
Value of crop	32,118 75
Balance against planter	864 75
Cost of production of one hogshead of sugar	32 98
Market value at 1¼ cent per pound	32 11
Loss on one hogshead	87

Exports for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Honey	$2,203 36	$1,605 22			$3,808 58
Molasses	194,710 72	272,602 48	$54,811 50	$510 70	522,635 40
Melada	32,887 58	32,587 08	12,110 25		77,584 91
Mahogany	847 72				847 72
Sugar	1,245,103 74	2,248,277 81	1,519,842 17	399,623 11	5,412,846 83
Total	1,475,753 12	2,555,072 59	1,586,763 92	400,133 81	6,017,723 44
Decrease from preceding year	156,452 74	286,295 52	336,435 39	15,567 98	550,710 12

Value of declared exports for the consular district of Sagua la Grande, Cuba, to the United States during the four quarters of the year 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
Copper and iron	$3,050 22				$3,050 22
Honey		$2,203 36	$1,605 22		3,808 58
Molasses	15,367 65	194,710 72	272,602 48	$54,811 50	537,492 35
Melada		32,887 58	32,587 08	12,110 25	77,584 91
Mahogany		847 72			847 72
Sugar	397,126 57	1,245,103 74	2,248,277 81	1,519,842 17	5,410,350 29
Tobacco	157 35				157 35
Total	415,701 79	1,475,753 12	2,555,072 59	1,586,763 92	6,033,291 42
Decrease from preceding year	298,255 76	156,452 74	286,295 52	436,435 39	864,533 93

Recapitulation for the year 1886.

	Sugar.			Molasses.		Honey.	Melada.		Mahogany.	Value.
DESTINATION.	*Hhds.*	*Trcs.*	*Bags.*	*Hhds.*	*Trcs.*	*Trcs.*	*Hhds.*	*Trcs.*	*Feet.*	
New York	54,386	5	127,126	4,309	441	97	1,234	76	16,539	$3,684,595 60
Philadelphia	7,559	....	15,418	12,506	1,201	.....	172	....	.....	775,517 83
Delaware Breakwater	6,572	1	12,342	7,539	682	.....	.....	....	.....	533,234 93
Boston	11,010	....	14,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	653,842 60
New Orleans	7,995	....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	370,532 48
Total	87,522	6	173,038	24,354	2,324	97	1,406	76	16,539	6,017,723 44
FLAG.										
American	41,157	5	94,460	22,422	2,040	.....	172	....	.....	3,085,219 68
British	30,390	1	57,482	1,932	284	97	1,234	76	16,539	1,998,937 27
Spanish	15,975	....	21,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	933,566 49
Total	87,522	6	173,038	24,354	2,324	97	1,406	76	16,539	6,017,723 44
Value, United States gold	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	5,913,671 49

Imports for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Coal and cooperage	$110,191 04
General cargo	143,436 13
Lumber	28,636 00
Machinery	18,948 00
Total	341,211 17
Value for preceding year	275,300 00
Increase	25,911 17

Tariff of pilotage at the port of Sagua la Grande, Cuba, proposed for all flags, in accordance with royal order of December 17, 1885.

Capacity.	Entering by Marillanes.	Entering by Boca de Sagua.	Going to and changing from wharf.	Leaving wharf, or changes made in bay.	Changes made at same wharf.
80 to 150 tons	$8 00	$10 00	$3 35	$2 00	$1 35
150 to 200 tons	10 00	12 00	4 15	2 50	1 70
200 to 300 tons	13 00	15 00	5 45	3 25	2 20
300 to 400 tons	17 00	19 00	7 10	4 25	2 85
400 to 500 tons	21 00	23 00	8 75	5 25	3 50
500 to 600 tons	23 00	25 00	10 00	5 75	3 85
600 to 700 tons	25 00	27 00	10 45	6 25	4 15
700 to 800 tons	29 00	31 00	12 10	7 25	4 85
800 to 1,000 tons	33 00	35 00	13 75	8 25	5 50
1,000 to 1,300 tons	36 00	38 00	15 00	9 00	6 00
1,300 to 1,600 tons	39 00	41 00	16 25	9 75	6 50
1,600 to 2,000 tons	41 00	43 00	17 10	10 05	6 85
2,000 to 2,500 tons	43 00	45 00	17 05	10 75	7 15
2,500 to 3,000 tons	45 00	47 00	18 80	11 25	7 50

NOTE.—Changes to Cayo Cristo, or Esquivel, one and two-thirds of tariff, corresponding to tonnage as per tariff "entering by Marillanes." Changes outside of Puntas, one and one-third. Changes to Boca de Sagua, double pilotage. Entering river for repairs, $12.

(1) When a pilot is called for and his services for that day, through no fault of his, are not utilized, he will be paid the sum of $5, the day comprising from sunrise to sunset. The change of vessels in the bay shall be requested by the consignees at the captain of port, and the masters of vessels will raise the corresponding flag to indicate that they are ready to make the change. In case a pilot in the bay or on the wharf shall note that a vessel requires his services (by raising the flag), he shall proceed to offer them without loss of time, notwithstanding that the necessary permit of the consignee may be wanting; said permit to be obtained after the change has been made.

(2) Vessels drawing less than 11 feet, or measuring less than 250 tons (total tonnage), of whatever flag, are not obliged to take a pilot. In accordance with royal order of December 17, 1885, it is declared obligatory for all vessels, of whatever flag, tonnage, or draught, going to wharf, changing from wharf to wharf, or changing at same wharf, to take a pilot coasting vessels only being free from these changes.

(3) The payment of pilotage per ton, in accordance with this tariff, the total tonnage without deduction is to be understood.

(4) The cost of pilotage outside the "Puntas" and for distances run by request of masters, shall be $1 for every mile run coming to port by "barlovento," and $2 if by "sotavento."

(5) Steamers of less than 500 horse-power pay one-third less pilotage, in accordance with royal order of April 3, 1884.

(6) Double pilotage will be exacted when changes are made during the night, as per royal order of June 5, 1885; the night to embrace one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

(7) Vessels, of whatever nationality, entering port seeking, and who leave without taking or discharging, cargo shall pay one-half pilotage if they remain in port less than one week; the time to be counted from the moment of anchorage to the time of lifting anchor.

(8) The maximum draught of the port at high water is 16 feet 4 inches.

MATANZAS.

From Consul Pierce.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Matanzas to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Guava				$207 50	$207 50
Honey	$1,978 88	$988 27	$533 54		3,500 69
Iron	2,224 70			1,530 95	3,755 65
Molasses	559,832 46	654,502 40	40,616 62		1,254,951 48
Sugar	2,013,020 62	2,633,529 45	1,063,067 45	322,754 45	6,032,381 97
Tobacco			729 41		729 41
Total	2,577,066 66	3,289,020 12	1,104,947 02	324,492 90	7,895,526 70
Total for preceding year	3,356,569 68	2,894,279 52	898,795 20	330,976 28	7,480,620 68
Increase		394,740 60	806,151 82		414,906 02
Decrease	779,503 02			6,483 38	

FRANK PIERCE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Matanzas, December 31, 1886.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA.

Imports at Trinidad de Cuba for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
	Tons.			
Coal and cooperage	2,614	$25,518 06	$4,861 62	United States.
Rice	26	22,885 00	9,614 70	Bremen.
Total	2,640	48,403 06	14,476 32	

Exports from Trinidad de Cuba for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Sugars ... tons	6,116	$378,511 05	United States.
Molasses ... gallons	313,765	44,140 90	United States.
Cedar wood ... feet	208,332	10,386 50	United States.
Do ... do	323,000	15,600 20	London.
Honey ... gallons	36,321	16,592 44	Bremen.

Navigation at the port of Trinidad de Cuba for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	United States			6	2,013.98			16	5,964.48
	West Indies			5	1,792.17				
	Cienfuegos, Cuba			4	1,778.40				
	Santiago, Cuba			1	379.84				
British	West Indies			4	1,896.62				
	United States							4	1,896.62
Norwegian	West Indies			3	830.85				
	London							3	830.85
Spanish	Bremen	2	1,247.87			2	1,247.87		

Imports and exports between Trinidad de Cuba and the United States for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
		Francs.		*Francs.*
Coal and cooperage ... tons	2,614	25,518 06		
Sugars ... do			6,116	378,511 05
Molasses ... gallons			313,765	44,140 90
Cedar wood ... feet			208,332	10,386 50
Total		25,518 06		433,038 45

JOSÉ PALAN Y MAGDALENO,
Consular Agent.

PORTO RICO.

Report of Consul Conroy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Since my last report I regret to say that the depressed tone then existing has continued in business in general, owing to the poor crops of sugar, the principal and staple product, on which the welfare of the island almost entirely depends. In consequence of the low and even ruinous prices that have ruled for this article abroad, combined with the prostrated state of finances and the continued enormous heavy government taxations, commerce and trade have reached such a point that only by miraculous events can they be brought to their former normal state of health. The crisis that has reigned throughout the world in consequence of the excess of production over consumption has had its influence on this island, and business has been reduced to extremities. The restrictions of credits have also exerted a mischievous force. Commerce with the United States has continued to maintain the same feature as in the last year, and has not decreased in comparison with that with Europe. The staple articles which are introduced from the United States are provisions, hardware, and agricultural implements. Sugar has been the reigning production exported to the United States.

AGRICULTURE.

In consonance with what I predicted in my last report, the crops in general have not been what would be desired. Sugar has turned out 30 per cent. less on an average throughout the island, owing to the lack of means and heavy contributions, which have obliged many planters to abandon a great part of their lands. The price of sugar has been so low, that those who can still hold out will scarcely be able to continue to cultivate unless some reaction occurs. The prospects of this year's crops are far from exciting lucrative illusions, and they are only dependent on part of the planters who shall maintain hopes of reaping profit from their labor.

NAVIGATION.

I am pleased to state that navigation with the United States has continued as when I last reported, and, as will be seen by the statistical tables, importations from the United States have been chiefly made under the American and Spanish flags, the former enjoying the same privileges regarding import duties as the latter.

Since January, 1886, a new line has commenced running a steamer under the American flag from New York, bringing out general cargo and returning with produce. It has resulted in a reduction of freights that the only line formerly running had monopolized.

EXCHANGE AND MONEY MATTERS.

The only current coin that exists in the island has continued to be Mexican silver, and since the issue of a Government decree of 18th November, 1885, by which such coins cannot be brought into the island unless they are stamped by the customs, importations of this money have entirely ceased. Bills of exchange have maintained throughout the year a firm and even high rate. In consequence of the low prices for Mexican silver both in Europe and in the United States, preventing remittances in specie, 23 to 24 per cent. premium for bills on the United States and $6 for pound sterling have been paid. The government of the island and the merchants are treating with the home government to exchange the existing Mexican silver for Spanish coin, in order to better the present critical state of the island. But opinions are greatly divided regarding the outcome, and a decisive view on the subject must be deferred to the future.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE ISLAND.

The health of the island has been excellent throughout the year, and with exceptions of slight acclimatation fevers among the troops that are brought out from Spain, no disease of a malignant character has prevailed. The weather has been very moderate and very favorable for the plantations.

The usual line of coasting steamers continues, and also the two railroads which I spoke of in former reports. It is said that there is in project a railroad to skirt the island, but nothing sure is known.

EDWARD CONROY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
San Juan, P. R., June 30, 1886.

Imports into the island of Porto Rico from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Animal grease	$46,499 00	Paper and books	$61,338 52
Breadstuffs:		Perfumery and essences	8,858 00
Biscuit	10,338 12	Pianos	1,000 00
Corn meal	19,512 13	Provisions:	
Flour	1,065,914 11	Butter	38,204 40
Grain, barley, oats, &c	11,023 40	Cheese	44,941 20
Carriages, carts	6,999 12	Hams, pork, &c	267,336 19
Drugs and medicines	33,486 44	Lard	406,443 84
Dry goods	31,893 65	Meats, preserved, and fruits	13,583 32
Fish:		Vegetables	21,401 24
Codfish	38,065 75	Rope and hemp	14,763 40
Fresh and pickled	13,678 10	Silver, coined	30,937 50
Glassware and crockery	19,473 13	Sugar, loaf and refined	4,194 06
Horse hair, oakum, horns, &c	4,874 60	Tobacco, leaf	5,432 44
Iron and steel and other metals	45,740 22	Wood:	
Leather, manufactured, &c	5,439 55	Lumber and manufactures	40,343 16
Machinery	7,836 44	Shooks, hoops, and shingles	305,838 20
Oils:		Other articles	81,103 37
Cotton, &c	8,932 00		
Petroleum	129,013 20	Total	2,844,498 80

Exports from Porto Rico to the United States during year ending June 30, 1886.

Article.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.	Value.
Annotto	100 kilograms	34,554	$882 30
Bay rum	Liters	78,004	11,700 60
Cocoanuts	Thousand	10,370	207 40
Coffee	100 kilograms	1,675,389	469,108 92
Corn	do	19,254	962 70
Hides	do	39,047	9,761 75
Molasses	do	28,006,652	673,119 64
Oranges	Thousand	652,500	1,031 25
Rum	Liters	26,202	2,096 16
Sugar	100 kilograms	63,489,219	4,126,799 22
Tallow	do	34,554	2,455 40
Tobacco	do	415	135 29
Wood	do	16,480	659 20
Total			5,300,519 83

Navigation returns of the island of Porto Rico with the United States for year ending June 30, 1886.

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
With cargo:				
American	150	58,481	266	120,753
Austrian			3	1,569
British	19	9,321	86	122,298
Danish			1	630
German			5	1,729
Russian			1	1,098
Spanish	108	117,141	90	25,626
Swedish			36	14,510
Total	277	184,943	488	288,208
In ballast	6	865	26	16,587

SAN JUAN.

Second report of Consul Conroy.

Herewith I transmit statistics giving the general exportation of the island of Porto Rico during the year 1886.

I have respectfully to state with regard to the present prospects, the dry weather that has prevailed the last fortnight has advanced agri-

cultural operations in almost all the districts of the island; the animation proper to the period of grinding of the new crop of cane has regained, and the greater part of the estates have commenced their industrial operation. The planters have, as a general rule, nourished the hope that abundance of the growth of cane may help to compensate the fall of prices in the consuming markets, and many cherish these hopes, and with only few exceptions do not see the sad result that is threatening.

At the commencement of the month prices opened with the following quotations: London, 11*s.* 6*d.*; United States, $4.62¼ per quintal for good refining grades; for Porto Rico sugars of same description the following values were quoted, and raised to 13*s.* 6*d.* in former, and $4.85¼ in latter market, but the rise, no doubt from momentary want, did not stimulate the animation in this market which was to be supposed, and scarcely 50 to 60 hogsheads were sold.

At this present date large quantities of sugar are in the different ports of the island, ready for shipment, there being very few orders from the refiners or from any other dealers in sweets in the United States, where at the very least two-thirds of the sugar and molasses crop of this province is exported to. The prices for sugar in this market the last ten days has been for centrifugado second $3 per quintal; third-class, $2.39; for muscovado, from $2.06 to $2.38; for molasses, 12¾ cents per gallon (these prices are in Mexican currency), 24 per cent. discount.

The same abundance as of cane has been noticed in almost all other productions of this island with the exception of coffee. The rich soil in many districts of the province is not cultivated, as the want of roads and means of transportation is a great drawback, and even at times the various local markets are bare of the most necessary wants of vegetable and other production necessary for the daily consumption. Should the present depressed state of the sugar market continue, and no advance in the price during this year's crop, and no reduction in Government taxes, not only the planters, but the entire island will most certainly see its ruin financially, and that at no distant date.

EDW. CONROY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
San Juan, Porto Rico, February 23, 1887.

AGUADILLA.

Annual report of Consular Agent Ganslandt for the year ending June 30, 1886.

The year under record to-day has certainly not only not improved, but matters have gone from bad to worse and the saddest fears for the future must be entertained.

SUGAR.

During the latter part of 1885 a most disastrous drought has been reigning, principally at this district and the north coast, though the island in general has greatly suffered from want of rain. The consequence has been that the production of the chief staple of the island,

sugar, has been immensely impaired in this district, and an unprecedented short fall of crop has resulted, as the following numbers prove:

EXPORTS OF SUGAR.

	Quintals.
Crop of 1885 (about)	3,500
Crop of 1886	36,500
Total	40,000
Stock on hand (about)	3,000
Shipments June 30:	
1885	137,663
1884	134,000
1883	110,279
1882	86,722
1881	57,552
1880	90,083

Prices have been declining gradually during the last months. They opened at $3 and to-day about $2⅜ will be all that could be paid for the small stocks left of 200 casks of muscovados, as stated above.

The difficulty, pointed out in my last year's report, which planters experience in providing the necessary means for continuing sugar growing, has increased, and will cause a further decline in the production in the long run, if a reaction in the sugar trade and better prices do not set in. Unfortunately, the chances for an improvement are at present but slight. Withal, planters, having no other recourse but the cultivation of the sugar-cane, manage to keep it up as best they can; and this year being a very fertile one, owing to abundant rains, a much better result for next year's crop can even now be safely predicted.

COFFEE.

The fears expressed in my last report that the coffee crop of 1885–'86 would be unsatisfactory, have been fully realized, as the exports during the year under record have only come up to about 43,500 quintals, of which balance of crop of 1884–'85 about 7,000 quintals; stocks, about 1,500 quintals on hand.

In previous years have been exported to June 30 as follows:

	Quintals.
1885	60,000
1884	31,228
1883	52,844
1882	34,406
1881	68,006
1880	38,400

The value of this article has been from about $11 to $14, and with these prices planters manage to fully cover cost of cultivation and to put something aside. The smaller crop of 1885–'86 is due to the circumstance already pointed out, that, after a very abundant yield, as in 1884–'85, the trees bear little fruit the next season. The prospects for 1886–'87 are fair, and would have been still better had the time of flowering not been prejudiced by heavy rains.

MOLASSES AND RUM.

Nothing worth while has been exported, owing to prices of the former in the United States ruling so very low at present. For what little has been offering about $6 to $8 per 110 gallons were paid by rum distillers, who find ready sale for their product locally, owing to the high import

duties on cheap brandy, gin, &c., beverages which are now being prepared from rum on the spot.

TOBACCO.

Exports during the year under record come up to only 2,332 quintals, against—

	Quintals.
1885	8,950
1884	3,445
1883	9,315
1882	5,665
1881	6,231
1880	10,232

Last year's crop has been a great failure, and prices paid by the Spanish Government were low. This year tobacco has been cultivated abundantly, and the yield is a success. Shipments will not begin before August or September.

ANNATTO.

Exports during the year under record were 333 quintals.

The cultivation of this dye-stuff is increasing, as the trial shipments have shown that the article is of ready sale at paying rates in the United States.

IMPORTS.

Under the influence of the generally unfavorable position of trade, and the depreciation in the value and quantity of sugar and tobacco, the buying powers of the inhabitants have become more and more reduced, and importations are in consequence made on a declining scale. Besides at present all minor products of this soil, as beans, yams, rice, sweet potatoes, &c., have grown abundantly, and the laboring classes are now furnished with what little they require at almost no outlay.

From the United States the customary importations of provisions and breadstuffs have come to hand per Atlas line of steamers, under Spanish flag, but of cooper stuffs and of lumber nothing has been received directly. For the latter there is no demand during the actual crisis, and what little was required of shooks has been brought from the other ports of the island. Another difficulty for importers is the rising exchange, both on United States and Europe, in consequence of the depreciation of the Mexican dollar, the only coin current in this island, to which the Government has given an exaggerated value. The municipality of this town is going to add a new vexation, from 1st July to be established, in shape of a heavy import on all articles of food, drink, kerosene oil, &c., for local consumption, a measure which, if remaining in force, will tend to diminish the ventures of importers and dealers, who will buy from hand to mouth from the other ports of this island.

Summing up the foregoing, prospects for this once flourishing port are very unsatisfactory. State help for the languishing sugar agriculture is from the present Government not to be expected, which, on the contrary, exacts the payment of taxes with the utmost severity and is at once ready to embargo lands, cattle, and produce in case of nonpayment. Referring again to the Mexican money current here, there is now some talk about converting it into Spanish coin, an operation which will involve a heavy loss to the island, as the Spanish silver intrinsically is of less value than the Mexican.

I mentioned last year a project to connect this port with the important coffee district, of which Laris and Pepino are the centers, by railroad, but the conflicting laws about construction of such a road, the financial crisis, and the general apathy of the inhabitants have postponed this magnificent idea, though this would be the salvation from the stagnation in local trade, and prevent the removal, already commenced, of the business from the interior, legitimately belonging to this port, to Arecibo, Ponce, and Mayaguez.

There is no material change to record in the population. Labor is becoming cheaper and the health of this port has hitherto continued good.

AUG. GANSLANDT,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Aguadilla, June 30, 1886.

Return of exports from Aguadilla, Porto Rico, for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Muscovado, &c ..... quintals..	26,608	$89,836	United States.
Centrifugal sugar ..... do....	9,155	36,470	Spain.
Do ..... do....	1,040	4,054	Coastwise.
Do ..... do....	3,199	10,521	British Dominion.
Molasses ..... gallons .	1,608	235	United States.
Coffee ..... quintals..	2,416	34,315	Spain.
Do ..... do....	6,365	91,785	Italy.
Do ..... do....	803	11,518	Holland.
Do ..... do....	15,155	224,282	France.
Do ..... do....	2,053	28,573	Germany.
Do ..... do....	1,083	16,245	Austria.
Do ..... do....	370	5,550	Belgium.
Do ..... do ..	1,470	20,585	Coastwise.
Do ..... do....	370	5,365	New York, f. o.
Do ..... do....	13,325	166,613	Island of Cuba.
Tobacco ..... do....	2,332	14,653	Spain.
Anatta ..... do....	333	4,000	United States.
Total	.....	765,000	

ARECIBO.

Annual report of Consular Agent Fernandez.

During the fiscal year now ended one hundred and four vessels visited our port, of which only ten were under the American flag, with 2,462 tons. The imports under the said flag amount to $33,999.42, and the exports to $163,449.32, which shows that American bottoms are getting to be scarcer, day by day, in our quarter.

The bulk of the export trade of our district is with the United States Importations are also on a large scale from the said country—say, flour, hams, pork, lard, straw paper, refined petroleum, shooks, hoops, and lumber.

This district, like all the others of the island, is passing through a great crisis, owing to the low prices ruling for sugars, which are only worth here to-day $2.60 per 100 pounds for muscovado qualities, 89° test, which low figure barely covers cost of production, and as the beet crop in Europe is reported to be a large one, the prospects are far from encouraging.

The all-absorbing question of the day is the silver one here to-day. The only coin that circulates in the island at present is the silver Mexican dollar, which is worth 100 cents, and exchange on London and on the United States has in consequence risen to fabulous rates, thus causing a panic.

As the importations in the island exceed the exportations, the problem is no doubt a difficult one to solve.

FERNDO. FERNANDEZ,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Arecibo, June 30, 1886.

Exports from Arecibo, Porto Rico, for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Sugar.....pounds..	12,956,461	$428,972 98	United States.
Do.....do....	1,905,538	66,137 08	Nova Scotia.
Do.....do....	276,318	16,570 08	Spain.
Molasses.....gallons..	274,353	48,774 57	United States.
Coffee.....pounds..	798,348	28,078 59	Europe, via New York and direct.
Satinwood.....logs..	573	2,382 87	Do.
Tobacco.....pounds..	458,981	30,137 41	Do.
Hides.....do....	12,204	1,464 40	Do.
Achiote.....	.....	414 78	United States.
Ginger root.....	.....	305 96	Do.
Old printing types.....	.....	115 28	Do.

Imports at Arecibo, Porto Rico, for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Value.	Whence imported.
Cooperage materials.....	$12,000	United States.
Sundries.....	6,000	Do.
Dry goods.....	44,286	Europe.
Hardware.....	3,427	Do.
Machinery.....	6,000	Do.
Provisions.....	40,000	United States.
Rice.....	116,825	England.
Sundries.....	12,631	Europe.
Total.....	241,169	

Total value of imports from the United States..... $58,000
Exports to the United States..... 478,583 57

FAJARDO.

Exports from Fajardo for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Sugar.....pounds..	6,047,003	$237,570 00	United States.
Molasses.....gallons..	279,254	49,310 40	Do.
Cocoanuts.....number..	9,700	245 50	Do.
Sugar.....pounds..	623,646	19,021 20	British dominions
Molasses.....gallons..	53,408	9,522 69	Do.
Cocoanuts.....number..	27,440	622 09	Do.
Total.....	.....	316,215 97	

Imports and exports between Fajardo, Porto Rico, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
	kilos.	
Shooks and heads	607, 533	$11, 027
Shingles	4, 089	85
Hoops	30, 577	880
Provisions	47, 004	6, 044
Lumber	100, 040	1, 750
Cords	478	115
Machinery	3, 020	342
Rubber for machines	49	45
Oars	128	20
Furnitures	725	260
Nails	1, 100	100
Marble	40	10
Total		20, 678

EXPORTS.

Sugar	pounds	6, 947, 008	$237, 570 09
Molasses	gallons	279, 254	49, 310 40
Cocoanuts	number	9, 700	245 50
Total			287. 125 99

J. VAAMONDE LOPEZ,
Consular Agent.

VICQUES.

Imports and exports between United States consular agency at Vicques, Porto Rico, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.		Amount.	Value.
Imports			$28, 620 89
Exports:			
Sugars:			
Muscovado (1, 206 hogsheads)	pounds	1, 934, 688	
Concrete (1, 223 hogsheads, 36 tierces)	do	2, 428, 923	
Molasses, (519 puncheons, 33 tierces)	gallons	75, 795	128, 847 45
Horns		8. 000	240, 00
Total			129, 087 45

H. VÉRON LONGPRÉ,
Consular Agent.

HAYTI.

PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Report of Consul-General Thompson.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.

Since the revolution in 1883, when certain cities of Hayti were in a state of siege, and fearful forebodings indulged in by capitalists, there has been a steady declination of trade, notwithstanding eventually the Government forces succeeded in causing the insurgents to capitulate. The leader of the revolution dying, his party was totally demoralized. This result should have caused an improvement in commercial affairs, as the administration of President Salomon showed that the Government was capable of overthrowing such insurrectionary tendency, and that, too, of a party guided by an intelligent chief; but entire confidence in commercial circles has not been fully established. The merchants, becoming fearful of risking their money, ceased relying on Governmental securities, or nominally remained contented in doing business on a smaller scale.

For the present fiscal year a possibility exists of an augmentation in business. There is every reason to expect a fair coffee crop, which is the staple export of the country. Nearly all of this article is shipped to Europe; hence the exporters have their credit in Europe, and if there is an abundance of coffee exchange will fall and good times be enjoyed.

On June 30, 1886, General Salomon was re-elected for seven years more to the Presidency, having a majority so favorable in the senate and house that he was elected unanimously; and it is believed he has succeeded, on the one hand, by the defeat and death of Boyer Bazelais and voluntary exiling of others of the leaders, and, on the other, by appointing to such positions that they are harmless many of the agitators of those heterogeneous parties that have been a curse to this Republic since its independence; parties who, by their constant interference in political affairs, have continually caused governmental derangement, and turned the ideas of those who might have been bent on honest pursuits to live "by the sweat of their brow" to the fascinating adventures inspired by cupidity and ambition, fostering intrigue that resulted in rebellion, so it had become a habit, as it were, so deeply rooted that a reported movement against the authorities at any one place was looked upon with a sublimity well advanced on the philosophic, and by many of the non-politic element with the reasoning of the optimist. Now it is believed by many that these numerous outbreaks are fast coming to an end, and as the countries of South America are producing stupendous quantities of coffee, unless peace and its concomitant join with labor for the tillage of this soil—Hayti depending upon her spontaneous growth of coffee, almost void of cultivation—Haytians, neglecting the wonderful resources that thus could flow with tenfold force into the national treasury, must see their country degenerate regardless of its natural fertility.

In conjunction with the above outlook I have heard many conversations where foreign annexation or a protectorate was argued as the

only way of rescuing the country. I have heard Germans say that if it was not from fear of the climate by their people they would make a move in this direction. But withal it is pointed out that owing to the position taken by the United States in the treatment of this Republic, they dare not, regardless of the "Monroe doctrine," even interfere when the Stars and Stripes, with their love of freedom, liberty, and national autonomy, continue to recognize Hayti as heretofore.

AGRICULTURE.

The prolificacy of this soil is astonishing. With attention any fruit or vegetable could be raised; certainly much care must be used, for as the seeds planted will flourish so will the weeds that would interfere greatly with their growth. In consequence a true system of agricultural science would be absolutely necessary in cultivating and developing the soil. Agriculture is in a very rudimentary stage; still, the natives persist in working on the same principle of the times of the old French colony; the hoe, cutlass, and indigo knife are the sole agricultural instruments used; and could some enterprising house send out an agent to study the want, or parties knowing the wants of the South American trade would give attention to this field, a lucrative business might be opened in agricultural implements, especially such as are adaptable to mountainous regions.

As aliens cannot own real estate in Hayti, there is not much inducement for foreigners, capitalists, to engage in agricultural enterprises, and thus far vast quantities of rich farming land remain idle. During the past year the Government have had a few farming implements of various kinds imported into the country through the American house E. Steinbrügge & Co., which were distributed to those whom it was presumed would value and use them; but if such were at all complicated great results cannot be expected, or that they will be very serviceable to people unpracticed in their operation.

Likewise it is said the Government sent for and received better plants in order to improve the cultivation of bananas, taking into consideration the amount of that fruit consumed in the United States and the great revenue derived therefrom by some of the neighboring islands. The move was a good one, but apparently unappreciated. There is no doubt that the need of this country for its certain progress is foreign industry, its muscle, and indefatigable enterprise.

In order to show more particularly the necessity of cultivating their chief export, coffee, and endeavoring to assist it by other exports so as to make up by production for the low prices paid here lately, it is only necessary to quote the prices since July, 1885, per cwt., not losing sight of the price five years ago, which ranged between $14 and $16 per cwt.:

Months.	Price.	Months.	Price.
1885.	*Per cwt.*	1886.	*Per cwt.*
July	$6 70 to $8 00	January	$5 90 to $6 10
August	6 60 to 7 10	February	5 90 to 6 50
September	6 50 to 6 75*	March	6 00 to 7 30
October	5 00 to 5 80	April	6 30 to 7 25
November	5 90 to 6 20	May	6 00 to 6 10
December	5 90 to 6 20	June	6 10 to 6 25

* End of September, $5.50 to $6.

CLIMATIC CHANGES.

The country has been suffering from severe drought for the past seven or eight years. This year, however, has been an exception, even during the so-called dry season there has been rain in abundance. Commencing in December last, 1885, it continued almost incessantly. Small crops of coffee have resulted from the drought, but this year the crop, which averages annually 60,000 to 70,000 pounds, produced about 45,000, as the heavy rains beat off the blossoms and buds, thereby decreasing the berries.

HEALTH AND POPULATION.

For the past year very good health throughout the island has been the general case; in fact, it is doubtful if any of the islands of the Antilles can show so clean a report, being free from epidemics of all kinds, and no appearance of malignant diseases so common during the hot months in the tropics.

By the last census, taken some ten years back, for Hayti entire, there were supposed to be 1,000,000 natives; for Port-au-Prince 30,000 was estimated. Regardless of the number of victims in political domestic disturbances, it is considered that since the past decade there has been an increase in the population. At this city, the capital, and its suburbs, which, I judge, may be looked upon as a criterion for the other cities, the number of births from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886, inclusive, have been 1,987. The deaths for the same period in the city amount to 853.

The population of the Republic arranged according to our consular districts would be about as follows:

Consular districts.	Population.	Consular districts.	Population.
Port-au-Prince (city)	40,000	Aux Cayes	30,000
Cape Haytien	15,000	Jacmel	55,000
Port de Paix	10,000	Jéremié	35,000
Gonaives	21,000	Miragoâne	18,000
St. Marc	20,000	Petit Goâve	25,000

CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY.

A law sanctioning the contract for the building of a railway from the city of Gonaïves to Gros Morne, a distance of about 24 miles, with the eventual termination at Port de Paix, was published in the Moniteur of the date August 19, 1886. This contract has been made with a French firm, who some years back sent engineers exploring into that part of the country, and who evidently found the condition particularly rich and profitable for the scheme, because ever since they have been striving to get the concession, and the only subvention given by the Government consists in the wood found in a parallel of 10 kilometers to the right, and 10 to the left, of the line on the public ground of the state. It is said that the above-named country abounds in forests of the finest quality of mahogany and logwood, and these valuable products, owing to there being no mode of transporting the same to the sea-ports, could not be utilized for exportation. The line is to be entirely finished at the expiration of twenty-eight months; also the rails are to be laid to the wharves, in order to communicate directly with vessels loading.

Such an enterprise embodies results of more or less significance. If successful, it will be the means of causing similar lines to be laid at available points and thus opening up anew the exportation of articles now difficult to obtain. Brazil wood and other valuable woods which have a marked value are now unavailable for want of roads and means of transportation to the seaboard cities.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1886–1887.

The budget for the incoming year, 1886–1887, aggregates $4,143,523.28, distributed to the different departments as follows:

Secretary of state of foreign relations	$96,576 74
Secretary of state of finance, &c	545,302 49
Secretary of state of war and navy	1,126,412 62
Secretary of state of interior and police	976,693 28
Secretary of state of agriculture	260,296 00
Secretary of state of public instruction	750,207 50
Secretary of state of justice	315,986 00
Secretary of state of worship	72,048 75
Total	4,143,523 28

Presuming that the export and import duties will aggregate the same as this year, $5,231,285.08, will leave a balance in the national treasury of $1,087,761.80, to pay off the different amounts of interest on the bonds of the Caisse d'Amortissements and the public debt.

NEW COINS.

On May 19, 1886, a law was passed by the national assembly that there was to be ordered for immediate circulation new silver and bronze coins to the value of $200,000, divided in this manner:

Silver coins of ten centimes	$150,000
Bronze coins of one and two centimes	50,000
	200,000

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

In September, 1880, the national assembly voted a law authorizing the Government by virtue of a contract made with the national bank of Hayti to have coined and put in circulation $2,000,000 in pieces of gold, silver, and bronze. At a later date the gold pieces were substituted by those of silver, divided as follows:

Silver:	
One-dollar pieces to the value of	$460,000
Pieces of 50, 20, and 10 centimes	1,490,000
	1,950,000
Bronze pieces of 1 and 2 centimes	50,000
Total	2,000,000

Before the passage of the above law there had commenced a very rapid importation of Mexican silver and exportation of American silver, which continued until the establishment of the national bank of Hayti, which imported the amount of national currency above named. Immediately a duty of 10 per cent. was levied on all Mexican money imported, which then, like American silver, began to be exported. *

* This law was repealed a few months after its promulgation.

In 1884 the Government issued $1,000,000 of paper money, the redemption of which was guaranteed by a surtax of 33⅓ per cent. on the fixed importations, and there commenced again the importation of American and Mexican silver. All of this paper money was redeemed.

During the year 1885 the Government issued $2,000,000 paper money, redeemable by 30 per cent. of the export duties on coffee; $600,000 in the past year (July 1, 1885–June 30, 1886) has been redeemed and burned in public on the "Place de la Paix." There were huzzas from the mass of bystanders and the interested multitude, for it is an acknowledged fact by all, the poor as well as the rich, that the day has not yet arrived, and is far distant, when Hayti can without risk put in circulation money of no intrinsic value. Indeed, a quantity of the coins have been exported and sold for the silver contained in them.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Considering the numerous political disorders that have so great a tendency to impoverish a country by its coincident internal indebtedness, from destruction of public property and payment of just indemnities to foreigners peacefully residing in the land, the public debt of Hayti is indeed remarkably small, amounting to $13,362,978.88. Below is a statement of such debt, which embraces four distinct heads:

(1) The bonds of the Caisse d'Amortissement (liquidation funds).

(2) The Domingue loan.

(3) Divers, such as paper money, ordonnances for salaries, unpaid interests.

(4) Foreign indemnities.

There exists in bonds of the Caisse d'Amortissement $425,592.72, bearing 18 per cent. interest; $2,012,705.20, about $200,000 at 18 per cent. interest, the remainder at 6 per cent.; $1,121,950.88 at 6 per cent; $1,186,722.08 at 6 per cent.; total, $4,746,971.01. Making about $360,000 yearly interest to be paid.

The Domingue loan, according to the new contract of July, 1885, reducing these obligations of 500 francs each to 300 francs, presents the following table:

	No.	Value.
		Francs.
Obligations at 300 francs	72,353	21,705,900
Shares at 60 francs	70,908	4,254,480
Total		25,960,380

These bonds represent unpaid interest due up to July, 1880.

This loan is extinguishable by yearly payments of interest and liquidating capital, amounting to 1,557,622.80 francs, and will last thirty-seven years—from July, 1885, to July, 1921. The 20 per cent. additional tax on export duties on coffee is applied to the payment of this sum, which is not charged to the budget.

The first year's interest and liquidation is paid; there has been paid likewise a share, accepted by the holders in exchange for those due but unpaid. The payment of annuities is divided as follows:

	Francs.
5 per cent. interest on the obligations	1,085,295
5 per cent. interest on the shares	212,724
	1,298,019

One per cent. of the liquidation on the total amount of the loan is already paid—259,603.80 francs—making a yearly total of 1,557,622.80 francs.

The table of interest and liquidation is so arranged that each year there has to be paid the same sum. The interest diminishes in consequence, but the liquidation of the capital augments in proportion.

According to the agreement the interest is payable half-yearly and the liquidation yearly. For this liquidation a drawing takes place at Paris.

According to the above each obligation, originally of 500 francs, reduced to 300 francs at 5 per cent., produces 7½ francs half-yearly.

Each share originally of 100 francs reduced to 60 francs at 5 per cent. per annum produces 1½ francs half-yearly.

As it will be perceived there is required to meet this yearly, according to the convention, a sum of 1,557,622 francs, or about $300,000.

Since the agreement the selling rates of these obligations have augmented in a very large proportion, and this arrangement scrupulously carried out by the Haytian Government has produced as a result that to-day the confidence is such that the large banking-houses place at the disposition of the Government the sums that it may need to disengage itself of its creditors.

Under the head of "divers" we find as follows: Paper money in circulation $2,000,000, including the $600,000 withdrawn but not reimbursed; ordonnances, unpaid interest about $450,000; total, $2,450,000.

The foreign indemnities are:

Two-third Gonaives indemnities	$218,436 62
Four-sixths Port-au-Prince indemnities, about	480,000 00
Total of indemnities	698,436 62

RECAPITULATION.

Bonds of the liquidating fund	$4,746,971 01
Domingue loan	4,867,571 25
Paper money in circulation	2,000,000 00
Two-third Gonaïves indemnities	218,436 62
Four-sixths Port-au-Prince indemnities	480,000 00
Ordonnances, unpaid interest	450,000 00
Standing credit at the bank	300,000 00
Treasury bonds acceptable in payment of customs duties	300,000 00
Total	13,362,978 88

Therefore, as we have just seen, the debt of Hayti is at highest figures $13,362,978.88.

The revenues of the Republic are, according to the average drawn from the past five years, $6,000,000 per annum.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Provisions.— Lately, owing to the improved quality of American canned provisions, they have been much in demand in this market, the prices being lower than the European goods; the meats, fruits, and vegetables are highly appreciated.

The other principal imports are codfish, mackerel, alewives, pork, beef, lumber, ice, soaps, oils for painting, illuminating, &c., building materials, wheelbarrows, carriages, glassware, crockery, prints, denims, shirting, sheeting, nails, hardware, straw hats.

American shoes.—The shoe trade is gradually growing stronger, especially children's shoes, kip, and pebble goat. The finer grades of these goods for ladies and gentlemen are not yet able to compete with

the French manufactures. One great fault is the low instep of American shoes.

American cotton goods.—During the past two or three years the trade in American cotton goods, especially prints, has augmented considerably and beginning to take a firmer foothold in this market, monopolized in the years back by English goods. This has been brought about in a measure by the untiring efforts of the enterprising head of an American house doing business here, who has studied the market and had goods prepared especially for it. The increasing demand and preference shown bids well for this branch of our manufactures in the near future. It depends upon those interested to improve this outlet for a portion of the immense quantity manufactured in the United States and thus become an important item of our exports to Hayti.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The exports from Hayti to the United States consist of logwood, coffee, cocoa, honey, goat-skins, hides, mahogany, beeswax, cotton-seed, orange peel, old metal, turtle shell, fustic, lignum-vitæ, rags, pickled limes, and sugar.

GROWTH OF SUGAR-CANE.

Sugar-cane grows luxuriously in the plains, but very little is manufactured into sugar; the sirup made is used generally in lieu of sugar, but the greater part is distilled into rum (tafia), valued at 30 to 40 cents per gallon, used for consumption among the natives. Sugar-cane pays on an average more than coffee at the low-prices which it has brought for the past few years, and many seem disposed to abandon the cultivation of coffee for sugar-cane. In Santo Domingo the chief export has been sugar, and it seems strange that the manufacture was not undertaken on a larger scale on this side of the island.

MODE OF TRAVEL.

Up to a few years ago travel was exclusively on horseback, but now a great many light vehicles are imported and extensively used; carriages are run on the cab system for public hire. Buggies are becoming very popular with business and professional men; in fact the higher class of people are beginning to keep private carriages. The major quantity of all conveyances are imported from the United States, but there is a preference for English harness. I have communicated to several American houses to send their catalogues, judging our harness as durable and cheaper than the English, and have succeeded in interesting several large dealers here who are trying to work up such trade, also that of saddlery. English saddles have always been the only article used. The roads are very bad and filled with stones, but dog-carts, phætons, even landaus are making their appearance, and there should be no question of these importations coming from anywhere but the United States.

A truth that seems to be lost sight of in preparing catalogues is that the language of this country is the French; and although Hayti, Guadaloupe, and Martinique are the only islands where French is spoken universally, still there is no doubt it would pay to cater somewhat to this trade.

JOHN E. W. THOMPSON,
Consul-General.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port-au-Prince, January 17, 1887.

Customs duties collected on declared imports in the eleven open ports of the Republic of Hayti for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

Financial arrondissements.	Importations.	Tonnage, sailing vessels.	Tonnage, steamers.	Weighing.	Wharfage.	Sanitary visits.	Anchorage.	Fines.
Port-au-Prince	$627,303 23	$15,784 97	$5,551 23	$4,345 76	$23,324 65	$1,172 00	$25 00	.....
Cape Haytien	316,504 52	58,447 65	3,382 98	2,101 03	13,392 16	1,713 58	50 00	.....
Cayes	140,488 61	10,223 02	1,066 48	941 50	5,683 86	354 50	.....	.....
Jacmel	138,005 67	4,478 83	1,326 54	700 40	5,457 10	322 50	25 00	$214 64
Gonaives	88,890 09	7,124 91	902 46	673 53	4,397 58	347 50	.....	200 00
Jérémie	96,769 61	1,074 97	912 98	668 66	4,493 95	53 00	.....	200 00
St. Marc	67,617 58	21,419 01	238 59	349 36	2,640 04	414 50	.....	.....
Petit Goâve	28,826 31	1,198 43	390 98	224 48	1,559 99	28 00	.....	.....
Port de Paix	41,798 05	9,818 60	498 69	308 68	1,373 72	351 00	.....	.....
Aquin	12,044 38	6,723 63	195 84	115 54	.....	126 00	.....	273 80
Miragoâne	6,885 06	3,380 64	.....	62 54	400 21	76 00	.....	.....
Total	832,634 66	26,874 66	14,466 77	10,491 48	30,023 35	4,958 58	100 00	888 44

Financial arrondissements.	Total of fixed duties, excepting tonnage of steamers.	50 per cent.	33⅓ per cent.	Consular visés.	Total.	Value of importations.
Port-au-Prince	$674,930 61	$337,474 28	$224,988 81	$21,322 54	$1,264,292 38	$2,098,780 96
Cape Haytien	291,278 86	193,641 70	129,093 63	10,140 41	723,587 58	965,419 18
Cayes	158,716 49	79,361 02	52,906 93	5,023 49	297,074 88	503,350 00
Jacmel	148,989 59	74,797 03	49,611 79	4,820 52	279,466 18	481,956 24
Gonaives	101,434 61	50,717 91	33,841 80	2,920 33	190,212 11	291,829 29
Jérémie	103,060 19	51,530 07	34,488 98	3,182 46	193,174 68	318,248 51
St. Marc	92,422 49	46,220 59	30,813 18	2,496 66	172,209 51	255,676 53
Petit Goâve	26,837 31	15,918 43	10,612 22	1,010 65	57,769 59	99,783 88
Port de Paix	51,731 55	26,370 91	17,580 66	1,[illegible]22 81	98,329 12	122,785 95
Aquin	19,059 54	9,530 74	6,353 93	478 94	35,842 98	48,391 11
Miragoâne	10,834 55	5,417 53	3,611 83	263 83	20,127 72	26,114 06
Total	1,679,295 79	890,979 71	503,903 76	52,888 64	3,332,086 23	5,212,335 74

Duties collected on declared exports from the eleven open ports of the Republic of Hayti for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

Financial arrondissements.	Exportations.	Pilotage, entrance.	Pilotage, clearance.	Changing port dues.	Fountain dues.	Signaling dues.
Port-au-Prince	$225,879 48	$365 00	$209 00	$1,880 00	$510 50	.....
Cape Haytien	345,044 96	774 00	485 00	3,665 00	.....	$115 00
Cayes	131,745 72	.....	664 00	265 00	.....	.....
Jacmel	200,358 75	97 00	58 00	110 00	125 00	.....
Gonaives	158,993 20	95 50	142 00	65 00	.....	.....
Jérémie	96,445 62	18 50	18 00	130 00	.....	.....
St. Marc	90,379 46	269 00	243 50	60 00	.....	.....
Petit Goâve	129,237 76	19 00	32 00	130 00	.....	.....
Port de Paix	55,031 09	73 50	131 00	.....	.....	.....
Aquin	35,725 73	160 00	160 00	40 00	.....	.....
Miragoâne	25,798 65	103 00	73 50	.....	218 50	.....
Total	1,494,640 46	1,974 50	2,216 00	6,345 00	854 00	115 00

Duties collected on declared exports, &c.—Continued.

Financial arrondissements.	Total of fixed duties.	20 per cent.	10 per cent., October, 1884.	Statistics on cotton, 1 per cent.	Total of duties.	Value of exportations.
Port-au-Prince	$229, 210 11	$45, 666 89	$20, 298 70	$358 83	$296, 711 32	$1, 776, 334 42
Cape Haytien	350, 086 48	70, 017 31	33, 513 39	2 52	455, 112 64	1, 472, 653 45
Cayes	132, 679 52	26, 523 36	10, 134 87	4 80	172, 464 60	491, 546 95
Jacmel	201, 079 27	38, 378 63	15, 151 02	150 02	261, 557 84	865, 356 63
Gonaïves	15, 978 95	31, 859 22	14, 523 48	393 81	207, 578 28	939, 923 31
Jérémie	96, 622 12	19, 329 48	8, 475 64	.....	125, 595 80	429, 908 81
St. Marc	91, 786 23	18, 190 60	9, 915 58	824 27	109, 072 24	473, 642 30
Petit Goâve	129, 456 69	25, 889 85	14, 404 96	17 93	117, 301 69	511, 101 00
Port de Paix	55, 235 59	11, 047 13	5, 292 29	.....	71, 806 41	287, 806 91
Aquin	36, 085 23	7, 217 15	3, 858 81	.....	46, 911 47	144, 486 24
Miragoâne	26, 213 77	5, 248 41	2, 276 44	1 02	34, 086 36	230, 343 18
Total	1, 364, 833 96	299, 378 08	137, 936 12	1, 753 80	1, 899, 198 85	7, 623, 102 20

Detailed list of exports from the eleven open ports of the Republic of Hayti from July 1, 1885, *to June* 30, 1886.

Financial arrondissements.	Coffee.	Logwood.	Cocoa.	Hides.	Cotton.	Mahogany.	Lignum-vitæ.	Honey.
	Pounds.	*M.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Feet.*	*Pounds.*	*Gallons.*
Port-au-Prince	11, 789, 043	15, 410, 700	123, 866	144, 850	358, 711	109, 628	178, 250	11, 569
Cape Haytien	10, 351, 555	95, 961, 077	649, 472	178, 030	.....	13, 140	.....	3, 919
Cayes	6, 304, 327	17, 177, 000	.....	17, 919	6, 389	2, 857	.....	2, 457
Jacmel	11, 349, 771	7, 437, 000	9, 814	11, 349	150, 031	3, 800	.....	37
Gonaïves	7, 343, 208	23, 652, 450	27, 820	31, 473	492, 764	.....	32, 750	.....
Jérémie	2, 396, 503	7, 364, 000	2, 859, 282	25, 267	.....	.....	.....	360
St. Marc	990, 583	49, 159, 150	.....	4, 017	734, 244	.....	.....	.....
Petit Goâve	7, 716, 138	1, 538, 000	.....	278	15, 154	.....	.....	.....
Port de Paix	412, 095	31, 916, 000	8, 974½	7, 033	.....	.....	.....	351
Aquin	103, 654	22, 353, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	90, 183	.....
Miragoâne	397, 693	12, 782, 000	.....	.....	1, 613	.....	179, 000	.....
Total	59, 144, 570	284, 750, 370	3, 679, 288½	420, 216	1, 758, 906	129, 425	480, 183	18, 704

Financial arrondissements.	Wax.	Gum guaiac.	Fustic.	Old copper.	Old rags.	Turtle shell.	Manioc starch.	Orange peels.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Port-au-Prince	2, 389	14, 009	316, 700	5, 881	56, 550	525	.....	.....
Cape Haytien	.....	.....	16, 100	2, 719	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayes	.....	.....	.....	4, 776	.....	.....	5	.....
Jacmel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	483, 707
Gonaïves	.....	.....	55, 700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jérémie	600	.....	.....	2, 038	.....	231	.....	.....
St. Marc	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	38	.....	.....
Petit Goâve	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port de Paix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aquin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miragoâne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2, 989	14, 009	388, 500	15, 913	56, 550	804	5	483, 707

Financial arrondissements.	Cigars.	Cotton seed.	Hemp.	Tamarinds.	Cigarettes.	Flax.	Pickled limes.	Raw sugar.
	M.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Kegs.*	*Packages.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Port-au-Prince	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	375, 465
Cape Haytien	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayes	.....	36	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Jacmel	17, 000	27, 000	1, 265	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Gonaïves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jérémie	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Marc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petit Goâve	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port de Paix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aquin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miragoâne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	17, 000	27, 044	1, 265	31	27	50	70	375, 465

Imports and exports between Port-au-Prince, Hayti, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.		Amount.	Value.
IMPORTS.			
Dry goods, drugs and medicines, furniture, groceries, hats, ironware, ice, lumber and building materials, oils, provisions, soaps, &c		.....	$399,929 61
EXPORTS.			
Beeswax	pounds	1,208	346 73
Brass (old)	do	2,282	225 43
Cocoa	do	12,141	1,842 52
Coffee	do	1,460,945	158,161 27
Cotton	do	31,777	3,651 23
Fustic	do	267,200	2,252 09
Goat-skins	do	67,306	22,911 48
Gum guaiäc	do	24,819	2,646 88
Hides	do	68,237	9,781 20
Honey	gallons	11,270	5,558 98
Lignum-vitæ	pounds	67,400	598 54
Limes (pickled)	barrels	70	72 87
Logwood	pounds	13,988,200	139,944 04
Mahogany	feet	6,650	728 35
Rags	pounds	56,550	1,001 89
Sugar (raw)	do	86,093	2,940 08
Total		.....	352,663 68
Total, 1885		.....	307,401 03
Increase		.....	45,262 65

Navigation at the port of Port-au-Prince for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	10	8,412	45	9,574	10	8,412	45	9,574
British	91	119,272	33	7,435	91	119,272	33	7,435
French	52	47,973	.....	.....	52	47,973	.....	.....
German	33	38,200	.....	.....	33	38,200	.....	.....
Spanish	36	36,107	.....	.....	36	36,107	.....	.....
Norwegian	.....	.....	49	21,668	.....	.....	47	21,668
Swedish	.....	.....	24	9,039	.....	.....	22	8,505
Belgian	.....	.....	2	2,986	.....	.....	2	2,986
Total	222	249,964	153	50,703	222	249,964	149	50,168

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1885.	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mar. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	
Beeswax			$37 72	$309 01	$346 73
Brass (old)	$225 43				225 43
Cocoa	183 92	$1,658 60			1,842 52
Coffee	5,362 06	17,884 95	109,334 49	25,579 77	158,161 27
Cotton				3,651 23	3,651 23
Fustic	255 35	750 81	572 80	673 13	2,252 09
Goat-skins	6,287 71	7,003 28	1,014 16	8,606 33	22,911 48
Gum guaiac	796 71	689 40	489 90	670 87	2,646 88
Hides	2,576 76	2,881 12	403 76	3,919 56	9,781 20
Honey	1,623 34	643 96		3,291 68	5,558 98
Lignum-vitæ	143 07	220 57		234 90	598 54
Limes (pickled)	37 87	35 00			72 87
Logwood	45,756 00	37,991 77	32,637 35	23,558 89	139,944 04
Mahogany			728 35		728 35
Rags			1,001 89		1,001 89
Starch (manioc)					
Sugar (raw)	558 42		823 48	1,558 28	2,940 18
Total	63,806 67	69,759 46	147,043 90	72,053 65	352,663 68
Total for preceding year	67,019 97	116,541 19	48,190 07	76,650 40	307,401 63
Decrease	4,213 30	46,781 73		3,596 75	
Increase			98,853 83		45,262 05

AUX CAYES.

Report of Consular Agent Dutton.

Imports at Aux Cayes for the year ended June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Value.	Countries whence imported.
Dry goods	$25,000	United States.
Provisions	263,875	
Sundries	107,726	
Dry goods	72,500	Great Britain.
Provisions	10,500	
Sundries	6,200	
Dry goods	36,250	France.
Provisions	25,220	
Bricks	5,400	
Sundries	14,640	
Dry goods	15,000	Germany.
Provisions	26,500	
Sundries	5,600	
Dry goods	7,600	Kingston, St. Thomas, Curaçoa, &c.
Provisions	2,720	
Sundries	5,460	
Total	*$630,191	

* Amount of duties, $258,450.

Exports from Aux Cayes, Hayti, to the United States of North America for the year ended June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Coffee (20,015 bags) ....pounds..	2,629,205	$220,627 02
Logwood ....tons..	6,973	116,086 98
Dry hides and goat-skins ....pounds..	11,834	2,244 33
Old metal ....do....	3,332	310 00
Honey ....gallons..	360	172 00
Specie (Mexican and Haytian dollars)		23,902 00
Total		363,342 33

Imports and exports between Aux Cayes, Hayti, and the United States for the year ended June 30, 1886.

Articles.		Imports.		Exports.	
		Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Flour	barrels	10,250	$49,625		
Pork	do	7,060	78,500		
Codfish	pounds	950,000	35,750		
Salt fish (mackerel and herring)	barrels	4,300	20,000		
Smoked herrings	boxes	10,500	2,000		
Soap	do	30,500	19,500		
Hams, lard, butter, cheese			26,500		
Tobacco	pounds	135,500	16,250		
Rice	do	150,000	3,550		
Groceries, paints, &c			9,000		
Lumber:					
White pine	feet	1,288,317	21,758		
Pitch pine	do	1,876,837	30,720		
Shingles		1,500,000	10,713		
Bricks		571,000	20,185		
Dry goods			25,000		
Beans, vegetables, &c			3,200		
Burning oil	gallons	30,500	6,250		
Furniture			2,600		
Medical drugs, &c			8,500		
Specie (American)			2,500		
Hardware			4,500		
Coffee	pounds			2,629,205	$220,027 02
Logwood	tons			6,973	116,086 98
Dried hides and goat-skins	pounds			11,834	2,244 33
Honey	gallons			360	172 00
Old metal	pounds			3,332	310 00
Specie (Mexican and Haytian dollars)					23,902 00
Total			396,601		363,342 33

Navigation at the port of Aux Cayes (Hayti) for year ended June 30, 1886.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
United States	United States	8	7,404	24	4,891	8	7,404	25	5,286
British	do	23	43,173	1	239	23	43,173	3	594
	Europe	5	4,874			5	4,874	1	341
	West India Islands			3	696				
Spanish	United States	1	1,800			1	1,800		
	West India Islands			1	227				
	Europe							1	227
German	do	15	16,748	1	283	15	16,748	2	507
	West India Islands			1	224				
Swedish and Norwegian.	Europe							4	1,242
	West India Islands			6	1,928				
French	Europe			2	758			4	1,348
	West India Islands			2	590				
Russian	Europe							1	393
Danish	St. Thomas			1	100			1	100

In port July 1, 1886, two Swedish and Norwegian sailing vessels, 686 tons.

JAMES DUTTON,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Aux Cayes, July 1, 1886.

GONAÏVES.

Imports at Gonaïves for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Provisions, dry goods, manufactured goods, furniture, lumber, chemicals, and spices.	$215, 924 32	$128, 927 80	United States.
Dry goods, spices, manufactured goods, chemicals, provisions, and wines.	88, 079 94	52, 585 43	Europe.
Provisions, spices, chemicals, spirits, and wines	9, 678 43	7, 175 91	Havre, France.
Total	313, 682 69	188, 689 14	

Exports from Gonaïves for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Logwood	pounds	24, 618, 500	$210, 094 90	United States.
Coffee	do	20, 822	1, 616 24	
Hides	do	9, 292	2, 684 44	
Cotton	do	4, 098	397 44	
Cocoa	do	6, 896	570 88	
Fustic	do	54, 200	395 24	
Lignum-vitæ	do	35, 750	234 16	
Mexican silver		.....	300 00	
Limes	boxes	96	76 80	
Coffee	pounds	11, 742, 208	939, 576 64	Europe.
Hides	do	25, 923	2, 073 84	
Cotton	do	301, 613	24, 928 91	
Cocoa	do	24, 919	2, 092 72	
Logwood	do	1, 042, 550	10, 175 90	Havre (France.)
Coffee	do	78, 421	7, 435 00	
Cotton	do	7, 345	650 13	
Mahogany	feet	362	2 54	
Total		.....	1, 203, 305 78	

Navigation at the port of Gonaïves for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
German	Europe	25	34, 031. 00	....	.....	25	34, 031. 00	....	.....
American	United States	6	5, 768. 00	34	8, 249. 23	6	5, 768. 00	34	8, 249. 23
British	do	5	9, 754. 00	13	3, 470. 92	5	9, 754. 00	13	3, 470. 92
French	Europe	6	6, 937. 84	2	569. 36	6	6, 937. 84	2	569. 36
Spanish	United States	2	1, 720. 00	....	.....	2	1, 720 00	...	.....
Total		44	58, 210. 84	49	12, 289. 51	44	58, 210. 84	49	12, 289. 51

Imports and exports between Gonaives, Hayti, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Provisions, manufactured goods, dry goods, lumber, furniture, chemicals, and spices		$215,924 32		
Logwood ... pounds			24,618,500	$210,094 90
Coffee ... do			20,822	1,616 24
Hides ... do			9,292	2,684 44
Cotton ... do			4,098	397 44
Cocoa ... do			6,896	570 88
Fustic ... do			54,200	395 24
Lignum-vitæ ... do			35,750	234 16
Mexican silver				300 00
Limes ... boxes			96	76 80
Total		215,924 32		216,370 10

ETHÉART DUPUY,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Gonaïves, February 24, 1887.

JACMEL.

Report of Consular Agent Vital.

COMMERCE.

As will be seen from the statistical figures herewith compiled from the official customs returns, the general movement has not been brilliant, and shows a considerable falling off both in exports and imports.

Importations of dry goods and provisions from all parts thus show a total value of $448,610.68, paying $142,669.37 duty, as against $590,291.52, paying $180,178.43 duty, during the previous twelve months.

The total value of the exports, comprising all the different articles of products of the soil, &c., reached $1,113,550.67 as against $1,146,489.62 in 1885.

Special attention should be called to the fact that the principal article of export, as regards this port, has been coffee, the price of which on the different markets of the world has been considerably lower than at any previous time. The producing supply has further only reached 11,349,671 pounds as against 14,495,555 pounds during 1885.

All this sufficiently explains the falling off in figures and the general stagnation of business at this port.

NAVIGATION.

The total number of vessels of all nations entered and cleared is shown by annexed table to have been 160, of which 142 were steamers of a total tonnage of 245,505.23 tons register; 14 vessels were under the American flag, of which 7 were steamers and 7 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 7,110.14 register tons.

DIRECT TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The return of import trade direct with the United States was, goods manufactured, 107,106.34; provisions and stores, $171,489.39; but it should be noted that in the amount put down for dry goods and manufactures is comprised that of goods of European origin merely shipped via New York in transit.

Exports to the United States show a total of $566,575.96, but here also, as in the case with imports, it must be said that they have chiefly consisted in produce sent via New York in transit to markets in France, Germany, England, &c. The total quantity of coffee exported via New York has reached 5,032,728 pounds.

J. VITAL,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Jacmel, June 30, 1886.

Imports at Jacmel for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Dry and manufactured goods	$168,475 27	England and its colonies.
Do	107,106 34	United States.
	275,581 61	
Provisions and groceries	1,539 68	England and its colonies.
Do	171,489 39	United States.
	173,029 07	
Total of imports	448,610 68	

Total amount of duties, $142,669.37.

Exports from Jacmel for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Coffee ... pounds	6,316,943	$1,113,550 62	France.
Do ... do	5,032,728		United States.
	11,349,671		
Cotton ... do	150,031		France.
Orange peel ... do	338,720		Do.
Do ... do	145,037		United States.
	443,757		
Cotton seeds ... do	43,200		France.
Do ... do	57,200		United States.
	100,400		
Logwood ... do	1,767,000		France.
Do ... do	5,670,000		United States.
	7,437,000		
Lignum-vitæ ... do	110,000		France.
Hides ... do	7,206		United States.
Goatskins ... do	4,151		Do.
Wax ... do	273		France.
Mahogany ... feet	6,829		Do.
Istle (pite) ... pounds	1,265		United States.

Imports and exports between Jacmel (Hayti) and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.		Amount.	Value.
IMPORTS.			
Dry and manufactured goods			$107,106 34
Provisions and groceries			171,489 39
			278,595 73
EXPORTS.			
Coffee	pounds	5,032,728	566,575 96
Logwood	do	5,670,000	
Orange peel	do	145,037	
Cotton seeds	do	57,200	
Hides	do	7,206	
Goatskins	do	4,151	
Istle (pite)	do	1,265	

Navigation at the port of Jacmel for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Flags.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
English	89	183,200	7	1,346.49	89	183,200	7	1 346.49
French	30	32,400	1	342.26	30	32,400	1	342.26
German	11	14,100			11	14,100		
American	7	5,460	7	1,650.12	7	5,460	7	1,650.12
Spanish	3	3,200			3	3,200		
Belgian	2	2,840			2	2,840		
Italian			2	360.46			2	369.46
Norwegian			1	596.90			1	596.90

CAPE HAYTIEN.

Report of Consul Goutier.

NAVIGATION.

Eighty-two steamers and 132 sailing vessels, a total of 214 sails, entered this port during the year, viz: French, 55; American, 45; Swedish and Norwegian, 35; German, 33; British, 31; Italian, 6; Russian, 4; Danish, 3; and Austrian, 2.

Of the 45 American vessels there were 25 steamers, 29,439.75 tons, and 20 sailing vessels, 4,505.58 tons; aggregate American tonnage, 33,945.33.

IMPORTS.

The importations amounted to $1,097,817.39 and the exportations to $1,404,458.84. Of these amounts $520,909.27, or 47.46 per cent., were imported from the United States, while $300,389.56, or 21.39 per cent. of the exportations, were shipped to the United States.

There has been a slight increase in these importations over the previous year; this may be on account of the unprecedented drought, where gardens had to be abandoned, and the people in this section of the country were entirely dependent on the United States for all their alimentary supplies; even corn-meal and 172 barrels of beans were among the imports.

EXPORTS.

The exports to the United States, compared with the previous year, show a decrease of 57.67 per cent.; but this is of no moment, as the merchants find, generally speaking, more advantage in shipping their produce to Europe, and pay their American correspondents the balance due them with drafts on London, Paris, Antwerp, and Hamburg.

TRADE.

There has been considerable depression in business circles, and the abnormal state of affairs mentioned in my last annual report still continues, while the new disposition of the Government to have all the export duties paid in "American gold," from and after October 1, proximo, is not calculated to further the commercial interests of Hayti.

STANISLAS GOUTIER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cape Haytien, September 15, 1886.

Imports at Cape Haytien for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Dry goods and liquors	$1,062 53	England.
Do	26,495 10	France.
Do	549,350 49	England, France, and Germany.
Provisions, lumber, dry goods, and other manufactured articles	520,909 27	United States.
Total	1,097,817 39	

Exports from Cape Haytien for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Cocoa (4,984 bags) pounds	599,171	$41,041 97	France, England, Germany, and United States.
Coffee (68,328 bags) do	9,502,221	714,177 68	Do.
Cotton do	2,520	31 50	England.
Hides do	182,160	15,394 00	France, Germany, and United States.
Honey gallons	3,655	1,462 00	United States.
Leather pounds	775	122 26	Do.
Logwood do	103,946,760	620,650 56	France, England, Germany, and United States.
Mahogany feet	13,133	1,626 60	France and Germany.
Salted peppers barrels	185	1,275 52	United States.
Goat-skins pounds	20,745	8,372 50	Do.
Brown sugar do	4,284	274 25	Do.
Total		1,404,458 84	

Imports between Cape Haytien and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.		Quantity.
Alewives	barrels	3,388
	half barrels	277
Apples	do	124
Axes	dozen	104
Anchors		11
Biscuits	pounds	36,756
Butter	do	85,140
Beer in half bottles	dozen	1,858
Boards	feet	491,002
Beans	barrels	172
Salt beef	barrels	24
	half barrels	33
	quarter barrels	41
Basins	dozen	150
Beets	barrels	11
Blacking	gross	92
Cement	barrels	10
Cheese	pounds	11,934
Carriages		5
Corn meal	barrels	27
Codfish	pounds	1,556,070
Tallow candles	do	15,026
Chairs	dozen	84
Rocking-chairs	do	11½
Cotton goods	yards	328,027
Cabbage (heads)		250
Denims	yards	227,100
Drugs and medicines	cases	125
Blue drilling	yards	431,994
Colored drilling for pantaloons	do	13,845
Duck	do	50,069
Garden engines		2
Flour	barrels	12,301
	half barrels	2,745
	quarter barrels	3,147
Furniture	sets	49
Drinking glasses	dozen	1,847
Head-band kerchiefs	do	150
Smoked herring	boxes	51,555
Hams	pounds	29,767
Hats	dozen	41
Hay	bales	62
Ice	tons	443
Iron in bars	pounds	11,400
Iron safes		2
Iron railings		12
Iron axle-trees		4
Field knives	dozen	34
Lard	pounds	194,860
Lamps	dozen	50
Lamp chimneys	dozen	385
Sewing-machines	do	8½
Matches	gross	935
Mackerel	barrels	2,566
	half barrels	172
Preserved meats	cases	31
Nails	kegs	346
Oats	barrels	121
Kerosene oil (refined)	gallons	31,730
Olive oil	boxes	474
Linseed oil	gallons	690
Onions	barrels	148
Prints for dresses	yards	225,827
Oars	dozen	12
Organ		1
Oakum	bales	40
Pork	barrels	7,252
	half barrels	90
	quarter barrels	15
Pitch	do	4
Black pepper	pounds	7,472
Pails	dozen	365
Paint	kegs	520
Potatoes	barrels	192
Empty pipes		4
Rice	pounds	70,327
Raisins	quarter boxes	354
Ropes	coils	17
Scantlings	feet	152,306
Shingles		380,000
Shoes	dozen	426
Soap	boxes	80,085
White sugar	pounds	160,848
Large scales		2
Tobacco	pounds	12,790
Trunks	nests	86
Tubs	do	68
Spirits of turpentine	gallons	290
Tar	barrels	22
Tin	cases	30
Tongues	barrels	6
	half barrels	13
	quarter barrels	10
Toys	cases	20
Vermicelli	baskets	388
Venetian-blind doors	pairs	25
Wheels	do	42
Wheelbarrows		7
Florida water	dozen	173
Zinc, in sheets	pounds	4,447

Total value of importations, $520,9097.27.

Exports between Cape Haytien and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.		Amount.	Value.
Cocoa (904 bags)	pounds	111,982	$13,447 84
Coffee (6,572 bags)	do	945,891	104,047 91
Hides		149,190	13,427 10
Honey	gallons	3,655	1,327 50
Logwood	pounds	14,559,400	158,094 68
Leather	do	775	122 26
Salted peppers	barrels	185	1,275 52
Goat-skins	pounds	20,725	8,372 50
Brown sugar	do	4,284	274 25
Total			300,389 56

Navigation at the port of Cape Haytien during the year ending June 30, 1886.

ENTERED.

Flags.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French	St. Thomas			8	
	France and possessions			21	
	France and England	22			
	Demerara			4	
German	Havre			3	
	Germany, France, and England	28			
	Amsterdam			2	
Swedish and Norwegian	West India Islands			12	
	Demerara			14	
	Rio de Janeiro			5	
	Colon			2	
	Buenos Ayres			2	
British	United States	3		4	
	West India Islands			16	
	Demerara			4	
	France and England	4			
Italian	Demerara			2	
	Barbadoes			2	
	Rouen			2	
Russian	Aspinwall			1	
	Lisbon			2	
	Antwerp			1	
Austrian	Demerara			2	
Danish	St. Thomas			2	
	Demerara			1	
United States	Cayenne			1	185.51
	United States	25	29,439.75	5	1,006.66
	West India Islands			13	3,054.26
	Demerara			1	259.15
	Total	82	29,439.75	132	4,505.58

CLEARED.

Flags.	To—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French	Havre			22	
	Marseilles			2	
	France and England	22			
	Falmouth, for orders			5	
	Muhlgraben			3	
German	Muhlgraben			3	
	Germany, France, and England	28			
	Rotterdam			2	
Swedish and Norwegian	Havre			10	
	Hamburg			5	
	Falmouth, for orders			8	
	Rotterdam			7	
	Riga			5	
British	Havre			5	
	Falmouth, for orders			3	
	United States	3		14	
	England and France	4			
	Antwerp			1	
	Rotterdam			1	
Italian	Havre			4	
	Riga			2	
Russian	Riga			1	
	Falmouth, for orders			1	
	Muhlgraben			2	
Austrian	Havre			2	
	Hamburg			1	
Danish	Havre			1	
	Riga			1	
United States	Sagua la Grande			1	225.23
	United States	24	28,663.38	19	4,280.35
	Total	81	28,663.38	121	4,505.58

PORT DE PAIX.

From A. Schumacher, acting consular agent.

Imports at Port de Paix for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Provisions, dry goods, lumber	$125, 891 95	$98, 329 12	United States.
Dry goods	42, 000 00		Great Britain.
Hardware, dry goods, liquors	17, 680 00		Germany.
Fancy goods, liquors, &c	23, 000 00		France.
Total	207, 861 95	98, 329 12	

Exports at Port de Paix for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Logwood	pounds	32, 019, 000	$328, 706 75	United States.
	tons	16, 000		
Coffee	bags	3, 015	39, 702 14	New York, in transit for Europe.
	pounds	412, 794		
Cocoa	bags	112	1, 717 21	Do.
	pounds	6, 841		
Goat-skins	do	3, 644	1, 129 85	New York.
Hides	do	4, 225	598 21	Do.
Honey	barrels	9	212 00	Do.
	gallons	351		
Total			372, 066 16	

Imports and exports between Port de Paix, Hayti, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Dry goods, provisions, and lumber	$125, 891 95	
Logwood, coffee, cocoa, hides, and honey		$372, 066 16
Total	125, 891 95	372, 066 16

Navigation at the port of Port de Paix for the year ending June 30, 1886.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	9	6, 890	33	8, 502	9	6, 890	33	8, 502
British	16	20, 480	10	2, 654	16	20, 480	10	2, 654
Spanish	2	2, 640	....	.....	2	2, 640	...	.....
Total	27	30, 010	43	11, 156	27	30, 010	43	11, 156

A. SCHUMACHER,
Acting Consular Agent.

SAN DOMINGO.

PUERTO PLATA.

Report of Consul Simpson.

TRADE.

Owing to a revolution which lasted nearly two months, and the effects of which were felt for nearly two more, and to the low price of sugar in the United States, the export trade of this port shows a considerable falling off from that of the preceding year. That to the United States shows a decline in value in nearly every article, but principally in sugar, which, from $171,150.53 in 1885, fell to $72,153.62 in 1886.

The duties received from exports increased considerably, mainly owing to the fact that the duty on tobacco, which had been abolished during the first three quarters of 1885, was again imposed during the last quarter, and collected during the entire year past.

Imports increased $53,904.19, of which increase the United States furnished $53,035.70, or nearly the whole.

With continued peace, which seems assured for the present year, it is believed that trade will show a large increase over that of the past, except in sugar, which, at the present low prices prevailing in the markets of the world, offers but little inducement to the producer.

Years.	Total value.		Total duties.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1885	$653,187 43	$943,727 73	$406,226 78	$14,314 61
1886	717,091 62	707,505 80	467,110 02	104,633 19
Increase	53,904 19		60,883 24	90,318 58
Decrease		236,221 93		

NAVIGATION.

By referring to the table of navigation, a considerable decline will be noted in the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared during the past year, due to decreased business caused by the revolution before referred to.

From the United States, with the same number of steamers entering and clearing, there was a decrease in tonnage amounting to 3,065.79, and in sailing vessels an increase of one, and addition to tonnage of 373.86.

THOS. SIMPSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Puerto Plata, January 26, 1887.

Exports from Puerto Plata for the year ending December 31, 1887.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Cocoa ..... pounds..	184, 660	$18, 466 60	Germany.
Coffee ..... do....	110, 069	11, 006 90	Do.
Divi-divi ..... tons..	74	740 00	Cuba.
Dye-woods ..... do ...	137	1, 375 00	United States.
Goat-skins ..... dozens..	3, 562	9, 831 12	Do.
Hides ..... number..	15, 617	31, 231 00	Do.
Honey ..... galls..	1, 400	52 50	Do.
Lancewood poles ..... number..	1, 883	1, 883 00	England.
Lignum-vitæ ..... tons..	122	1, 220 00	United States.
Mahogany ..... feet..	355, 295	28, 421 20	England.
Mahogany crotches ..... do....	89, 181	8, 918 10	Do.
Miscellaneous	.....	399 00	
Molasses ..... galls..	5, 390	1, 078 00	United States.
Satinwood ..... feet..	4, 000	320 00	England.
Sugar ..... pounds..	2, 134, 446	64, 033 38	United States.
Tobacco ..... do....	10, 172, 052	508, 602 60	Germany.
Wax ..... do....	99, 622	19, 924 40	Spain and Germany.
		707, 505 80	
Duties and charges	.....	104, 633 19	
Total	.....	812, 138 99	

Imports at Puerto Plata for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Description.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Merchandise and provisions	$57, 092 92	$36, 016 80	St. Thomas.
Do	16, 307 17	8, 495 44	West Indies.
Do	337, 071 08	199, 323 66	United States.
Do	304, 939 75	220, 085 72	Europe.
Salt	1, 680 70	3, 188 40	Turk's Islands.
Total	717, 091 62	467, 110 02	

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Puerto Plata to the United States during the four quarters of year ended December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Divi-divi	.....	.....	$312 64	.....	$312 64
Dye-woods	$450 00	$215 00	933 50	.....	1, 698 50
Hides	9, 047 25	7, 959 00	4, 610 25	$13, 216 80	34, 833 30
Honey	.....	.....	70 00	255 15	325 15
Goat-skins	5, 226 32	4, 481 76	2, 362 60	5, 112 15	17, 182 83
Molasses	1, 050 00	.....	.....	.....	1, 050 00
Sugar	9, 091 80	30, 816 40	20, 344 97	11, 900 45	72, 153 62
Sundries	29 00	175 00	440 00	72 00	716 00
Total	24, 894 37	43, 747 16	29, 073 96	30, 456 55	128, 272 04
Total for preceding year	28, 428 74	95, 037 28	115, 066 11	33, 766 19	272, 298 32
Decrease	3, 534 37	51, 290 12	85, 992 15	3, 209 64	144, 026 28

Navigation at the port of Puerto Plata for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Flag.	From to—	Entered and cleared.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	United States	18	19, 958. 36	7	1, 530. 29	25	21, 488. 65
Danish	St. Thomas	...	.....	12	846. 00	12	846. 00
Dominion	Turk's Islands	...	.....	7	234. 30	7	234. 30
English	United States and Turk's Islands	5	1, 710. 00	29	798. 01	34	2, 508. 11
French	France	4	7, 185. 06	1	249. 20	5	7, 434. 26
German	St. Thomas and Europe	18	15, 856. 74	3	487. 51	21	16, 344. 25
Norwegian	St. Thomas	...	.....	3	498. 95	3	498. 95
Spanish	Porto Rico, Cuba, and England	29	24, 260. 94	1	18. 00	30	24, 278. 94
	Total for 1886	74	68, 971. 10	63	4, 662. 26	137	73, 633. 36
	Total for 1885	85	79, 518. 75	70	4, 922. 41	155	84, 441. 16
	Decrease	11	10, 547. 65	7	260. 15	18	10, 807. 80